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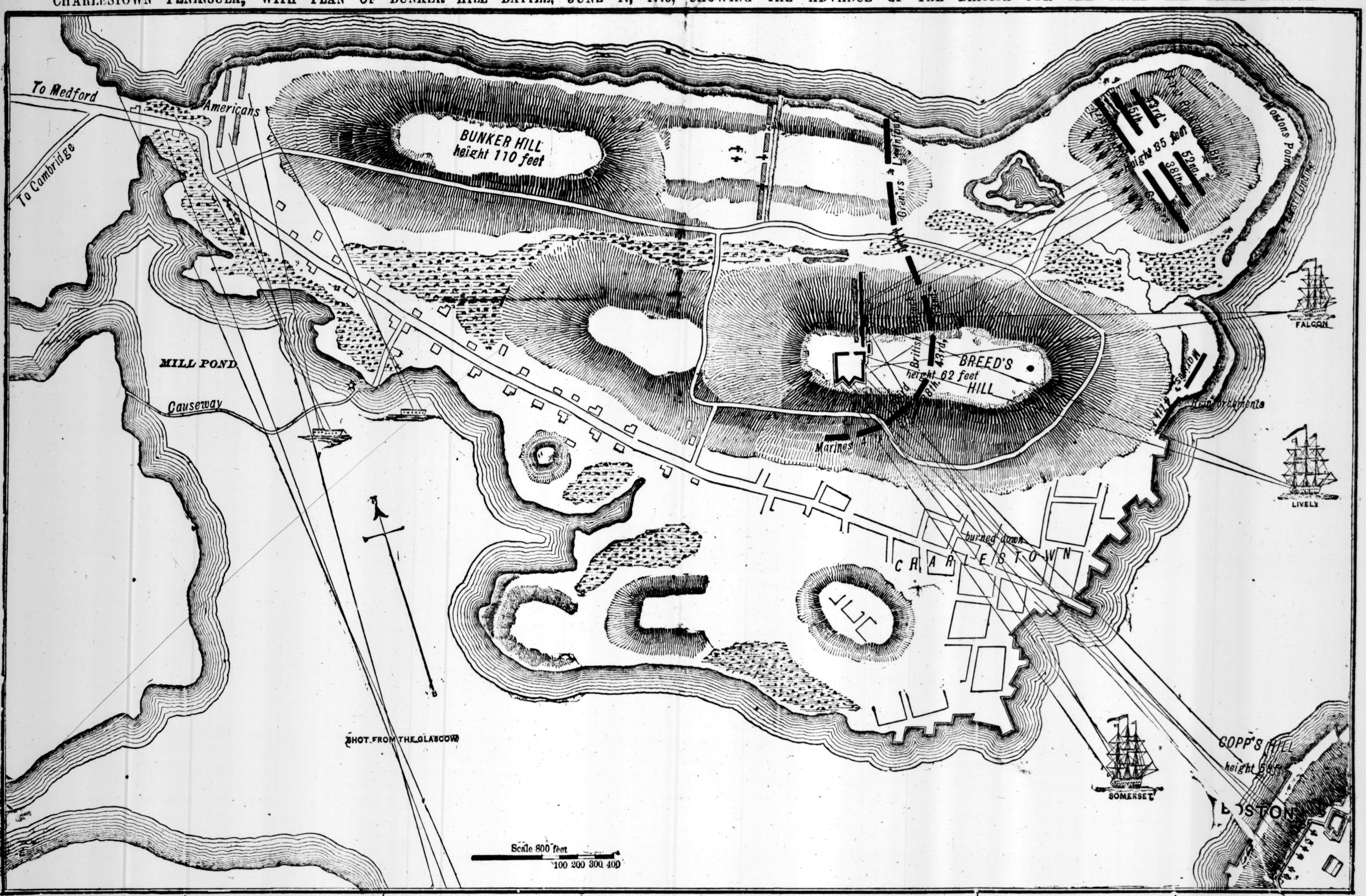
CHARLESTOWN PENINSULA, WITH PLAN OF BUNKER HILL BATTLE, JUNE 17, 1775, SHOWING THE ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH FOR THE THIRD AND FINAL ATTACK.



BUNKER HILL.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT BATTLE—ITS INCIDENTS, ITS CONSEQUENCES, AND ITS HEROES—THE FIRST TRIAL OF STRENGTH IN THE REVOLUTION AND THE CONCLUSIONS IT LED TO ON BOTH SIDES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, June 14, 1875.

On the 17th of June the City of Boston will celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Your readers have already been informed of the principal preparations that have been made for the event. On the whole, they promise an interesting celebration. The "plain shaft" that marks the site of the bloodiest portion of the memorable struggle, is now within the limits of the city, and the Municipal Government will have full swing in its plans of commemoration. Doubtless many visitors will be attracted by the occasion from other parts of the Union. These will not be able so readily as in Concord and Lexington to recognize the prominent features of the ground as it was a hundred years ago. Then Boston was a provincial town of some 17,000 inhabitants, and Charlestown was little more than a tenth as large. There was no bridge connecting the two, and the water often rose across Charlestown Neck at high tide. The hills on Charlestown peninsula were used for pasturage and meadow-land, and were crossed by numerous rude rail fences and dotted with orchard trees. Certainly the scene is greatly changed, but from the neighborhood of the monument it will not be impossible to fix with tolerable accuracy some of the more important features of the battle.

AFTER LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

At sunset on the 19th of April, 1775, Lord Percy encamped on Bunker Hill under shelter of the guns of the British forts in Boston and of the ships and batteries in the harbor. He occupied in part the ground that was soon to become the scene of one of the most desperate and, in some respects, one of the most important battles of the Revolutionary war. The circumstances which had attended the retreat of the British expedition from Concord were not without great influence on the struggle that sixty days later was to be begun in more serious earnest. The regulars had been forced to retire before hastily gathered, though not wholly unorganized or undisciplined, provincials. The provincials had seen these veterans, if not in flight, in retreat, and had inflicted severe loss upon them. The pursuit had been kept up to the last moment, and Percy had suffered as cruelly in drawing his men over the narrow neck of the peninsula on which Bunker Hill is situated, as at any period of that, to him, disastrous day. And, though Gen. Pigot came over that night to take command, and a party on fatigue duty were detached to fortify the heights where Percy had encamped, the Americans saw the whole British force next morning drawn into Boston, abandoning a position which it would cost them many brave men to regain. The rapid series of events that had passed before the eyes of the Americans, from the moment when the clang of bells, the sound of cannon, and the rattle of the messengers' drums had warned them on the night of the 18th of April that "the regulars were out," to the moment when they saw the same regulars, worn with a rapid retreat, with ranks thinned by American bullets, surrendering their last vantage ground and sullenly retiring within the City of Boston, behind the guns of the fleet, this series of events, novel, startling, significant as they were, was calculated at once to excite and nerve the popular heart.

THE GATHERING OF THE AMERICANS.

Within forty-eight hours after the sound of the last volley of Percy's guns had died away across Boston Harbor the hills surrounding that spacious bay were covered with a crowd of armed men, numbering, as nearly as can now be ascertained, fully 20,000. Nearly half the persons capable of bearing arms in the Colony of Massachusetts, outside of the City of Boston, had gathered to follow up the triumph and resent the aggressions and the insults of Lexington and Concord. Most of the men were accustomed to the use of arms, and were marksmen of considerable practice and skill. There was the beginning of an organization. Nearly all were enrolled in volunteer companies; a portion of these were united in regiments, and a certain number of officers of the rank of colonel and below were recognized. But it would be entirely inaccurate to call this mass of men an army, in any strict sense of that word.

LARGER PREPARATIONS.

After a few days of watchfulness and waiting, in which some of the men got homesick and some got quite unruly, a large part of the Americans scattered to their homes. They were ready to be led to war, but they had no idea that war had really been begun. Fortunately for the cause of American independence, there were leaders who saw further into the future, and who were untiring in their endeavors to prepare for it. The "Congress" of Massachusetts took rapid and decided steps, with a view, at first, to hem the British within Boston, and ultimately to drive them from the continent. They issued a call for troops, not only from Massachusetts, but from Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island, suggesting the quota of each, and couching their document in language marked by a spirit of curiously mingled appeal and authority. For a while, until the response came, the camps about Boston were nearly deserted. At one time 600 or 700 men only held the neck that connects Boston with the main land. Their Colonel—Robinson, of Dorchester—asserted that for nine days he had not time to "shift his clothes or lie down to sleep." As late as the 9th of May, Gen. Thomas, of Massachusetts—a brave and skillful soldier—held the Heights of Dorchester with only 700 men, and marched them round and round the hills that they might be multiplied to the glasses of the British officers reconnoitering from Boston—a ruse, by the way, which was successful, and discouraged an attack on his position intended for that night.

THE NEW "ARMY."

In the course of a few weeks some 16,000 men had gathered again, about three-fourths of them (11,500) from Massachusetts. Connecticut sent 2,300, New-Hampshire 1,200, little Rhode Island 1,000. With these came a number of officers afterward destined to become famous, and justly so, in American history and tradition, among them Putnam—"Old Put," from Connecticut; Greene, from Rhode Island, and Stark, the husband of "Molly," and the hero of Bunker Hill and Bennington, from New-Hampshire. But there was little subordination of rank.

Artemas Ward was appointed the Commander in Chief of the Massachusetts forces, but his position was without any well-defined authority. John Adams subsequently wrote: "The Army at Cambridge was not a national Army, for there was no nation. It was not a United States Army, for there were no United States. It was not an Army of united colonies, for it could not be said in any sense that the colonies were united. The centre of their union, the Congress of Philadelphia, had not adopted nor acknowledged the Army at Cambridge. It was not a New-England Army, for New-England had not associated. New-England had no legal Legislature, nor any common executive authority, even upon the principle of original authority, or even of original power in the people. Massachusetts had her army, Connecticut her army, New-Hampshire her army, and Rhode Island her army. These four armies met at Cambridge, and imprisoned the British Army in Boston. But who was the sovereign of this united, or rather congregated, army? and who its Commander in Chief? It had none. Putnam, Poor, and Greene were as independent of Ward as Ward was of them."

ITS EQUIPMENT.

Not less unlike an army in its equipment than in its organization was this motley collection of colonists. The arms were of all sorts and sizes, mostly fowling-pieces and muskets saved from the Indian wars. There was a scant proportion of bayonets—a nearly fatal lack, as was afterward experienced. A few companies were uniformed—most of these from Connecticut, but the majority of the men wore the ordinary Summer dress of the farmer. Of knapsacks, or other necessaries for marching, there were scarcely any; of blankets, only a small supply. Intrenching tools were in better amount than other articles, but there was almost no provision for transporting them. Worst of all was the want of powder. On the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill, when an attack on Cambridge was not unlooked for, the stock of powder in the magazine was only eleven barrels. Of artillery there was not much, but there was far more than could be at all properly served. The commissary department, the quartermaster's department, the staff—all these as yet existed hardly in name. The various towns sent food and clothing irregularly to their troops, while orders were dispatched largely by word of mouth and by any messenger who chanced in the way.

THE MORALE OF THE MEN.

It is not strange that there was not much of the action or appearance of an army in the American camps. The men lay in an irregular semi-circle, from Dorchester, on the south, to the Mystic River, on the north. Head-quarters were at Cambridge, where Gen. Ward is reported to have occupied the house now owned by Oliver Wendell Holmes. The men were quartered in the colleges, in the public buildings, and in the country seats of the sympathizers with the crown, who had fled into Boston. They were not in all respects the temperate and sober-minded descendants of the Puritans and Pilgrims that they have sometimes been represented. Insubordination, some drunkenness, and even sporadic outbreaks of pillage can be traced in the letters and papers of the day. But in the main they were as well behaved as could have been expected, and were the material for a splendid army. They were generally ready for any enterprise, however daring. They were often closely attached to their immediate officers, though they were oblivious of the claims of general orders. Not very patient under annoyance and discomfort, and sadly given to going off home, taking their arms and powder with them, they showed great endurance of severe suffering, and, in the skirmishes they encountered, evinced undoubted capacity for facing danger and death.

THE LEADERS.

Such was the army from which were drawn the men who fought on the American side at Bunker Hill. The officers who took part in that fight were men who afterward made their mark in the Army. Ward, the commander of the Massachusetts troops, is spoken of by Bancroft as characterized by "age and infirmities;" but he was in reality only in his forty-ninth year, and his "infirmities" consisted of an unusual amount of prudence and deliberation, qualities that do not always command admiration, but that have had much to do with winning battles from the time of Tilly to that of Washington. Ward had been a prominent member of the Colonial Government, Chief Justice of one of the colonial courts, had seen service as Lieutenant Colonel under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, was a strict Puritan, and very generally respected.

Next in prominence was Gen. Israel Putnam, commanding the Connecticut troops. He, also, is generally spoken of as "old," but he was only fifty-seven. He was resolute and impetuous, full of daring projects, and always ready to lead in them. He had the "knack" of the Yankee for all kinds of work, from laying out an earth-work to planning a night attack, and if one device failed, his busy brain promptly supplied another. He had great native shrewdness and knowledge of his countrymen, but he lacked the foresight and the self-restraint that make a great leader. Washington deemed him the fittest man to lead the assault when he contemplated storming the British works on Boston Neck, and the intrepidity, the fidelity, and unselfish devotion of Putnam were often spoken of by him with affectionate appreciation. Putnam was of "middle size, very erect, thick set, muscular and firm in every part." His features were large and regular, and his eyes expressive. He was noted for his acute hearing and long vision; was a dashing rider, had a "voice like thunder," and, though a pillar of his church, would on occasion swear with great energy and effect.

Dr. Joseph Warren, appointed, but not yet commissioned, Major General, and Chairman of the Committee of Safety, the Executive in reality of the Province, was a man of different mold. Not less brave or unselfish than Putnam, he was a polished scholar, an ardent student of his profession, and a leader of the old Colonial society of Boston—then the most cultivated in the colonies. He was young—only thirty-four—but of singularly mature judgment, and though wholly devoted to the cause of his country, without any hatred in his heart. When Ticonderoga was taken, a captured letter from Warren to a friend in Boston carried the news of the event to Gage. "Thus," wrote the noble young patriot, "a war is begun which I have frequently said to you would, if not timely prevented, overturn the British Empire; but I hope, after a full conviction, both of our ability and resolution to maintain our rights, Britain will act with that wisdom which is so absolutely necessary for her preservation; this I most heartily wish, as I feel a warm affection still for the parent State." These were the words of a man who had been wounded at Lexington; who had exposed his life freely in the skirmishes about Boston Harbor, and who was at the moment the chief man in the Provincial "Congress." It is not strange that Mrs. John Adams wrote of him after the battle: "Not all the havoc and devastation have wounded me like the death of Warren."

Of still a different type was Col. William Prescott, who was about to become the special hero of Bunker Hill. He was a natural New-England leader. He owned and had resided on a large family estate at Pepperell, had been an officer in the French and Indian wars, led a regiment of minute men at Lexington, and was the friend, guide, and arbitrator of all his neighborhood. He had "a tall and commanding" form, and a "countenance grave, ardent, and impressive." His coolness in time of danger, his familiarity with his men, and his naturally energetic and confident nature, caused him to be selected to command the expedition to Bunker Hill.

THE BRITISH SITUATION.

In Boston some 10,000 men had been concentrated. Gen. Thomas Gage was in command, and Sir William Howe, Gen. Burgoyne, and Sir Henry Clinton were immediately under him. The force was largely made up of veterans; their equipment was elaborate and complete; the officers were chafing to wipe out what they felt to be the disgrace of Lexington, and the men were impatient under the inforced scarcity of fresh food, caused by the vigilance of the Americans. This scarcity was so great that though Gen. Gage spoke of the Americans as "affecting to besiege" the city, he was very grateful for a saddle of mutton sent by the warm-hearted Putnam to Mrs. Gage—who, by the way, was a New-York lady—and the gift was noted in the papers of the day. Early in June, Warren visited the city in disguise, and learned that it was the intention of the British to seize the heights of Dorchester on the south and Bunker Hill on the north, on the 19th, and the former, at least, was becoming a prudent if not a necessary step if Gage expected to hold the city. But the preparations went forward languidly, partly because Gage really held the provincials in contempt, and partly because he was by nature lax and inefficient.

THE COUNSELS OF THE AMERICANS.

As soon as Warren made his report a warm discussion arose as to what were the proper steps by which to meet the projected British movement. Gridley, the Chief Engineer, with two associates, made a reconnoissance and reported in favor of fortifying the heights on the north in the following order: first, Prospect Hill; second Bunker Hill; third, Breed's Hill; Putnam and Prescott urged the occupation of Charlestown peninsula. They desired to induce the enemy to attack a strong detachment behind earthworks, though not to bring on a general engagement. Putnam declared: "The Americans are not at all afraid of their heads, though very much afraid of their legs; if you cover these they will fight forever." Warren and Ward objected that the supply of powder was too small to risk any movement that would lead even to a partial engagement. But old Gen. Pomeroy, a hardy soldier and a famous hunter, declared that "they could fight the enemy with but five cartridges to a piece." Warren, "still thinking the project rash," reluctantly yielded. "If you execute it," he said to Putnam, "you will not be surprised to find me at your side." Putnam replied with prophetic warning: "Let us who are old and can be spared begin the fray; there will be time enough for you hereafter. It will not soon be over."

On the 15th of June the Committee of Safety passed a resolution—Warren being absent, but having withdrawn his opposition—recommending the Council of War to post sufficient men at Bunker Hill to maintain the position.

THE GROUND.

The peninsula of Charlestown, on which Bunker Hill is situated, was in 1775 a body of land of irregular "pear-shape," about a mile in length from north to south, and half a mile wide at its widest part. It was connected with the main land by a narrow neck, sometimes overflowed by the tide, and two ferries ran from the town in the south-east corner of the peninsula to Boston. If the reader will glance at the map he will see that the land rises gradually from the neck forming Bunker Hill, which is 110 feet high at the top. From this point, a hundred years ago, it ran in a tongue-shaped ridge along the shore of the Mystic River. At the foot of this tongue of the hill were a pond, a number of brick-kilns, and the ground was marshy. Beyond the pond, on the eastern point of the peninsula, was a low mound, thirty-five feet in height, called Morton's or Moulton's Hill, where the main British force landed on the day of the battle. East and south of Bunker Hill was what is now known as Breed's Hill, sixty-two feet high, and the two were connected by a ridge between their summits though their flanks were divided by a hollow, at the bottom of which was a considerable slough.

THE EXPEDITION.

The "recommendation" of the Committee of Safety to occupy Bunker Hill met with a prompt response from the officers of the American Army. On the 16th Col. William Prescott received orders from Gen. Ward to proceed that evening to Bunker Hill, build fortifications to be planned by Col. Richard Gridley, Chief Engineer, and defend them until he should be relieved. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the troops were paraded on Cambridge Common. They consisted of Prescott's, Frye's, and Bridge's Massachusetts Regiments, a fatigue party of 200 Connecticut troops under Capt. Knowlton and Capt. Samuel Gridley's company of artillery. Altogether there were probably some 1,200 men, though the returns were very irregular, and there may not have been so many. They had been ordered to bring with them provisions for one day. As they formed on the common before the college, Dr. Langdon, the President of Harvard College, offered an "impressive" prayer, and at about 9 o'clock, the last gleam of the Summer twilight having faded from the west, they took up their silent march. The night was warm, and the sky clear and star-lit. The men were ignorant of their destination, and Prescott, accompanied by a sergeant, strode rapidly at the head of the column, bearing veiled lanterns with the lights turned backward. At the neck, two miles from Cambridge, they were met by Putnam on horseback, and proceeded along the road which crossed Bunker Hill, and afterward skirted Breed's Hill.

THE CHOICE OF BREED'S HILL.

At the summit of the former a consultation was held to decide where the fortifications should be erected. The order was to take Bunker Hill, but Breed's was nearer Boston, and would form a cover for troops landed from that city, as well as a post for the British artillery. After a costly delay, Breed's Hill was selected, and at midnight Col. Gridley had marked out the works, and the first blow of the spade was struck. The men, accustomed to the tools, and excited by the novelty of the situation, worked rapidly. In four hours they had raised a considerable wall of earth along the entire lines. These consisted of a redoubt, some 125 feet square, with angles toward the slope of the hill facing Charlestown, and a breastwork stretching north and east toward the slough between Breed's and Bunker Hills. A guard was stationed at the shore in Charlestown to give warning of any discovery by the enemy, whose frigates lay within hailing distance. They only heard the sentinels at regular intervals repeat, in drowsy security, the monotonous "All's well." Prescott himself visited the shore from time to time to persuade himself that the enemy's apparent ignorance of his movements was real.

THE WORKS DISCOVERED.

But it was not until dawn that the British officers on board the Lively—a twenty-gun ship manned by 130 men, lying off the site of the present Navy-yard—saw the work that had been doing in the night. The Captain, without waiting for orders, instantly opened fire on the redoubt, and the roll of his guns over the peaceful bay was the first intimation that Gage had that the "rebel rabble" was defying him and his garrison at the very threshold of the city. Admiral Graves, in command of the British fleet, soon ordered the Lively to suspend its fire; but the city was awakened, and hills, housetops, and steeples were covered with eager or anxious spectators. Nor these alone. The hills beyond Charlestown were also crowded with men, women, and children, whose relatives were in the little earth fort, or awaiting the battle that seemed inevitable in the camps at Cambridge and Dorchester.

The fire from the Lively did little execution, and the Americans worked on steadily strengthening the redoubt. Later the fire was resumed, and heavily supported by the other ships, carrying in all some 200 guns. But the earthworks were now nearly their full height, and were a very perfect protection. The men, at first somewhat unnerved, were greatly encouraged by Prescott whose tall form moved quietly along the parapet from time to time as he cheered his men with alternating earnestness and humor. Gen. Gage saw him from Boston, and, handing his glass to Willard, a native royalist, asked who he was. Willard was able to recognize his own brother-in-law. "Will he fight?" asked Gage. "Yes, Sir," was the answer, "depend upon it, to the last drop of blood in him; but I cannot answer for his men." Before nightfall the men answered for themselves.

THE FIRST TASTE OF WAR.

Early in the morning, one of Prescott's men, venturing outside the works, was killed. "What shall we do with him?" asked his comrades, sadly unused to the cruel business of war. "Bury him," said Prescott, laconically. But a burial without religious services was not yet an idea to be admitted into the New-England soldier's mind, and Rev. John Martin, a chaplain, gathered the men about him and commenced to pray. Prescott ordered him to stop, and the men to resume their work, but in vain, until the body was hastily taken from their midst, laid in a ditch, and covered. Even this unavoidable bit of discipline cost Prescott a number of men, who went off and never returned. The chaplain, however, took his place in the ranks, served bravely all day, and lived to preach a sermon on the text "Be ye not afraid of them; remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your homes."

PRESCOTT WILL NOT ASK TO BE RELIEVED.

The British fire was growing constantly heavier, as one battery after another was brought into action. The men were nearly exhausted with work, and with the heat and thirst. Their food, which had been but poorly provided, was gone. A British shot had shattered a couple of barrels of water that had been carefully hoarded. Col. Prescott's officers urged him to send to Gen. Ward's head-quarters and ask to be relieved. This he firmly declined. The men, he said, were now used to the fire. They had built the works, and they should have the glory of defending them. But he consented to dispatch Major Brooks for reinforcements, and for food and water and a supply of powder. Brooks wished to take one of the artillery horses, but this Major Gridley, a son of the Chief Engineer, refused, and the messenger proceeded to Cambridge on foot.

THE DEFENSES ON THE LEFT.

About 11 A. M. Prescott ordered work to cease on the redoubt and breastwork. Later he detached Knowlton with a couple of hundred Connecticut men to take position on the left and to the rear, in order to extend the lines to the Mystic River. This Knowlton did by taking advantage of a fence built of two rows of rails laid on a stone wall two feet in height, which, as will be seen by the map, passed across the projecting tongue of Bunker Hill. In front of this fence Knowlton's men planted rails from the neighboring fences, and between them piled new mown hay, which lay on the ground. Slight as this defense was, it lay some 180 yards to the rear of the breastwork, and left an opening only protected by the slough in the hollow. Into this open space Gridley was ordered to move his artillery.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL OF WAR.

Meantime Gen. Gage had called a council of war in the old Province House. The Generals were divided in opinion. Gen. Clinton and Gen. Grant were in favor of endeavoring to make a landing at Charlestown Neck and cutting the Americans off from the main army. This plan was much affected by the critics in Parliament, when the matter afterward came up in that body. Their *ex post facto* wisdom declared that the "Yankees" might have been taken prisoners with little loss. But Gage thought differently. He was afraid to place a detachment at Charlestown Neck, between the two portions of the American army. He was probably afraid, too, of an attack on Boston Neck. And, in the midst of alternatives, none of which seemed entirely safe, he was inclined, as he is said to have declared, to "take the bull by the horns."

It was determined to attack the American position in front. Gen. Howe was placed in command of the forces for that purpose. He instantly ordered the "ten eldest companies of grenadiers, and the ten eldest companies of light infantry, the Fifth and the Thirty-eighth Regiments to parade at 11:30 o'clock, with their arms, ammunition, and blankets, and the provisions ordered to be cooked" in the "morning," to "march by files to the Long Wharf." "The Forty-third and Fifty-second Regiments, with the remaining companies of light infantry and grenadiers, to parade at the same time, with the same directions, and march to the North Battery. The Forty-seventh Regiment and First Battalion of Marines" were also ordered to "march as above directed to the North Battery, after the rest were embarked, and be ready to embark there when ordered." "The rest of the troops," the order added, "will be kept in readiness to embark at a moment's warning. Any man who shall quit his rank on any pretense, or shall dare to plunder or pillage, will be executed without mercy."

These orders were promptly obeyed, and at noon Howe embarked with all the troops above mentioned except the Forty-seventh and the Marines, in twenty-eight barges. As they moved in regular order in two parallel lines across the bay, with six gleaming pieces of ordnance in the bows of the leading boats, they presented a splendid spectacle. At 1 o'clock they had landed and formed in three lines on the slope of Morton's Hill, in the position which a glance at the map will show.

Gen. Howe reconnoitred the American lines, and sent back for reinforcements. In the meantime his men were allowed to dine heartily, and as they washed down their food with draughts from two great tubs of liquor that had been prepared for them, the famished and thirsty Americans watched them with envious eyes.

PRESCOTT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Prescott watched the arrival and preparations of the British troops with keen interest, but without apparent apprehension. "Now, my boys," he said to his men, "we shall have a fight, and shall beat them, too." And he passed along the lines, instructing his men how they should meet the attack of the regulars when it came. They must not fire till he gave the word, then aim at the waistbands, and make every shot tell; pick off the officers, who could be known by their fine uniform, and never fire without taking a cool aim.

GEN. WARD'S PERPLEXITY.

Putnam, meanwhile, had been riding to and fro between the field and Cambridge, urging up reinforcements. Once, just after daylight, and again about 9, he had rushed in upon Ward, with impetuous appeal and argument for aid. Major Brooks, the messenger of Prescott, also arrived at Cambridge on a similar errand about 10. But Ward was of a divided mind. He knew the dreadful straits to which the Army was reduced for powder, and he anticipated that the enemy would land in Charles River and march directly on Cambridge to seize the magazines, on which he well knew hung the very existence of the Army and the safety of the American cause. At 11, however, at the urgent request of the Committee of Safety, and especially of Richard Devens, an ancestor of the gentleman who is to be the orator of the day at Boston, he ordered the New-Hampshire troops, some 500 in number, under Cols. Stark and Read, to march to Breed's Hill. The men found their ammunition scanty, and they were obliged to hammer their bullets—made, it is said, from the lead pipes of the organ from the Episcopal Church at Cambridge—to fit their guns. But at last they were drawn up in front of head-quarters, a stout drink of rum was administered to each, and Stark marched them steadily toward the neck. At that point the scene was one to appall the provincials, unaccustomed to anything more imposing than bush-fighting. A storm of shot from the Glasgow, and from two gondolas or floating batteries stationed in Charles River, swept the narrow strip of land. But Stark had a strong influence over his men, and as he strode quietly over the perilous road they followed him. One of his Captains urged him to quicken the pace. "No," replied the veteran; "one fresh man is worth ten weary ones in battle," and pursued his course. On the slope of Bunker Hill he met Putnam, who detained a part of the men to assist in raising earthworks at that point, and sent the remainder to join the Connecticut troops at the rail fence. Arrived there, Stark instantly detached a small number of picked men to throw up a hasty defense of stones and brush in a gap that lay between the left of the fence and the bank of the Mystic River. It was a happy device, and twice saved the left flank of the Americans from being turned in the battle that ensued.

THE NEWS OF THE LANDING RECEIVED.

If now we turn our eyes again to Cambridge, we shall find the American camp a scene of great excitement and no little confusion. "Just after dinner," writes Chester, a Captain in one of the Connecticut regiments, "I was walking out from my lodgings quite calm and composed, and all at once the drums beat to arms, and bells rang, and a great noise was in Cambridge. Capt. Putnam came by on full gallop. 'What is the matter?' says I. 'Have you not heard?' 'No.' 'Why, the Regulars are landing at Charlestown,' says he, 'and father says you must all meet and march immediately to Bunker Hill to oppose the enemy.' I waited not, but ran and got my arms and ammunition and hastened to my company, (who were in the church for barracks,) and found them nearly ready to march. We soon marched, with our frocks and trowsers on over our other clothes, (for our company is in uniform, wholly blue, turned up with red,) for we were loth to expose ourselves by our dress, and down we marched."

THE REINFORCEMENTS.

It is difficult to find how many troops were advanced to the Charlestown Heights at this time, or how many reached there. Ward had no regular staff officers, and most of his orders seem to have been given verbally. In the confusion the forces were a good deal scattered. One Maine regiment got off on Cobble Kill and remained there useless. Another (Gardner's) was stationed at the junction of the roads to Charlestown and to Lechmere's Point, and only reached the battle-ground at the moment of the American retreat. The following troops seem to have reached the works: Col. Moses Little's Essex regiment; (of these Capt. Warner's company was sent to the rail fence, Capt. Perkins' to the gap between the left of the breast-work and the rail fence, and the remainder along the line); Col. Jonathan Brewer's Worcester and Middlesex regiment; Col. Nixon's, from the same towns; Col. Benjamin R. Woodbridge's Hampshire regiment, and a part of Doolittle's Worcester regiment, under Major Willard Moore. In all, it is probable that there were about 1,200 new men, and that the works at this time covered some 2,500, of which by far the larger portion were on the right and centre.

PUTNAM'S EFFORTS.

Putnam had been trying to get up more men, to throw up works on Bunker Hill, in order to cover a retreat if it became necessary, and to fill the gap on the left of the centre with artillery. He galloped backward and forward over the shot-swept isthmus, exhorting, beseeching, threatening, cursing the men, with but indifferent success. On the hill he had hardly better luck. The crown of it was the central point of the fire of the British batteries, and the men could not be kept at work on it. With the artillery he had still less success. Capt. Callender was passing to the rear over the brow of Bunker Hill with his guns when Putnam met him and ordered him back. In the confusion some of the artillerymen joined the infantry at the breastwork and the remainder went off toward Cambridge. Capt. Ford coming up at this moment, his men were induced to drag the pieces back to the gap, whither the General accompanied them.

DR. WARREN ARRIVES.

Just before he started, Dr. Warren came on the field. He was not yet commissioned, but Putnam instantly offered to take his orders—so completely had this young civilian won the affectionate confidence of his associates. But Warren declined, when Putnam urged him to withdraw from useless exposure. Warren declined this also, and asked Putnam where the "onset would be most furious." Putnam pointed to the redoubt, saying, "If that can be defended the day is ours; but from long experience of the character of the enemy, I think that they will ultimately succeed, and drive us from the works, though from the mode of attack they have chosen we shall be able to do them infinite injury, and we must be prepared for a brave and orderly retreat when we can maintain our ground no longer."

They parted. Warren went to the redoubt, and, refusing the command from Prescott, remarked that he "was happy to learn service from a soldier of experience," and took his post on the platform, musket in hand. He was soon joined by Gen. Pomeroy—an old man of seventy, the great gun-maker of the colony, and universally beloved. Both were received with loud cheers. Putnam passed to the left.

HOWE'S PLAN OF ATTACK.

Howe was now ready for the attack. He had with him at least 3,500 men, and probably rather more. His artillery, stationed on the inland slope of Morton's Hill, opened on the breastwork and the American left, and then the whole line moved up the hills. On the left, Pigot commanded the Marines and the Forty-seventh, which had just come over from Boston, the Fifth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, and Fifty-eighth, and advanced toward the redoubt and breastwork, under a galling but scattered fire from a small band of Americans, who had occupied some houses along the Charlestown road. On the right, Howe himself led the Grenadiers and light infantry, and directed the artillery. "I shall not desire any of you, gentlemen," he had said to his men, "to go a step further than where I go myself at your head." True to his word, his fine form moved well in advance. His purpose was to turn the American left by a quick movement with the Light Infantry, while the artillery gained a position where they could rake the breastwork. The line, incumbered with heavy knapsacks, moved forward slowly, much impeded by the fences and tall grass, with which the ground was covered, and occasionally pausing to allow the field pieces to fire. Suddenly the fire of the cannon ceased, and the line halted. Howe, sending to learn the cause, was told that the cartridges were found to be too large. He ordered the guns to be served with grape-shot, and gave the word to again advance. The line again took up its march, the men firing as they went with great regularity, but without aim, the balls passing over the American works.

THE SITUATION BEHIND THE WORKS.

In the latter there was the silence of intense excitement. At the first movement of the enemy, the American drums had beaten Yankee Doodle, a tune adopted from Lord Percy's drummers, who had played it defiantly on the day of Lexington. But now the drums were quiet, and the men stood eagerly watching for the word to fire. Some could not wait, and a few shots went flying at the regulars. Prescott instantly rebuked the marksmen, while Putnam on the left struck up the guns, exclaiming, "Powder is precious, and must not be wasted; wait till you can see the whites of their eyes and then fire low." Putnam also joined the artillery, and served one of the guns himself, pouring in the powder with a ladle. The fire "opened a lane" in the Grenadiers, but they closed up as if on parade.

THE CRISIS OF THE FIRST ASSAULT.

At last the British passed the line that Prescott, the veteran hunter in the redoubt had measured with his practiced eye, and he gave the order to fire. A murderous volley followed from the entire line. Almost the whole front rank of the British fell. For a moment the regulars were staggered, but under the orders of their officers pressed forward against an unbroken stream of fire. Howe, on the right, shouted to his men to penetrate the fence. "But how could we penetrate it?" wrote one of their number; "most of our Grenadiers and light infantry, the moment of presenting themselves, lost three-fourths, and many nine-tenths, of their men. Some had only eight or nine men to a company left; some only three or four and five." Pigot reluctantly gave the order to retreat, and Howe, who would not imitate his example, was compelled to slowly follow his men as they recoiled.

A shout of triumph went up from the American lines. Prescott passed among his men cheering and praising them. He was confident of victory. Putnam rode furiously back to the neck to again urge forward reinforcements; but again with little success. "The men that went to intrenching over night," wrote Capt. Chester, from whom we have already quoted, "were in the warmest of the battle, and by all accounts they fought most manfully. They had got hardened to the noise of the cannon; but those that came up as recruits were evidently most terribly frightened—many of them—and did not march up with that true courage that their cause ought to have inspired them with." Among the troops at the neck was a company of artillery with four guns; but owing to the weakness and confusion of their commander, Major Gridley, they were finally deserted on Bunker Hill.

THE SECOND ATTACK.

Howe immediately formed his men for a second assault, in nearly the same order, and with the same burden of knapsacks as before. But the artillery was provided with proper ammunition, and was directed along the road which passed between the American breastworks and the rail fence. As the Americans watched the movements of the foe, some "carcases," or explosive shells filled with combustibles, thrown from Copp's Hill in Boston, struck the wooden houses of Charlestown in several places, and in a few moments the town was in flames. The object of the British was probably to protect their left from the fire of detached riflemen which had vexed it before, and to cover by the smoke the advance of their columns. In the first they succeeded; the little band in Charlestown withdrew and passed to the extreme left, where they did good service behind Stark's improvised stone wall. But the second object was foiled; a gentle breeze from the south-west, the first that had stirred to temper the oppressive heat of that terrible day, lifted the smoke and bore it over the bay. The story of the second assault varies but little from that of the first. There was the steady advance to within 100 yards of the works, the fearful "stream of fire" from the Americans, the desperate effort to press forward against it, and at last the retreat. The latter was more disorderly than before, and some of the men did not stop till they reached the boats. Gen. Howe was at one time left alone—his men fleeing, his aides dead or wounded about him. Slowly, as if courting death, he followed in the steps of his broken ranks. But, disastrous as the repulse appeared to be, it had convinced Howe that the key of the American defenses was the left of the breastwork, toward which his artillery had advanced to within 300 yards. He had also learned, through the incautious exclamation of an American soldier, that the ammunition in the redoubt was nearly gone.

HOWE'S CHANGE OF PLAN.

He now matured a change of plan. He determined to occupy the troops behind the rail fence with a show of attack by the light infantry; to press his artillery forward rapidly and without firing, along the road previously marked out, until it could command the inside of the breastwork; and to concentrate the body of his force for an attack with the bayonet on three sides of the redoubt. It was the plan of a brave and determined commander, who must have felt that his own obstinate fortitude was shared by the men whom he led to a work so desperate.

The British laid aside their knapsacks, and threw themselves on the ground for rest. Gen. Clinton, who had watched the fortunes of the day from Copp's Hill, in Boston, when he saw the Forty-seventh Regiment and the Marines huddled on the beach, hastened to the dock, leaped in a boat, and, rallying the fugitives, joined Gen. Howe. Dr. Jeffries, a distinguished surgeon, and a man of great skill as well as kindness of heart, came over in company with a detachment of 400 Marines under Major Small.

"IF WE CAN BEAT THEM BACK ONCE MORE."

In the American works the situation was a trying one. The ammunition was nearly gone. Some of the men had four or five rounds. More had none. A few cartridges for the field pieces were found on the ground; they were broken open, and the powder distributed among the men. Some fifty soldiers from the various regiments, who chanced to have bayonets, were posted at the angles of the redoubt where an assault would be most likely. On the left, the ammunition was not so completely exhausted. Prescott walked among his men, cheering them with confident words. "If we can beat them back once more, they will not come again," he said; and the men answered firmly, "We are ready for the red-coats." The veteran leader knew only too well how forlorn and desperate was the hope of another repulse of the enemy. But he clung to the thought that powder and men might yet reach him, and he could not bear to confess defeat after two such splendid experiences of success. Some slight reinforcements came on the ground before the next attack. Col. Gardner finding an engagement going on hotly within hearing, and having no orders, concluded to march to the heights. He was met by Putnam, who was still trying to throw up works on Bunker Hill, and halted there. Another regiment under Gerrish, that had been scattered on the back of Bunker Hill, when their Colonel, who was very corpulent, sank to the ground with mingled exhaustion and excitement, was rallied and brought up to the lines by their Adjutant, Christian Febiger. Febiger was a Dane, and had been a Lieutenant in the Danish Army. He subsequently was with Arnold in the desperate expedition against Quebec, and led one of the columns in Mad Anthony Wayne's night attack on Stony Point.

THE THIRD ATTACK.

The British, though relieved of their knapsacks, and after a half hour of rest, were brought to the attack finally with some difficulty. The men were disheartened, and the officers were obliged to urge and even to prick and goad them to the work. The ground over which they advanced was thickly strewn with their dead and dying comrades. The western sun poured its blazing heat in their faces as they ascended the hill. But the officers held them in the iron grasp of a stern and effective discipline, and ordered them on no account to fire, but to trust absolutely to the bayonet. Before the main body reached the fatal line, where they had twice before been staggered by the deadly fire from the redoubt, the artillery had been advanced with energy, and dislodging some Connecticut troops posted in the gap on the left of the breastwork, had gained a position where it swept that defense completely, and drove the Americans inside the redoubt. Then the British right centre swung around, and the unbroken line of bayonets was seen steadily closing in from three sides on the devoted force in the redoubt.

OVER THE WORKS.

Prescott again, and more carefully than before, reserved the fire of his men. When the word was given, a quick and well-aimed, but scattered discharge saluted the British front, but did not this time break it. Another moment and the lithe form of a young officer of the Royal Irish appeared on the parapet. He was instantly killed, and as Major Pitcairn, the man who is reputed to have fired at Lexington the first shot of the Revolution, followed him, he also was killed. The bullet of a negro soldier struck him as he waved his sword, shouting to his men "Now for the glory of the marines!" and he fell back into the arms of his son. The gallant Col. Abercrombie also fell; his last words were: "If you take Putnam alive, don't hang him, for he is a brave fellow." But the regulars now began to pour over the walls of the redoubt. The powder of the Americans was gone; they could only try to beat back their foe with clubbed muskets and loose stones—a poor resistance to the relentless push of the bayonet in trained hands. At the last moment Prescott gave the order to retreat. His men were now crowded in confusion among the enemy, who were in too close quarters to fire, especially as they in part faced each other, and the Provincials made their way out of the square without great loss, or serious disorder. The aged Pomeroy retreated backward, beating down the bayonets with his musket, and among the last to leave. Near him was the gallant Warren, hard pressed. Major Small, of the Marines, recognizing him, and remembering that an hour before his own life had been spared by the generous Putnam, ordered his men not to fire, and called to him "for God's sake to save himself." Warren turned on him one look of grateful recognition, but did not surrender. The next instant a ball pierced his forehead, and he fell, his face to the foe, and on his well-used arms, as the soldier loves to fall. Prescott, a skillful swordsman, marched backward behind his men, the last upon the ground, parrying the bayonets with his rapier.

THE RETREAT.

The attack on the left of the American line had been less severe, in accordance with the plan of Gen. Howe, which has been already mentioned, and the defense had been more successful. But when Stark and Reed, of the New-Hampshire troops, and Knowlton and Chester, of the Connecticut, saw that the redoubt was in the possession of the British, there was nothing for them to do but order a retreat. A portion of the men at the rail fence, and some that had been rallied on Bunker Hill, now made a dashing charge on the British in the redoubt for the purpose of covering the American retreat—an object which was gained, but at great cost. Col. Gardner, who was at their head, fell mortally wounded. He was carried off the field, but as the retreating Army trooped past him he raised his dying frame and exhorted the men to maintain an orderly march.

The American Army was met on the crown of Bunker Hill by Putnam, who rode to the rear begging them to turn. "Make a stand here; we can stop them yet!" he shouted. "In God's name, fire; give them one more shot!" But it was in vain. The regulars in the redoubt had formed again, and were pouring a hot fire across the face of Bunker Hill, which was also exposed to the guns from Copp's Hill and the fleet. In considerable disorder, the exhausted Provincials hurried down the northern side of Bunker Hill and found their way across the neck. Then seeing that the enemy did not pursue, they allowed their officers to form them again on the brow of Prospect Hill, and there, on their arms, they lay during the night.

A HERO'S STORY.

Thus closed the eventful day. Before considering its consequences to both parties to the contest, it is but simple justice to mention the subsequent career of the one officer who came from it apparently irretrievably disgraced. Capt. Callender, who had drawn off his guns at a critical moment, was tried by a court-martial, and condemned to dismissal from the service. In announcing and approving the sentence, Gen. Washington visited on the unfortunate soldier such sweeping denunciation as might well have crushed in him all hope. But Callender with a heroism more rare than mere physical courage, joined the company, from the head of which he had been displaced, as a volunteer. At the battle of Long Island, when all his officers had fallen, he took command of the company, and fought the guns until the bayonets of the British were struck from his breast by a British Sergeant. He was taken prisoner, and remained in the enemy's hands a year, but his captivity was soothed by the knowledge that he had been restored to his former rank with a hearty recognition of his conduct from the Commander in Chief.

THE RESULTS OF THE BATTLE.

Military critics vary greatly in their judgment of the motive and conduct of both parties in the battle of Bunker Hill. In immediate loss it was important, but not decisive. The Americans had 115 killed, 305 wounded, and 30 taken prisoners. The British loss was returned by Gage at 1,054, of whom 84 were commissioned officers. But Prescott, so far from being discouraged, offered, with three fresh regiments, to retake the hill; while Howe, when urged by Clinton to press forward and seize Cambridge and break up the American camp, deemed it more prudent to fortify where he was.

The moral effect of the battle was great. It served to convince the Americans that actual war was what must be looked forward to, and that the regulars, even in pitched battle, were not invincible. On the other hand, Gage, who was recalled immediately after the battle, and in consequence of it, wrote the following significant opinion regarding it: "The success, of which I send your Lordship an account, was very necessary in our present situation. The number of killed and wounded is greater than our forces can afford to lose. * * * The trials we have had show that the rebels are not the despicable rabble too many" (he might have included himself in the number) "have supposed them to be, and I find it owing to a military spirit encouraged among them for a few years past, joined with an uncommon degree of zeal and enthusiasm, that they are otherwise. When they find cover, they make a good stand, and the country, naturally strong, affords it to them, and they are taught to assist its natural strength by art, for they intrench and raise batteries. They have fortified all the heights around this town from Dorchester to Medford or Mystic, and it is not impossible for them to annoy the town. Your Lordship will perceive that the conquest of this country is not easy, and can be effected only by time and perseverance, and strong armies attacking it in various quarters and dividing their forces." A similar sense of the real capacity and purposes of the Americans paralyzed the ardent spirit of Howe when he took command, and it was undoubtedly due to Bunker Hill that the war dragged so slowly for the next fourteen months, until the country, vexed, outraged, united, and *not* subdued, was beyond the reach of either conquest or conciliation.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

A GREAT SUCCESS PREDICTED—THE GRAND PROCESSION—BOSTON ALIVE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OCCASION—HOW THE CITY WILL BE DECORATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—Already signs of the coming patriotic festival are visible. Everywhere in Boston, and in all the historic vicinity buildings are being decorated. Military companies, horse and foot, have been parading about the streets, it is presumed by way of practice, for there can be no other reasonable excuse for their premature exertions. Already there is a visible and large addition to the usual population of Boston, but all these proofs of the approaching turmoil will be as nothing compared with those to be seen to-morrow morning, when the Fifth Maryland will arrive, and having been paraded about the streets, reviewed by the Governor and Mayor, will at last be taken to the quarters provided for them, and permitted to have a brief respite from their labors. The day's programme will be terminated by a grand concert by the Marine Band. In the evening next day it will be worse, but the culmination will not be reached until Thursday, when from early dawn until late at night there will be such scenes as staid old Boston never saw before and will not again for at least a 100 years. There will be gaily-decorated houses on every hand, streets so jammed with people that passage through them will everywhere be difficult, and in places impossible; there will be the grand procession with 50,000 men in line, embracing a military display seldom or never before witnessed upon this continent; there will be the vast concourse on Breed's Hill, surging through the great pavilion and around the historic monument, which a wise order will prevent any one to ascend during the day; there will be impressive exercises in the pavilion, the grand illumination, banquet and festivities at night.

THE SUCCESS OF THE CELEBRATION ASSURED.

Boston has put its mind and money into the centennial, and the country having responded with an enthusiasm never exhibited before on a like occasion, it is sure to be a success. This fact being apparent everybody is jubilant, and happy faces are met at every instant in all the tortuous highways and byways of the perplexing city. The order for the formation of the monster procession was issued to-day. Gen. Francis A. Osborn, Chief Marshal, seems to have taken all possible precautions to secure prompt movement and uninterrupted marching. The line will be headed by Gov. Gaston, who is followed by the First Division of Massachusetts Militia, commanded by Major Gen. B. F. Butler. All these seemed intended for a guard of honor, for the next part of the line is called the First Division, and is composed of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New-York; Fifth Regiment of Maryland National Guard, of Baltimore; First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Washington Grays, of Philadelphia; Norfolk Light Artillery; Blues, of Norfolk; First Light Infantry Regiment, of Providence, R. I.; Meagher Guards, of Providence, R. I.; Hillyer Guards, of Hartford, Conn.

POSITION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK.

The Seventh it will be seen has the post of honor. After this display will appear invited civilian guests, among whom are the Mayors of many cities, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President; A. T. Goshorn, Director General, Hon. D. J. Morrill, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Hon. William Bigler, Financial Agent of the Centennial Commission. The Governor of Massachusetts, executive, legislative, and judicial bodies will follow, and after them come various civic bodies. Military will succeed in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, under Gen. Banks; the Old Guard of New-York, under Gen. McLean, and various other organizations. Almost numberless corps of minute men, Knights Templar, tradesmen, T. A. B. societies, &c., will make up the remainder of the display. The thousands of strangers who will be in the procession or following will not be left in ignorance of the noted spots over which they will pass. They will be indicated by placards, as was done at Lexington and Concord in April. There are eighteen of these historic spots, and no one of them will be neglected. In addition there will be a splendid arch over the Charles River avenue entrance to the city square, which will be one of the most elaborate decorations of the city. The authorities and private citizens have entered into an eager rivalry to make Boston put on such gala dress as city hardly ever wore before, and where will and means are so abundant success can be considered certain.

THE PROGRAMME IN NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY DELEGATION —RECEPTION TO SOUTHERN BODIES.

The New-England Society of this City will leave for Boston to-night in the Providence steamer via Fall River. The delegation will not be as large as was hoped for or expected. When it was first proposed to be present at the Bunker Hill centennial, and the society met to make arrangements, a proffer of an escort was received from the Old Guard and accepted. That these two bodies of New-York citizens should together attend the exercises in Boston was deemed eminently appropriate, for thirty years ago at the dedication of the monument, the New-England Society went to Boston escorted by the Light Guard, a military organization from which the Old Guard springs. At a subsequent meeting, the military desiring to unite with other similar independent companies from other cities, the proffer of an escort was withdrawn, and the popularity of the movement was in this way, for the time being, checked. The committee subsequently unwisely decided not to engage music, and as thus the only inducement held out for an organization to attend the centennial was the privilege of wearing the society badge and walking over a six-mile line of march, as in a funeral procession, many of the members who had intended to be present have changed their minds. The delegation will probably number about 100, and quarters have been engaged for all who desire at the Commonwealth Hotel. Tickets for the round trip have been provided at $5 each, and they can be obtained to-day of Secretary Hubbard, No. 80 Wall street, or at Ditson's music store No. 711 Broadway.

The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., are expected to arrive this morning at Pier No. 29, North River, at 8 o'clock, and will be escorted to their armory by the Old Guard under the command of Gen. George W. McLean, after which they will breakfast at Delmonico's, where the Governor and staff will greet them. At 3 P. M. the Old Guard and the Washington Light Brigade will assemble at Irving Hall, where a formal welcome to the latter will occur. At 4 o'clock they will depart by boat for Boston.

The Richmond (Va.) Commandery No. 2 Knights Templar will also arrive in this City to-day, accompanied by Kessnich's band. At Jersey City the Commandery will be received by the Palestine Commandery No. 18 and a delegation from the Morton Commandery, of New-Jersey, under whose escort they will march to the Stonington boat for Boston, at Pier No. 33, North River. On Wednesday next the Seventh Regiment will leave by the steamer Newport for the Bunker Hill celebration, arriving at Boston on the 17th. Previous to its departure the command, under Col. Clark, will be reviewed by Mayor Wickham, who will accompany the regiment to and from Boston. On Thursday, the 17th, under the escort of the Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, it will participate in the centennial parade, and on Friday afternoon, under the escort of the First Cadet Corps of the Massachusetts Militia, it will again be reviewed by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston, after which it will depart at 6 P. M. for New-York, and will be received by the Seventy-first Regiment, under the command of Col. Vose, and escorted to their armory.

The Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, under the command of Col. Jenkins, departed on Sunday morning, by special train, for Boston. On Thursday a grand celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill will be celebrated, under the auspices of the Warren Council, No. 85, O. U. A. M., at the Academy of Music, at 8 o'clock P. M., when the programme will consist of addresses, vocal and instrumental music, and grand tableaux.

THE NORFOLK LIGHT ARTILLERY BLUES START FOR BOSTON.

NORFOLK, Va., June 14.—The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues left for Boston this afternoon on the steamer William Lawrence. They were escorted to the steamer by a battalion of United States Marines, headed by the Naval Band and the City Guard. The flags of the shipping in port were displayed, and a number of steamers accompanied the Lawrence to Hampton Roads. As the Lawrence swung out from her wharf she was saluted by the United States receiving ship New-Hamshire, which was returned by the Blues amid the wildest enthusiasm. Salutes were exchanged with Gen. Barry at Fortress Monroe. A number of distinguished gentlemen accompany the Blues, among whom are Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, Col. Walton Taylor, who was Adjutant General on Gen. R. E. Lee's staff, M. Glennan, of the *Virginian*, and others.

THE WATERING-PLACES.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF FIRE ISLAND—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN ALL DIRECTIONS—A PLACE OF REST AND HEALTH—PROSPECTS OF A BRILLIANT SEASON.

SURF HOTEL, Monday, June 14, 1875.

How much is lost by those persons who never think of going out of town until they are fairly driven out by the heat, we at Fire Island are in an excellent position to judge. The air is fresh and invigorating, the sea and sky are of a dazzling blue, the hotel is most comfortable; and as for the fishing, it is impossible that it could be much better. I saw eighteen large blue-fish brought in by a boat which had only been away from the dock less than an hour and a half. The fish have just begun to turn in toward the great South Bay, and consequently they are very lively, and are not too coy to take a taste of the squid. They must have been living on something better than that, however, lately, for they are very large and fat. The few knowing fishermen who came down here immediately the house was opened—and, indeed, before its regular opening was announced—have all the sport to themselves, and they seem to thrive upon it, for they look red and rosy, and as fat about the "gills" as the blue-fish themselves.

The old visitor to Fire Island will notice many great improvements, which Mr. Sammis, the proprietor of the hotel, has carried out for the benefit of his guests. In the first place, every possible precaution has been taken against a visitation of mosquitoes. An event of this sort has only happened twice in twenty years, and it is needless to say that it is very much against Mr. Sammis' interests that it should occur again. This year he has begun early, by plowing in all the grass, erecting dikes to keep back the eddies of the tides which cause stagnant water, burning up all the weeds, and generally putting the island in good trim. He has, moreover, constructed a totally new set of "offices," well ventilated, and with a due regard to health and cleanliness. This is not by any means an unimportant matter, as every student of hygienic laws will readily admit. On the beach, which has been well graded—a new two-story building has been erected, where the ladies may sit and enjoy the cool breezes, with a long look-out seaward. The beach itself—over which I took a five miles' walk on Saturday—is in splendid condition, and there is not a spot equal to it for children within a hundred miles of New-York. They can pick up shells by the hundred, and no possible accident can overtake them. The air is always cool and pleasant, and it is about the only place I know of where children can safely be left to roam about at pleasure. With Mrs. Sammis to look after the bedrooms, and Mr. Sammis, aided by his excellent steward, Mr. Williams, to provide the solid creature comforts, it would be difficult to find any hotel which gave one less cause to miss or regret the conveniences of home.

The greatest stroke of enterprise in a general way which Mr. Sammis has ventured upon, is in the erection of nine new cottages on the surf side of the hotel. They will afford all the conveniences of a private house, without the bother of one's own servants, or the care of providing food. They have four and five good-sized rooms, and will be furnished throughout in a neat and comfortable manner. The beds, especially, will invite the tired New-Yorker to repose, for they have been purchased at one of the best manufactories, and are as good as Clarendon Hotel beds, which is saying a good deal. Each cottage will have its own verandas and offices, and of course the occupants will have the advantage of finding all provisions supplied them from the hotel. A cottage at Fire Island is about as good a thing as any man need desire for his family during Summer, and undoubtedly there will be a brisk competition for the very convenient houses erected by Mr. Sammis. By all means let *paterfamilias* in search of Summer quarters go and see them.

The wants of business men have been studied in the arrangements for meeting trains in the morning. There will be two boats start from the hotel—one to meet the train from Babylon at 7:07 in the morning, and another to meet the train which leaves at 8:20. Thus, any man may be at his place of business in the morning either by 8 o'clock—if he is a particularly early worm—or before 9:30. The boats will also connect with late trains from New-York in the evening. These advantages will be fully appreciated by brokers and other men of business.

The fishing arrangements have received unusual care, and all the best men who have been years at work on the noble Bay have been picked for the service. They know every inch of the water, and can conduct the fisherman to the spots where he can make sure of hauling in sea-bass, black-fish or porgies, or where he can enjoy the more active sport of capturing the festive blue-fish. The pleasure and health to be gained from a day's sport on the water, free from annoyances of all kinds, are well known to all the old frequenters of Fire Island. This year the applicants for rooms are so numerous that the new-comers will have to be on the alert to secure good accommodations. Yet the hotel is so large that there is room enough for all. This is the time to go there for comfort. The hotel is in perfect order, the air is most invigorating, and the fishing will never be better. I recommend everybody who is "run down" and in need of a change to try a few days at Fire Island. They will not reproach a correspondent of THE TIMES for giving them the advice.

CHEAP THOROUGHBREDS AT THE NEW-YORK TATTERSALLS.

An auction sale of thoroughbred horses took place at the New-York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh street, yesterday morning. The animals disposed of comprised four from Hon. A. Belmont's stud, and four from Mr. Pierre Lorillard's stables. At 11 o'clock, Major C. W. Barker mounted a box and called for a bid on Mr. Belmont's chestnut horse, Silk Stocking, winner of the Kentucky stakes at Saratoga in 1872. The bidding started at $50, and the horse was finally knocked down at $110. Manfred, a three-year old bay gelding, from the same stables, was started at $50, and sold at $95, a sum just $5 less than that brought by the three-year-old brown gelding Salem. The sale of Salvador, a yearling chestnut colt, by Kentucky, from imported dam Salamis, completed the sale of Mr. Belmont's horses. A brown colt, one yearold, was down on the bill, but the auctioneer announced that she had met with an injury and could not be produced. The sale of Mr. Pierre Lorillard's stock then began. A four-year-old brown horse, named Attila, which had once won the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, and, as proudly announced by Mr. Lorillard, had "never been beaten as a three-year old," was placed on the stand. "A good stock horse," said the auctioneer, "sound as a bullet, worth $2,000, if he is worth a dollar bill." The bidders were not so confident, however, and the first bid was made by Mr. Cook at $100, and to him the animal was eventually knocked down for $280. Alaric, Leonore, and Evasive, three two-year-old colts, were next put up. The first was a brown, clean-limbed animal, and brought $125. Leonore and Evasive, both chestnut fillies and not badly matched, brought $250 each. These animals, Mr. Lorillard announced would be entered in all two-year-old races during the season, at his expense, up to the time of starting; further charges must be borne by the purchasers. A number of animals of uncertain ages were next brought in, and some were disposed of at low figures.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE CITY COLLEGES.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXAMINATIONS AT THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—COMMENCEMENT OF THE REGULAR EXAMINATIONS AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The examinations at the College of the City of New-York were yesterday concluded by the examination of the Juniors in calculus and Latin; of the Sophomores in drawing and moral philosophy, and of the Freshmen in Spanish, German, and Greek, the latter examinations being devoted to translation and grammar. The examination in differential and integral calculus was conducted by Profs. Docharty and Hebermann, and that in drawing by Prof. Koerner. The paper in moral philosophy, submitted to the students of the Sophomore Class, contained the following questions: In how far are we accountable for the errors of moral faculty? Do atheists admit of moral obligation? Explain the nature of moral obligation. Describe the relation of human liberty to moral responsibility, and the relation of motives to the freedom of the will. How demoral habits differ from principles, and in what respect are we accountable for our moral habits. Describe in what virtue consists, and briefly the different theories of it, and describe to what, besides actions, it belongs.

A meeting of the members of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Classes was held in the college chapel yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the participation of the college in the "Intercollegiate Literature Contest" in January, 1876. After some consideration it was decided that the choice of the speakers should be left to the judgment of the Faculty, Profs. Huntzman, Anthon, and Spencer to be the judges of the essays, and Profs. Werner and Compton of the oratory. To-day the competitive examination for the French translation prize will take place from 9 to 12 o'clock, while on Friday the revision of the introductory examination papers will occur under the supervision of a special committee. The prize speaking by six selected students from the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Classes will take place on Tuesday, June 22, at Booth's Theatre, and on Thursday, the 24th, the Commencement will be celebrated at the Academy of Music. The three months' Summer vocation will begin to-day and continue until the second Monday in September, during which period the college building will undergo extensive external repairs.

Yesterday the regular examination of the students of the Normal College for advancement and graduation were begun by the examination of the first, third, fifth and sixth grades in German, of the first, fifth and sixth grades in French, of the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades in Latin, of the first grade in ancient history, of the third grade in botany, of the fourth grade in botany, and of the fifth and sixth grades in English literature. The paper in ancient history contained the following questions: Describe the character of Pericles, and mention in what his age was remarkable. What lessons has Greek taught the world? The papers in English literature submitted to the students of the fifth and sixth grades contained the following questions: Name the chroniclers of the sixteenth century, and also from which of them Shakespeare borrowed. In the drama of the Restoration, name what writers took the lead, and describe the general character of their productions, and by what influence they were molded. When, from what example, and by what writer was the revolution in the writing of English history begun in England? What three apparently unfavorable circumstances contributed largely to Gibbon's success as a scholar? Write an estimate of Goldsmith as a man, mentioning the departments of literature which he cultivated, and the works on which his fame rests. Who has produced the finest example of lyric ode, and who among the poets acquired greatest celebrity as a letter writer? To-day will be devoted to the examination of the various grades in astronomy, physics, algebra, chemistry, geology, geometry, and history.

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT MORTON UPON THE PROVINCE OF THE INSTITUTE—GRADUATING EXERCISES BY THE STUDENTS—REMARKS OF PROF. THURSTON AND GOV. BEDLE.

The graduation exercises of the Class of '75 of the Stevens Institute of Technology took place in the Institute building, on Fifth street, Hoboken, last evening. The room in which the meeting was held was filled by about 1,000 persons, comprising the wealth and fashion of the City, among them being Gov. Bedle, Prof. Wall, and other well-known persons. The exercises began with an overture by the band of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. S. B. Dod, and President Henry Morton then delivered an address, which, after glancing at the development of education in earlier and ruder ages, and expressing the speaker's opinion that education in the nineteenth century should be an education in science and the arts, concluded with the following statement of the special province of the Stevens School of Technology:

It is the mechanical engineer, the man who designs and builds the locomotive or stationary engine, the printing-press, the power loom, the mill, the steam-ship, and the thousand machines by which these and countless other things are fabricated, whose preparation for his life-work it is here designed to assist. At this point, however, it will perhaps be said by some one, "But you cannot teach mechanical engineering in a school; it must be learned by practice in the shop." In reply to this by no means unreasonable suggestion we answer freely, We do not doubt for a moment that there is a vast amount necessary to the experienced mechanical engineer, which nothing but years of experience in the practice of his profession can teach him. So is it with the physician and the lawyer. But while this is undoubtedly true, it is equally certain that there is a vast amount of knowledge quite as necessary to the experienced engineer which he never gets and can never get in the shop alone, but which, if left there to his own resources, he gradually and with difficulty acquires, from books, scientific papers, and the oral relation of the experience of others, and which might be taught him with vast advantage in a school, especially where, as in the present instance, such school instruction is accompanied by as much actual practice in the workshop as his time will admit. To say that a mechanical engineer can only learn by experience is moreover in the present arrangement of most of our large workshops nearly the same thing as saying that he shall not learn it at all, so little opportunity for a varied and extended experience is there furnished to any one employed in such establishments. Among the many eminent men who in past times have risen, as it were, from the ranks in this profession, by their own special talent and intense effort, there are few if any who will not be ready to acknowledge that they owe no small part of their success to the education they have obtained from their scientific journal, and other like sources, and that their road would have been an easier, swifter, and surer one had they enjoyed the advantages of systematic training in the theoretical science of their subject. As illustrating the value of systematic aids to learning allow me cite a comparison. I remember very clearly my own experience in learning to swim, and also the theory of some of my friends at that time, that the right way to teach a boy to swim was to drop him overboard in deep water. I did not learn to swim in that way, and cannot, therefore, give any personal testimony as to its merits; but I firmly believe that such a process indiscriminately applied would not lead to an increase in the total number of swimming boys. Similarly, I believe that dropping boys overboard into workshops is by no means the most likely method for supplying the large demand for experienced mechanical engineers, which now exists and must continue to exist as long as the vast resources of our country, and the yet more vast possibilities of improvement and discovery in the arts and sciences offer their open fields for intelligent labor. The great body of classified knowledge and generalized experience, which constitutes the science of mechanical engineering, can without doubt be taught with great advantage in a well-organized school; while it is only by enormous effort that even a small part of such knowledge can be obtained by the practical workman in the machine shop; and beside the student can always find his way into the shop, and if he has been an honest student, and has therefore trained his powers of observation and reflection, will acquire with readiness the indispensable knowledge only to be obtained in this school of experience. We must, of course, avoid with every care the fatal error of underestimating or neglecting the practical part of an engineer's training. That is an absolute essential, of course, and must never be lost sight of. We, at least, give no countenance to such an error, and he would be no worthy graduate of this institution who left it with anything but a very humble opinion of his attainments as compared with the teachings which he is now ready to receive in the higher school of experience. Indeed this readiness to learn, and the training of the faculties to observe, reflect upon, and acquire, are the very objects to which our whole course of instruction is directed. What our success in our chosen field of education will be, time only can prove. The future reputation of this institution indeed rests very largely on the efforts of this class of graduates who, this evening, pass, as it were, from the shelter of these walls into the stormy atmosphere of the world, and I am happy to say that we, who have so great an interest in their success, have also a most lively confidence in the same, and feel that we can well leave to them the practical vindication of the decision by which the Stevens Institute of Technology has been established as a school of mechanical engineering.

At the conclusion of the foregoing address, selections were given by Grafulla's Band, and President Morton introduced abstracts of theses on a design for a fifty-ton floating derrick, by Adolph Sorge; on the theory of the traction of locomotive engines, by James E. Denton, and on heating and ventilating, by J. Hector Fezandie. After a short intermission, Prof. R. H. Thurston delivered an address, full of good advice, to the graduating class, and Rev. S. B. Dod then introduced Gov. Bedle, who spoke of the advantages and the dignity of a profession founded in labor. After Gov. Bedle's remarks Rev. Mr. Dod conferred the degrees on the graduates, and the professors and students then took a formal adieu of their friends.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BEACH'S ARGUMENT.

THE LAWYERS MAKE A FEW CORRECTIONS—VINDICATION OF JOSEPH RICHARDS AND MR. MARTIN—THE PROCTOR SUIT REFERRED TO—THE TREATMENT OF MRS. WOODHULL AN OUTRAGE—UNSCRUPULOUS INFLUENCES OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH—MRS. BEECHER AND MRS. TILTON FORCED TO APPEAR IN COURT—THE TREATMENT OF MRS. TILTON BY MR. BEECHER AND BY MR. TILTON CONTRASTED—THE MOTIVES OF BEECHER AND MOULTON IN GIVING MRS. TILTON AN EXALTED CHARACTER—HOW THE PLYMOUTH PREACHER OVERCAME HIS VICTIM.

The crowd that sought admittance into the court-room yesterday morning was even greater than any of those of the previous three days of Mr. Beach's speech. More room was made inside also by the new device adopted by a score of men of hanging on to the window-sashes, at the imminent risk of being pushed out backward by the surging of the multitude. On the Judge's bench were ex-Attorney General Williams; Hon. J. H. Willard, of Indiana; ex-Judge Birdseye, of Brooklyn; Hon. Robert M. Whiting, of Brooklyn; Sheriff Williams, of the same city, and Counselor M. C. McInerney, of New-York. In the audience were Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of Albion, N. Y.; Dr. Noble, of the same place; ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee; Prof. J. F. Kellogg, of Illinois; Rev. H. Lindsay, of Oldtown, Me.; Col. Harry Beecher and William Beecher, Mr. Beecher's sons; Mrs. Moses Beach, ex-Senator Henry C. Murphy, Dr. Charles Dennin, Postmaster Talbot, of Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. McKay, Hon. Demas Barnes, and Franklin Woodruff.

All the parties to the suit were on hand early except Judge Fullerton, who entered twenty minutes late in company with Rev. Dr. Bullard, of Poughkeepsie. Gen. Pryor and Messrs. Hill and Tracy were absent. An attempt to applaud Mr. Beach on his arrival was promptly suppressed, and during the entire day the audience behaved with unusual decorum, although Mr. Beach was not less profuse in his oratorical flights than on the previous days. He had seemingly quite recovered from his hoarseness, but it came on him again before the close. As soon as Mr. Evarts entered he and Mr. Beecher conversed earnestly together for some minutes. At 11:05 Mr. Beach arose and said that a publication had appeared in the *Herald* which seemed to require some action on his part. He would like, however, first to consult with Judge Fullerton on the matter, and asked leave to renew the subject after recess. Judge Neilson having bowed his consent, Mr. Beach said that it was only fair to state that "his friend," Judge Porter, had received a letter from Mr. Bartlett, disclaiming all connection with the editorial articles of the *Sun* on the scandal. Mr. Beach then said that he and Judge Porter had amicably settled their dispute of Friday, and that he [Mr. Beach] had been in the wrong. Messrs. Evarts and Porter each took advantage of their adversary's good nature to get in a little additional argument for the defense. Mr. Beach waited patiently until they had finished, and then stated that the friends of Rev. Mr. Southard, whose case he quoted the other day, had assured him that he had been too hard on that gentleman. Mr. Beach then resumed his argument.

It was, he said, a harsh necessity of this case that witnesses were attacked who had not been impeached by evidence. Mr. Richards was instanced. Mr. Beach paid a high tribute to that gentleman's personal character and merit. If, he said, it were necessary in New-York to select that member of the Methodist denomination who should best represent the principles and benevolence of that denomination, Mr. Richards would most likely be chosen. He had been forced upon the stand by a power which he could not resist. The jury should remember that when Richards became a witness his sister's sin was notorious, and it was natural that he should cherish resentment toward his sister's destroyer. It was apparent that Richards had been a reluctant and unwilling witness, and the prosecution were entitled to credit for the delicacy with which they treated him. Mr. Beach next applied himself to the vindication of Mr. A. B. Martin, who, he said, was another devoted Christian man. He had been denounced as a spy on the simple basis that he had offered Mrs. Tilton the services a brother might have performed. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beach said, in reply to another argument of the defense, made no accusation against Miss Proctor in his statement to the Investigating Committee, but he was guilty of the inexcusable indiscretion of repeating a story about her that Mr. Beecher had related to him. It was done under advice of counsel, and against Mr. Moulton's own wishes. Miss Proctor took an action, as she had a right to, and Moulton consenting to an informal examination, and, without entering into the question of whether Mr. Beecher did originate the slander or not, promptly paid the satisfaction price. There was nothing dishonorable, Mr. Beach said, in the conduct of Moulton or any of his firm in their conflict with the Government. Were he disposed to retaliate he could do so on a more solid basis, but he would not be guilty of such an unworthy argument.

Tilton's relations with Mrs. Woodhull were then taken up. Tilton, counsel said, was charged with being responsible for the publication of the Woodhull scandal. Not a single important element of proof in this case was even hinted at in that publication. Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Beach said, states that she got the information in Mrs. Hooker's company, in 1871, in Washington, that Beecher preached every Sunday to twenty of his mistresses, and that this was the first hint she received of the scandal. Messrs. Evarts and Shearman interrupted the speaker to say that that was not so, but Mr. Beach guaranteed its truth. Mr. Beach said he was not there as the apologist or advocate of Mrs. Woodhull, though he was at a loss to know why it was assumed in this case that she is a depraved or noxious character, and that association with her is disgraceful to an intelligent gentleman. No testimony had been given derogatory to her. It was an outrage on justice and a disgrace to this tribunal that a lady who has not been assailed by proof should be dishonored by the flippant remarks of counsel. Mr. Beach then devoted himself to Mr. Evarts' astonishing declaration that Woodruff & Robinson seized on $6,000 of the $7,000 received by Tilton from Bowen to reimburse their subscriptions to the *Golden Age*. This was in the face of the books of Woodruff & Robinson, and of the oral testimony that the $7,000 was at once placed to the credit of Mr. Tilton, and that every dollar was used by him for his own purposes. There was not a particle of proof to sustain that allegation.

Mr. Beach then passed to his argument proper. In refuting the arguments of the defense he had anticipated much that he had intended to incorporate in it. The case had been so managed by the defense that it had been somewhat difficult to determine who was the defendant in it. The management of it seems to have been taken in hand from the start by Plymouth Church. It had been ushered in by a procession of the adherents of the defendant—an organized array under the lead of the gallant usher who had assumed the control of the court-room. [Laughter.] And so it had continued throughout. Every avenue of influence upon the jury had been freely and unscrupulously employed. The speaker had great respect for Plymouth Church. It was a great and wealthy church. It was the jury of the vicinage to which Judge Porter would like to appeal. It came to this court as to a gala scene—the jury would recollect the floral displays of the first days. It thought that all Beecher and it had to do was to come into court and demand a verdict. Mr. Beach then paid a generous tribute to Mrs. Beecher's attendance on court as preliminary to a suggestion that it was a little singular that she should be forced, for effect, to listen to all the revolting details of this charge against her husband, after which he applied to her Scott's apostrophe to woman. The application was received with applause. Mrs. Beecher smiled at first sarcastically, but as the speaker proceeded her smile softened into one of pleasure and gratification. Everything shows, Mr. Beach said, that there had been an organized plan of the defense to influence the decisions of the court. Another lady had been found in the arena where her virtue was being made the football of contention. She came not as the friend or ally of her husband, but as the adherent of the defendant, who had enticed her from her home, who had produced her before his packed committee, who had arrayed her into hostility to her children and her home. Did the jury doubt what was the influence that forced her into court? Mr. Moulton had sworn that he had accused Beecher of enticing Mrs. Tilton from her husband to his face, and Beecher had never uttered a word of denial. These devices were all confessions of guilt. If Beecher were innocent, what needed he of all these trappings and stratagems? Mr. Beach had no objection to make to the friends of any man rallying to his support, but this should be done with a proper show of respect to the common decencies of justice and of life. They should contrast the treatment of Mrs. Tilton by her husband in its reverence and tenderness with that of the man who had exhibited her to the scoffs of the multitude. Tilton had used none of these audacious influences. In plain manliness he had met the duties of this hour. He was a lone, scarred man, demanding only a considerate and fair hearing from the jury.

It being 1 o'clock, Mr. Beach bowed to his Honor in token of his willingness to stop. Mr. Evarts arose and referred Mr. Beach to a passage in Mr. Beecher's examination in which he had denied Moulton's report of the conversation between them in regard to Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Beach, after reading the passage, gracefully acknowledged his error, and the court took a recess. Mr. Beach, on making his appearance in the corridor, was greeted by the assembled multitude with a cheer. Ex-Attorney General Williams took lunch with Mr. Evarts. Edwin Booth had a seat on the bench after recess. Neither Mr. Beecher nor Frank Moulton returned in the afternoon. Gen. Tracy came in very late. Mr. Beach resumed his argument at 2:05, without any allusion to the *Herald* article. He began by reading some extracts from Macaulay's essay on Mrs. Montague's *Life of Lord Bacon*, in relation to human delusions in estimating character, the object being to show that the vices of a great man are apt to be forgotten in the light of the pleasure or good we derive from him. He applied these views to the case of Mr. Beecher. The most remarkable feature about the trial, the foundation of one of the strongest appeals of the defense, Mr. Beach said, was that the injured husband and the paramour both unite in giving an exalted character to Mrs. Tilton. The motives of both must be considered in judging of this circumstance. Mr. Beach then entered into an exhaustive argument in favor of the possibility of Mrs. Tilton being seduced by Mr. Beecher under the pretenses alleged. Her endeavor to allay any fears of her husband in February, 1868, showed a dawning consciousness that too much was growing up between herself and Mr. Beecher. It was a very dangerous condition for a woman to be in, when she could identify another man in her love for her husband, and could hope for a deepening of that affection. Mrs. Tilton's "daily agony" letter showed that she had then some misgivings of the character of her relations with Beecher. In February, 1868, after Mr. Beecher's years of visits to her and the consolation he sought and got from her, what was it that led her to say that though "longing" for her husband, she "did not wish him to return;" that "he was better away;" that "she anticipated, and it caused her an agony of prayer, that a disaster was pending which would bow her husband's head and break his heart?" Is it, Mr. Beach asked, wonderful, under these circumstances that what is charged against Henry Ward Beecher happened? With abundance of opportunities and irresistible temptation, was it surprising that these people fell? Was it wonderful that Mrs. Tilton attributed to her part of this intercourse only self-sacrifice and piety? Mr. Beach quoted from one of Mr. Beecher's sermons a vivid description of the arts the seducer uses to overcome his victim. That was how Beecher did it, said he.

Mr. Beach then took up the charge of conspiracy to black-mail. Mr. Tilton's acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull did not begin until after the publication of the Woodhull card. Mr. Evarts interrupted to say that that was not the view of the defense. Mr. Beach retorted that there was no evidence to support any other view. Mr. Evarts said that there was. Mr. Beach asked where it was. Messrs. Shearman, Tracy, and Evarts said in a breath that it was in the testimony of Mrs. Palmer, Woodleigh, and Gray. Mr. Beach said if their testimony overturned the testimony of Tilton, Moulton, and Andrews he would have nothing more to say about it. It had turned out, continued Mr. Beach, that Tilton had had nothing to do with the publication of the tripartite agreement, which came next in order. He then illustrated the uneasiness in Mr. Beecher's own church in 1871 and afterward by extracts from the testimony of Deacon West. In the midst of it the hour of adjournment arrived. Mr. Beach received another ovation on his way to his carriage. Foreman Carpenter has apparently profited by the numerous rebukes he has received. He listened with sober attention to Mr. Beach all day yesterday.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning Mr. Beach, addressing the court, said:

If your Honor please, a publication in the *Herald* of this morning has possibly fallen under your Honor's notice. Its character seems to demand that some application should be made to the court, founded upon the facts stated in it; but before making any application to your Honor connected with the subject of the article I would be glad to have a consultation with my associate, Mr. Fullerton, who has not yet arrived, and I don't wish to appear to be guilty of any delay in making whatever suggestions may seem to us important to the court, and if your Honor will permit me, at the opening of the court after recess, to say whatever may be needful to say, I shall be very much obliged.

Following the example of my learned friend in his allusion to Mr. Willard O. Bartlett, I quoted, in the course of some remarks I had the honor to make to your Honor and the jury the other day, from an article in the *Sun*, a paper with which he is connected, and inferentially, though not by assertion, perhaps, imputed to him the authorship or some connection with that article. Mr. Bartlett has addressed a note to my friend Mr. Porter, disclaiming all connection with the article in the *Sun*, and I deem it proper that I should make that announcement to your Honor.

PORTER AND BEACH FRIENDS AGAIN.

My friend Porter has also been kind enough to say to me, Sir, that in the course of my argument I attributed to him neglect in regard to a supposed concession not directly made, but, as I supposed, made by silence in the arguments of my learned friends—that Mr. Beecher on the defense substantially conceded the fact of improper solicitations addressed by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton. He has assured me that I misconceived entirely the character of his allusions in his address to the court and jury upon that subject, from examination made, and I am quite satisfied, Sir, that it is correct, and that I misconceived the nature of his remarks upon that point. And it has been matter of gratification to me also to have had a brief conversation with Mr. Porter, from which I learn that he was unconscious of the severity of the term which he applied to my apparent misstatement, and it affords me great pleasure to say, Sir, that any temporary misconception which may have existed between us has been very happily and very cordially removed.

Mr. Evarts—May I be allowed, if your Honor please, to say a single word. It was a matter of great surprise to us that a distinction which we supposed was so manifest in the discussions, as to whether or not Mr. Tilton's charge was of adultery, as now made, or whether it was of improper advances or improper proposals, seemed to be confounded by the course of the observations of our friend, Mr. Beach, with a consideration of the fact as to whether the fault of this defendant was of one kind or the other. As for the charge, no doubt, it was conceded that there was a charge of one kind or the other at a certain time; that we discussed. It is also apparent that it was withdrawn by the wife the same night, and then it was explained, and so forth, and we did not think there was any confusion about the points we were discussing. That was our view of the matter.

Mr. Porter—I desire—perhaps I ought to say a single word to your Honor. My friend's statement the other day was undoubtedly broader than he intended to make, and I can perfectly well appreciate the fact; we are all very liable to fall into that error. Unquestionably in my reply I evinced something of the same degree of heat which would naturally arise upon a question of so much importance. I wish, therefore, the court may be corrected in the misapprehension that the charge of undue proposals was not emphatically denied. It was denied, your Honor will remember, in the first place by Mr. Beecher, on oath. In the next place, we claimed, though my learned friends don't concede it, that Mr. Tilton, in the "true story," admitted that Mr. Beecher denied the charge. We claim that it was retracted by Mr. Tilton; Gen. Tracy argued upon the various aspects of the case, but at no time conceded, in the slightest degree, that the charge of improper advances or improper proposals was true. In various portions of my argument I took occasion to advert to that as a charge entirely unwarranted in the evidence and entirely untrue, and my friend Mr. Evarts did also. My friend Mr. Beach, in the heat of argument, evidently misled by an erroneous recollection of the language of Mr. Tracy, assumed that this was a point which we conceded. It would not answer for us to allow a statement of that kind to go uncorrected.

Mr. Beach—Well, there is enough said about it.

MR. BEACH MAKES A CORRECTION.

Proceeding with his address to the jury, he said:

Illustrating by examples the fallacy of Mr. Evarts' proposition that it was unnatural and impossible for Mr. Beecher to be guilty of sin, reasoning from his high character and his supposed reputation, I referred to the case of my friend Mr. Southard, of New-Jersey.

The Court—Mr. Beach, will you allow me one moment. Officer, go into the next room and bring a chair for that lady. (One of the friends of Plymouth Church.)

Mr. Beach—Since then a collateral relative of Mr. Southard, a gentleman of very distinguished lineage and of high personal merit and distinction, has corrected the information upon which I made the original statement to the jury. It is represented to me that Mr. Southard was a gentleman of brilliant genius and promise; that he was of a highly delicate and sensitive organization, and suffered during his life from an exceedingly painful disease; and either from his constitutional predisposition, possibly, or from the great anguish which he daily endured, he fell into some excesses in the use of stimulants, either narcotic or otherwise, and that he never was charged in any responsible or authentic form, whatever may have been the gossip in the neighborhood upon the subject, with licentiousness of character; nor, I am assured, is it true that his last hours were spent in any degrading or ignominious condition. And it, of course, is my duty as it is my pleasure to render all the survivors of Mr. Southard every reparation in my power for the statement, which seems to have been entirely inaccurate. I of course recognize the delicacy of my position in alluding either to living or departed gentlemen who were supposed to have fallen from their high position, and I endeavored to render as authentic as possible the information upon which I ventured to allude to any such subject. It seemed to be necessary, arising from the nature of the evidence in this case and the character of this defendant, and I can only express my deep regret and grief that I should have made use of any statements in regard to these gentlemen which will mortify or pain those who naturally cherish his memory with affection and with pride.

A DEFENSE OF MR. RICHARDS.

Resuming, gentlemen, the line of argument which I have hitherto followed, of answering so far as I might the propositions advanced by the learned counsel for the defense in their arguments to the court and jury, I have one or two references further to make to their addresses.

It is an unfortunate feature of this case—perhaps I may say it is one of the unfortunate necessities of this case—that it has been thought desirable to make severe and harsh comments upon the characters of many of the witnesses that have been introduced to the court and jury; witnesses who have not been assailed by any of the ordinary means of impeachment, who have not been attacked through the mode of general reputation or character, who, at least, have occupied that position in the community where they have earned the respect and the confidence of their fellow men, and if they are guilty of any errors, of any conduct which should detract from their credibility as witnesses, their misdeeds, at least, have not been so public and notorious as to impair their standing in the community. In the course of these criticisms, especially on the part of my friend Mr. Porter, and imitated, though not with so much of severe reprehension, by Mr. Evarts, Mr. Richards was attacked. It is not my purpose just now to discuss the force, the weight of his evidence. That will more properly occur in a future stage of this discussion, but the remarks of the gentlemen justify me, I think, in saying that Mr. Richards is a gentleman of the highest personal character and merit. Connected with various institutions, charged in various situations with the highest duties of trust and confidence, he has performed all the obligations resting upon him as a Christian man and a man of honor with fidelity and signal success. Attached to the largest Christian persuasion of this country, one, the largest in numbers, one the most eminent in all deeds of Christian charity and benevolence, he has attained a rank in that denomination which has secured him the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. And, indeed, in the City of New-York, if it were desirable to select a lay member of the Methodist denomination who best illustrated the principles and the piety of that sect, Mr. Richards would be selected as that individual. The strictures upon him have been founded upon the simple circumstance that he appears here as a witness, the brother of Mrs. Tilton, to testify to his knowledge in regard to her association with Mr. Beecher. After what occurred upon the stand it surely is not necessary for me to say that he is here as an involuntary witness, brought here after great reluctance and repeated effort, under the mandate of the process of this court, which it was not possible for him to resist. It is not, therefore, a subject of complaint as against him, that in this public position he has been called upon to utter facts or words of reproach against a sister, and you and I properly estimate the delicacy and the pain of the position in which he was placed. But reflecting upon his duty, upon the emotions which might, with great propriety, have influenced him, it has seemed to me that if Mr. Richards had voluntarily appeared as a witness in this case, however distressing and agonizing the performance of that duty may have been, that he would yet, in that position, and under those circumstances, have exhibited a proper degree and proper sense of the obligations of his position. I do not know how a brother might feel with the knowledge that a sister had been corrupted by the acts of a seducer. You nor I can properly estimate the condition of his feeling, but you will remember that when Mr. Richards is presented as a witness in this case, the fact of the fall of his sister had become notorious; it was bruited through the whole community; the disclosure of her sin had been made public, and whether under such circumstances a brother would feel that there was an important duty owing to the law and to society; whether he would cherish any of this natural resentment against the wrong doer, is a question which might be differently decided according to different temperaments, and to the different ideas which every gentleman might indulge—in regard to those obligations. I can imagine—though I by no means assert that that was the condition of feeling upon the part of Mr. Richards—but I can very well imagine when he looked upon the distress and the anguish of that sister, upon her broken relations, upon her severed household, upon her condition, disgraced and suffering—it might very well be that there were sentiments of indignation and resentment which, when her seducer was called to an account, to lead him to become one of his principal accusers. But it is sufficient to say that from the manifestations of Mr. Richards upon the stand it is perfectly apparent that he was an unwilling and reluctant witness, and when you come to examine his testimony I think you will concede to us, on behalf of the plaintiff, an exceeding delicacy and reserve in the extent of the evidence which we sought to produce from him. He was not pressed by close and urgent questions; he was permitted in his own way and according to his own discretion to reveal just as much as he pleased of the sight which he viewed upon that occasion when he ventured into the parlor of Mr. Tilton and found Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in the attitude which he stated. It is quite possible that if there had been a more critical examination there might have been more detail in the statement of Mr. Richards which would have been more afflicting to his feelings and perhaps more detrimental to the character of his sister. It is enough to say that he was not pressed beyond the most general statement of the circumstances falling under his observation. The attack upon Mr. Richards produced from Dr. Curry, of the *Christian Advocate*, some comments, all of which I do not deem it proper to state to the court and jury, but a portion of which, representing the position and the character of Mr. Richards, I propose to adopt as my own.

"Some ten days since, the papers told of the appearance of a new witness in the notorious Tilton-Beecher case, Mr. Joseph Richards, a brother of the inculpated woman. He began his statement upon the witness stand with a deprecation of his most painful position, and made an appeal for the consideration due to him in view of it. This the court recognized with great delicacy, but not so the counsel for the defense, (Mr. Evarts,) who, suiting his manner to his words, remarked, with mingled scorn and defiance in his tones, 'We know your position, and we'll show what it is before we are through with you.' To us, this seemed, when we first read it, too brutal to have been as it appeared, but later developments do not at all relieve the matter.

In opening the case for the defense a few days later another of the attorneys, at the very beginning, made a cruel and wicked attack upon Mr. Richards, presenting him to the court and jury, and to all of the millions who read or hear of the case, as virtually a conspirator with those who were seeking 'to blast' his sister's good name, coming there voluntarily to make a speech from the witness stand, and connect it with such witnesses as Kate Carey. One must know something of the outside facts in this case to properly estimate the measure of this brutality on the part of the counsel; and our relations to the assailed seem to make it our duty to state them.

Mr. Richards is a man in middle life; brought up in this city, where during his entire manhood he has been engaged in honorable business; residing for several years in Brooklyn, and for the last seven or eight years in New-Jersey. He has been all these years an honored and eminent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and neither in business or society, or in the church, has there ever been a shadow cast upon his reputation. But it was his misfortune, while casually calling at his sister's house some years ago, to become personally cognizant of something between her and Mr. Beecher, the knowledge of which made him unhappy. He told the story to only two persons—his wife and her brother—and with them it remains a secret still, except as partially told upon the witness-stand. Neither the plaintiff nor the counsel knew what his testimony would be till they heard it, but suspecting that he would testify something to their advantage they brought him forward. * * * And yet, in the face of these facts, Mr. Tracy holds him up as a miscreant of the vilest type, conspiring to blacken the name of his own sister—and for what? If the other witnesses in this case, against whom equally severe things are said, are as worthy of credence as we know Mr. Richards to be, then we are prepared to indorse them as incapable of bearing false witness. Nor do we believe that he would suspect the harm that he did without what seemed to him to be incapable of any other construction."

I do not read the further comments. But my learned friend, Mr. Porter, has appealed to the jury of the vicinage. In the long residence of Mr. Richards in this city he has occupied positions of trust, he has been engaged in works of the highest Christian charity and benevolence, and I want that character and this appeal to the reputation he bears in this community to vindicate him from what I believe to be an unfounded and outrageous attack of the counsel.

A WORD FOR A. B. MARTIN.

Another witness fell under the vituperation of my learned friends. It was Mr. A. B. Martin—another Christian gentleman known by the jury of the vicinage, as it is called; whose works in the ways of piety and of humanity have been and are remarkable; a gentleman who has devoted himself with zeal and piety to the advancement of religion, and to the culture of those institutions which, daily and hourly, diffuse their blessings throughout society. He has been denounced as a spy of Mr. Tilton, from the circumstance that he happened to be an inmate of his dwelling, and, in the face of his uncontradicted evidence, that he was in the daily habit of visiting Mrs. Tilton during her stay at Mrs. Ovington's, rendering to her those services which a brother, in her unfortunate situation, might perform. Was that true? Was he thus devoted to this lady in her perilous and straightened circumstances? Did he daily give to her the consolation of his presence, of his aid, of his services, in whatever line or department she might desire? Mrs. Ovington was upon the stand. If his representations in that respect were unfounded, it was a very easy matter for my learned friends to contradict them. If he was unfriendly in spirit, if he was uncharitable in conduct, if he was undutiful in the respect and service which he rendered to Mrs. Tilton under those circumstances, Mrs. Ovington had the fullest knowledge and the amplest opportunity to expose his hypocrisy and treachery. But that lady was silent upon this point; and it stands as an uncontradicted fact upon this record, that all the sympathies of this Christian man, and all the kindness of his charitable nature, were expended in rendering the best and the highest services he could render to this lady. Under these circumstances it seems to me rather harsh that he should be denounced as the spy of Mr. Tilton, hanging about this lady in her misfortunes, for the purpose of gathering whatever he might collect to her disadvantage, and appearing upon the stand to publish it to the world. Has he spoken unfavorably of Mrs. Tilton? Has he endeavored to prejudice her character, her position, her relations to this most unfortunate transaction; or uttered a word of disrespect or condemnation? Not a syllable. And he stands now, as he did before his appearance upon the stand, as the truest, the best friend she has had in all her complications with this affair. It is said that he has fabricated the conditions of things under which, visiting Mrs. Tilton, he was accidentally brought to the information that Mr. Tracy and Bessie Turner—just before her appearance before the committee on the same afternoon—were in a long and earnest conversation. The subject of the conversation he did not understand. The matter of discussion he did not hear. He did not pretend to state, or to make any representations in regard to any influence which Mr. Tracy might have thought fit to exercise over the memory, or the mind, or the disposition of Bessie Turner. Bessie Turner had represented that that interview was limited to ten minutes. Mr. Tracy had extended that interview, by his evidence, to an hour; and it was in confirmation of Mr. Tracy, in somewhat enlarging the time, that Mr. Martin was produced as a witness. His narration was that upon a hot Summer's day he visited Mrs. Tilton in her room; that the heat was oppressive, and that she and himself went upon the back piazza of Mr. Ovington's house, for the purpose of enjoying a chat. We have had evidence presented here to show that when Mr. Martin, on his cross-examination, represented that that piazza was shady; that the heat was not so oppressive; that there was a fresher circulation of air, and more convenience and comfort upon the piazza than in the room of Mrs. Tilton, he was guilty of misrepresentation; and upon cross-examination he was led to state, without any particular observation or recollection, but with the knowledge that the place was by some means shaded—he was led to state that the walls of one of the adjoining houses projected beyond the residence of Mr. Ovington, and cast a shadow upon this piazza. Well, he was mistaken in this—the next adjoining house did not thus project, but one of the other houses more distant did. And when we came to send down our surveyor for the purpose of examining into the condition of the thing, we found that there was a large tree in the adjoining garden, and that there was a large grape-vine upon a rack extending nearly the whole length of the piazza, which afforded the shade which Mr. Martin erroneously attributed to the projecting wall of the neighboring house. And to-day this jury and my friends would find, if they observed, that the grape-vine is in full bloom and foliage, and affords just the protection of which Mr. Martin spoke. Well, gentlemen, if it seems consistent to my learned friends, under these circumstances, to charge an unimpeached witness with willful misrepresentation in regard to circumstances of this character, in which he, as a witness, might readily fall into error, the principal fact upon which his mind is fixed being true, and demonstrably true—if they think that the necessities of their case demand that an honorable, Christian, and reputable gentleman shall be charged with perjury and falsification upon such slight circumstances—why it is not for me to question the good taste nor the propriety of such an accusation; but it does not seem to me to recommend itself to the acceptance of fair minded and intelligent gentlemen.

THE PROCTOR SCANDAL.

Something was said, or intimated rather than expressed, by my friend, Mr. Porter, in regard to the controversy arising out of the statement of Mr. Moulton before the Investigating Committee, connected with the reflection of that statement upon the character of Miss Proctor. I believe that my learned friend said that it cost Mr. Moulton $5,000. It is proper for me to say in answer, that in the statement to which my friend alluded, reference was made unfavorable to Miss Proctor. No accusation was made against her reputation by Mr. Moulton; but he was guilty of the inexcusable indiscretion of relating, in that statement, a communication, in regard to that lady which he averred was made to him by Mr. Beecher, of occurrences between that gentleman and that lady. It appears that that reference was made under the advice of counsel, and against the wish of Mr. Moulton. Miss Proctor brought an action. The friends of the parties, on looking at the statement, and inquiring into the motives which induced its publication, counseled the withdrawal of that action from court, and its submission to a gentleman of high legal character, attainments, and position in this city. The publication of Mr. Moulton was unquestionably actionable, but founded, as I have said, upon the representations made by Mr. Beecher, and reflecting, directly and personally, not at all upon the character of Miss Proctor. That lady disclaimed any desire for damages; and, without any full examination of the case, and without any examination of the question whether or not Henry Ward Beecher did make the communication to Mr. Moulton, which was charged upon him in that statement, upon a general and informal submission of the case to the gentleman arbitrator, he awarded as against Mr. Moulton the payment of the expenses and the counsel fees in the action; and that payment was made; and that is the history, in general, of that transaction. It is resorted to here for the purpose of conveying the impression that Mr. Moulton is an habitual libeler; that he is accustomed to misrepresent and slander his fellows and his lady acquaintances; that he is possessed of that degraded and flagrant spirit which leads him into the publication of offensive slanders of this character as against others. This statement will remove any apprehension of that kind.

THE GOVERNMENT SUIT AGAINST MOULTON'S FIRM.

Another allusion, which I may as well notice here, was made to Mr. Moulton—that he and his firm had been in unfortunate conflict with the Government of this country, in consequence of some violation, I believe, of the internal revenue laws, in the litigation upon which Mr. Tracy was the adviser of Mr. Moulton. We know nothing of the details of that transaction, gentlemen; but one thing is **certain, that it is apparent** from the evidence of Mr. Moulton that there was nothing which was personally dishonorable to him, nor to his firm, in those details; and it is quite certain that no judgment was ever entered, or any conclusion ever reached which reflected in the remotest degree upon the integrity of that firm, or of its individual members. If I was disposed to imitate the spirit which led my learned friend to obtrude a subject of that character into the discussion of this case, it might be possible for me to retaliate, with something of severity and justice, founded upon better data than those upon which my learned friend spoke; but I shall not indulge it. I mean no reflection upon any one when I say that I shall not be guilty of the unworthiness of making such disreputable allusions to the conduct or situation of a party or witnesses in any case in which I may be engaged, unless upon the evidence that the party or his witnesses had been permitted to present his justification, and to reveal to the court and jury all the circumstances connected with the supposed transaction.

TILTON AND MRS. WOODHULL.

Very much of your attention in this case has been, (and, it seems to me, with no essential pertinency to this action,) bestowed upon the character and career of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, and Mr. Tilton's connection with that lady. My friends have endeavored, with great pertinacity, and at great length of proof, to attribute to Mr. Tilton the publication of what is called the Woodhull scandal. It has been said, substantially, by my friend, Mr. Evarts, that the scandal embodied all the truths, as revealed by the evidence, of its condition and progress, while the truth is that none of the especial features developed by the proof in this case, none of the pregnant, and, as we maintain, conclusive evidence upon which the plaintiff's right of action is founded, was ever hinted at in that scandal. There was the charge of adultery as against Mr. Beecher with Mrs. Tilton, but the proofs, the circumstances, the details of their connection as exhibited by this record, are entirely absent from the statement in that paper. And in that paper, I am justified in saying, from the allusion to it by my friends on the other side, Mrs. Woodhull states that in Washington, in the Winter of 1871, she learned from Mrs. Hooker that Mr. Beecher was in the habit of preaching to twenty of his mistresses, and that there she got the first intimation upon that subject.

Mr. Evarts—Do you think that is in the article?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I only asked if you thought it was in the article?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; I stated it is in the article. It is an answer to your general statement that it contained the general features presented on this trial.

Mr. Evarts—I only asked you as a matter of fact whether you stated that is in the article.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. [To Mr. Fullerton]—Is it not?

Mr. Tilton—Yes, Sir; in company with Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—In her presence.

Mr. Beach—Perhaps it may be erroneous to say that she learned it from Mrs. Hooker; she learned in company with Mrs. Hooker that fact. That article contains the statement also that Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis told her of the criminality between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and this before the date—both these circumstances before the date of Mr. Tilton's communication—of Mr. Tilton's acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull. She next states that in the Spring of 1871 Mrs. Stanton told her the same story—also before their acquaintance—and she states as her authority for making the publication on May 20, 1871, before her acquaintance with Mr. Tilton was commenced, on the basis of the statements derived from Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Stanton—she does state undoubtedly, and it is but candid for me to avow it, that after that she had conversations both with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton upon the subject; but she also states that the most important information which she derived upon that subject was in conversations with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher himself; and in the columns of that scandal she makes Mr. Beecher confess to her the particulars which it contains. Now, Mr. Tilton might with great propriety say that that statement was a lie. He might with great truth say that in its special details it was all false, as he did repeatedly say, and as he says now; not in a material averment—the essential and central fact which it states—but in the surroundings of her narrative, in all its details, as connected with that principal fact, it is erroneous and false. But, gentlemen, the statement of Mrs. Woodhull is the most remarkable for its omissions. The letter of apology, the letter of contrition of January, 1871, given by Mr. Beecher, was not alluded to in that statement. Mr. Tilton—Theodore Tilton's letter to Bowen of January, 1871, was not alluded to. The letter of Mr. Beecher of Feb. 7, 1871, where he speaks of Mr. Moulton as having "tied up the storm ready to burst upon us"—no allusion to that in the statement. The "nest-hiding" letter of Mrs. Tilton, is not mentioned in that statement. The letters of Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher and the manner in which he met those letters are not mentioned in the statement. What is called the "ragged edge" letter was not mentioned in the statement. The tripartite covenant was not mentioned in the statement, and all those essential and material facts which, if Mr. Tilton had been the author of that statement would have necessarily been contained in it, have no appearance there. Now, is it possible, if Mr. Tilton was the informant upon which Mrs. Woodhull made her communication to the public, possessed of all this important information, if he was instigating the assault of Mrs. Woodhull upon Mr. Beecher for any purpose of black-mail or for revenge, if he stood behind this woman in this brutal public attack upon Mr. Beecher and the reputation of Mrs. Tilton, would those matters so pregnant, so conclusive, have been omitted from that statement? It is perfectly apparent, aside from the other evidence in this case, studying the characteristics of the paper and the motives and purposes which are attributed to Mr. Tilton, it is perfectly apparent that he had nothing to do with the authorship of that instrument or with its publication. If he had desired any public statement of that character he would, of course, have made it in the form of authenticity and founded it upon that evidence which he presents to this court and jury to-day as evidence of the truth of his accusation. It would not have contained falsehood in detail, misstatements in regard to facts, but would have presented in the form and mode and style and the logic and argument of Theodore Tilton this, the first serious accusation publicly made, founded upon those disclosures and the relations of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton. I don't know but I may as well here, gentlemen, say a word in regard to Mrs. Woodhull. I am not here as the apologist or the advocate of Mrs. Woodhull; I have neither studied her doctrines nor do I know anything of her personal character. I don't choose to defend any of the dogmas belonging to the school to which she is attached, and yet the course of examination of some of the witnesses who have been produced upon the part of the defense has revealed features and the tenets of that school which may properly, very properly, be the subject of discussion and consideration. But I have been at a loss to know how it is assumed in the course of this trial that Mrs. Woodhull is a lady of depraved and of obnoxious character. What do you know of her doctrines? What do you know of her life? What do you know of the principles of morality or Christianity which govern that life, and upon what principle is it that you are to assume that association with Mrs. Woodhull is disgraceful to an intelligent gentleman? There has been no proof given of it, and you are asked upon vague rumor, upon irresponsible gossip, upon the assumptions of counsel, to denounce that woman as disgraceful and all association with her as damaging. And is that the way that you have assumed, under your oaths and in your responsible position, to determine the character and rights of parties, and is Mr. Tilton in this case to be denounced as corrupt and vicious, as lewd and debauched, because, forsooth, he has had communication and intercourse and association with Mrs. Woodhull, putting out of sight entirely the motives which led to that intercourse, the inducements which led to that acquaintance, and pronouncing simply upon the character of the woman, without any evidence whatever to pronounce her infamous or her associates discreditable? What does Mr. Wilkeson say about it—this "man of genius," as properly represented by my learned friend? Mrs. Stanton, a lady whose characteristics of womanhood, whose high intelligence and purity of life lifts her above the suspicion of improper associations, was not only her acquaintance, but her visitor. Miss Anthony, a lady much belied and ridiculed by the public prints, but yet a woman of high ladyhood and accomplishments, cherished by the society where she lives at Rochester, was an acquaintance and associate. You have heard from indubitable proof that what are called advanced minds—those speculative thinkers who deal with the great problems of society, who are called reformers, who seem to be in advance of their age, and, therefore, are always scouted by the public thought—were accustomed to collect at her house and indulge in their discussions upon the themes which occupied their daily attention. You have seen Mr. Pearl Andrews, referred to somewhat slightingly in the course of this discussion, but does he impress you with the idea of his depravity or his looseness of principle? I know he is spoken of with something of raillery; as a Pantarch—is it not, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Beach—As a Pantarch—as dealing in theories and the doctrines which failed to attract attention upon the evidence; but he, as a man of learning, of education, of character, he was long a resident with his wife in the house of Mrs. Woodhull. He was accustomed to meet in daily and friendly converse the polished and the cultivated thinkers of the day, and he ventured to say—which has again excited somewhat of ridicule—that the gatherings at her house resembled the coteries who were wont to collect in the salons of Mme. Roland in the exciting days of French history. Well, was not the comparison deserved? Where else more prominently and remarkably than in the house of Victoria C. Woodhull were those gatherings accustomed to congregate where those subjects of high literary thought were wont to be discussed? Now, I repeat, I know nothing of Mrs. Woodhull, of her principles or doctrines or character, except as they are revealed upon this stand, but I say it is an outrage of all the forms of justice, it is a disgrace to this tribunal, that a lady who has not been assailed by the proof, but who stands thus represented in the evidence, should be decried and dishonored by the flippant references and similes and jeers of counsel. I shall have occasion hereafter, in considering the tenets which have from time to time been advanced by Mr. Tilton upon this subject, to refer more particularly to the relations of marriage and divorce and what is called "free love," which are attributed to him, and the principles of it, which we have through Mr. Pearl Andrews developed in the proof.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

There is but one other subject, gentlemen, to which I desire to ask your attention as especially connected with the argument of Mr. Evarts. I listened to what he said upon that subject with quite as much amazement as the counsel heard what appears to be my mistake in regard to their views concerning improper solicitations from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton—and about the truth of those solicitations we will come to discourse by and by. But, Mr. Evarts made the astonishing declaration that the $7,000 which were received from Mr. Bowen by Mr. Tilton were at once passed into the hands of Woodruff & Robinson, and that $6,000 of it was at once taken by Woodruff & Robinson, or the old friends of Mr. Tilton, for the purpose of repaying his arrearages to them.

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—They and the other subscribers took $6,000, I said.

Mr. Beach—They and the other subscribers took the $6,000. Why, gentlemen, upon what proof in this case was that assertion founded? Will anybody refer me to any evidence looking even distantly to such a conclusion? In the face of the books of Woodruff & Robinson, or an account transcribed from them, produced, and in which it appears that the $7,000 was placed immediately to the credit of Mr. Tilton, and for him and by him from time to time drawn out at his pleasure, and to meet his own wants? There is no disputing the proof. It appears not only by the account—the record—but it appears by the testimony, in perfect conformity with the record, that every dollar of that money passed at once into the hands and to the credit of Mr. Tilton, and it was by him appropriated to his own purposes; and in the face of this conclusive evidence, this astounding proposition is submitted by the counsel that $6,000 of that money was seized and appropriated by Woodruff & Robinson and the other subscribers to the *Golden Age*. I repeat, gentlemen, there is not a particle of proof in this case to sustain that allegation, and I will very readily give to my learned friends an opportunity to refer to any such evidence. It is a bald misstatement, I suppose uttered unconsciously, but it has a most mischievous effect upon Mr. Tilton and upon the question in this case of a conspiracy to black mail Bowen and everybody else connected with this affair.

Well, it seemed necessary for the learned gentlemen to resort to this statement for the purpose of giving construction and application, meaning, to the little scrap of yellow paper which was presented by Mr. Partridge—[to Mr. Fullerton—Spoils from new friends for the old?]

Mr. Fullerton—For the enrichment of old.

Mr. Beach—I haven't it at hand, but I think I remember it as prompted by my associate. Mr. Partridge states that, in company with Mr. Bowen's check of $7,000, this little scrap of paper was placed in his hands containing the words, "Spoils from new friends for the enrichment of old." Well, it requires a pretty strong imagination to give an unfavorable effect to that paper. Mr. Partridge does not say that that paper was in any way connected with the check when it was delivered to him. It probably was not, from the fact that Mr. Partridge thought it consistent with his duty as Cashier of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson to place the memorandum in a different place from the check. I do not care to speak, gentlemen, of Mr. Partridge with any sort of incivility or unkindness, but the circumstances under which that memorandum was withdrawn from the custody of the firm for which he was employed, and of its production, would, I think, give the opportunity for some strictures upon the views of Mr. Partridge of the duty of a principal toward an agent under such circumstances. But I have no taste for reflections of that character, and do not deem them either beneficial or influential. But look at the contents of this paper; let us see whether it has any rational connection with that check, or with the affair out of which it originated. "Spoils from new friends for the enrichment of old." Well, the spoils came from Bowen. He was not a new friend. For fifteen years the most intimate association had existed between him and Mr. Tilton. "For the enrichment of old." Why, Woodruff & Robinson, and the other gentlemen connected with the contributions to the *Golden Age*, were not old friends. Not so old as Mr. Bowen. There was no significance—is no significance attached to the paper in connection with this check, and every other person associated with this affair professes entire ignorance in regard to the connection of that paper with the check, in any form. It has passed entirely from the recollection of Mr. Tilton; Mr. Woodruff has no memory of it—says the check was delivered to him, but has no recollection of this paper, somewhat remarkable in its appearance, and if connected with the check still more singular in the possible significance which might have been attached to it. Well, it was not for the enrichment of old friends, because if anybody was enriched by it it was Mr. Tilton exclusively. But my friend, for the purpose of giving an application and meaning to the paper, chose to say that these old friends referred to in it, at once appropriated $6,000 of the fund. [Turning toward Mr. Evarts.] Well, my friend may nod his head—I suppose there is a great deal in it—but I challenge him to the production of any proof which will furnish a shadow of a justification for the statement made.

Mr. Evarts—I gave all the circumstances and all the proof, and argued to my own satisfaction, at least.

Mr. Beach—Yes. He gave no proof upon the subject. He stated no circumstances upon the subject, for the extract of his speech is before me, except the single statement that when the money was paid over, $6,000 of it was grabbed for the benefit of the subscribers to the *Golden Age*.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH REBUKED.

Now, gentlemen, thus far in my argument I have endeavored to follow and answer, as well as I might, the various suggestions which were made by my learned friends in their submission of this case. I have anticipated a very considerable part of the argument I intended to submit to you in the outset, and hope not to be tediously lengthy in the remainder of the observations I ask you patiently to receive. There are one or two attendant circumstances connected with this trial which seem to me to merit a passing notice. You cannot but have observed the unusual features under which this trial was introduced to your notice, and which have attracted something of public comment. It is somewhat difficult to determine whether or not Henry Ward Beecher is the real defendant in this case. The management of it has been apparently assumed by Plymouth Church, and my friends have taken great credit to the defense and to Mr. Beecher, that upon this occasion he appears surrounded by a multitude of earnest and devoted adherents. You will remember the circumstances ushering in the trial. A procession daily of the members of Plymouth Church surrounding this bar and this jury, and, by their presence and their countenance and their action, endeavoring to influence the deliberations of this court. Not an accidental gathering of spontaneous friendship, but an organized array, under the lead of their gallant usher, who has assumed for the time, the apparent control of this court-room, and throughout the whole trial, in the presence of the jury, and, as I say, for the purpose of overawing justice, this unusual gathering of Plymouth Church has been collected around this court and around this jury. The influence has not been silent or repressed; every mode by which it could operate, every avenue by which it could reach, insensibly and unconsciously, this court and jury, has been most freely and unscrupulously employed. Now, I have a great respect for Plymouth Church; it is a great church; it is a wealthy and influential Church; it embraces 3,000 communicants, it is said, from the midst of this society; embodying character, position, influence, wealth, I admit, and that is the jury of the vicinage to which my friend Mr. Porter would be glad to appeal. One appeal has been made to it through the Committee of Investigation, and I do not think the parties interested or the public would be gratified by any repetition of that proceeding. But Plymouth Church, as I have said to you, is an independent church, standing upon its own strength and its own merits; very properly for aught I know; but they are an aggressive church. Why, they come into this court-room as if this trial was a sort of gala day. For the first days of this trial—nay, for the first weeks of this trial—we were delighted with the floral displays made by Plymouth Church; Henry Ward Beecher was decorated not only with the devotion and the idolatry of his communicants, but around this trial was thrown a scene and a spirit of lightness and of joy, as if all that was to be done was for Henry Ward Beecher, with Plymouth Church at his heels, to appear in a court of justice, and demand the confidence and the verdict of a court and jury. They reminded me of the words of the satiric poet, as belonging to the Church Militant:

> "Who found their faith upon
> The holy text of pike and gun
> And prove their doctrines orthodox
> By apostolic blows and knocks."

It was not perfectly safe for any gentleman who was not in entire sympathy with Plymouth Church and Henry Ward Beecher, to make his appearance around this bar. Why, I remember, but a few days ago, that estimable and pious lady, Mrs. Bradshaw, attracted by the eloquence of my learned friend, ventured to come into this court-room. But she had been upon the stand, adversely to Mr. Beecher, and she was frozen by the chilliness of Plymouth Church—by the stately Caldwell, towering, as Mr. Philips says of Napoleon, above Mrs. Bradshaw "like some ancient ruin whose frown terrified the glance his magnificence attracted." He stood over her, and the poor lady was in terrible alarm. And there was my friend, Mr. Murray, the downy-cheeked Apollo of Plymouth Church—why, when he saw Mrs. Bradshaw venturing into this court-room his countenance assumed all the fierce ruggedness of Mars in his worst aspect, and so whenever any one—any one who is not submissive entirely to the dictation of Plymouth Church—made his appearance in this bar, he was displaced to accommodate the phalanx that was brought here to support Henry Ward Beecher. And for what? Cannot Henry Ward Beecher stand alone? Must he be bolstered up by his adherents, and must these influences be pressed upon a court and jury to control the deliberations in a court of justice? It was not long, gentlemen, not long before that display gave place to the impression of seriousness, and one which belongs to a place like this. The gentlemen soon found that we were in the presence of a court and a jury, administering justice under the forms of the law; and a little more of sobriety, a little more of decency, and the absence of floral displays, and the absence of exalting and anticipated triumphs, passed upon the appearance of Plymouth Church.

MRS. BEECHER'S CONNECTION WITH THE TRIAL.

Another circumstance is alluded to also by my friend Evarts—and I make no allusion to it with any sort of disrespect to the lady to whom I refer. In a case of this character, necessarily involving imputations upon her husband, and the developments in which must have pierced the sensitiveness of her woman's heart, Mrs. Beecher has been a constant attendant at this trial. I do not except to it, gentlemen; it is another evidence of a woman's trust and of a woman's fidelity; but it seems to me a little singular that a lady like Mrs. Beecher should have been forced into constant attendance upon a trial involving such an investigation, listening day after day to the revolting evidence of a husband's unfaithfulness, whether true or not; and I assume that she does not believe it. It is a little singular that she should be forced to make what must be a sacrifice of her womanly and wifely feelings, through a protracted litigation of six months. She exhibited the attributes ascribed in the poet's language when he exclaimed:

> "Oh, woman! In our hours of ease
> Uncertain, coy, and hard to please—
> And variable as the shade
> By the light quivering aspen made;
> When pain and anguish wring the brow,
> A ministering angel thou!"

Doubtless she has been—doubtless she has been. But yet it seems to me that there is an air—I will not say, adopting the language of my friend, a theatrical air—about the arrangement. I will not say that this gentle and venerable matron has been forced into this unseemly place for her for the purpose of awakening the sympathies of the jury. I have no objection to you indulging them, gentlemen. I have no objection that this jury should consider all the serious consequences that may result to Mr. Beecher, and to those connected with him, by this trial. They are a proper consideration for you—not to exonerate him against the evidence, not to diminish by a feather's weight the proof in this case, not to allow sympathy to overcome a sense of justice, but to impress upon each of your minds the solemnity of the duty and responsibility which rests upon you. No judgment should be pronounced in this case without a careful consideration of all those results, or without a proper regard to the immense interests which may depend upon your conclusion; and yet I must say, as a duty in this case, that it seems to me as if there had been an organized plan of defense, an array, imposing in its extent and in its characteristics, in this court-room, to influence by these indirect and insidious motives the conclusions of this court.

MRS. TILTON'S APPEARANCE AT THE TRIAL.

There has been another appearance in this court-room. Another lady was forced early in this arena, where her virtue was the foot-ball of contention; where she, day after day, upon her own confessions, and upon the inculpating evidence of others, was exhibited as a woman who had fallen from the virtue and the grace and the dignity of her character. She came here not as the friend and the ally of her husband, this plaintiff; but she came here as the adherent of this defendant, who had enticed her from her home, who had produced her before his packed committee, and who had led her into an attitude of hostility to husband, home, and children; but she was brought here to listen to the details of her sin, and to hear the jeers and the mockery of an insulting crowd. Do you doubt under what influence she came? When she was first enticed from her home, Mr. Frank Moulton, anticipating all the consequences which have followed from that most injudicious act, upon the part of Mr. Beecher, reproached him with it. Mr. Moulton testified:

"I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton never would have written that card if it had not been for the publication of the correspondence with the committee, and the desertion of his wife; and I said to Mr. Beecher at that interview, 'Don't you know that you are doing yourself, or are liable to do yourself a great hurt by keeping Elizabeth away from Theodore? Don't you know perfectly well the influence that that woman has had over him? If you keep her away from him it will only incense him, and you ought to send her back to him.' But he said, 'That can be arranged if this other matter is fixed up properly.'"

Mr. Beecher was on the stand. That accusation of withdrawing Mrs. Tilton from her husband and her home stood upon the record, in the evidence of Mr. Moulton against Henry Ward Beecher; yet he uttered not a word in denial. Not a word in denial! And you remember with what particularity my learned friend carried him through all his relations with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, as to matters which he considered important, and which were possibly subject to denial by Mr. Beecher, yet this most pregnant circumstance was omitted; and there is nothing in the general testimony of Mr. Beecher, nothing in his relation of the circumstances or intercourse, which contradicts this allegation of Mr. Moulton. It stands uncontradicted, that this woman was then withdrawn from her home for the purpose of production before the Investigating Committee, and giving evidence which I shall comment upon hereafter; that she was permanently seduced from her home; that Mrs. Ovington (who is pronounced one of the princesses of the earth) was the agent by which this act was accomplished. She became suddenly and at once intensely interested in Mrs. Tilton, taking her on ride, inviting her to the hospitalities of her house, intimating to her that when it became necessary her house might be made her permanent refuge. You remember the note addressed to the Investigating Committee to know whether Mr. Tilton was upon the stand, and whether any necessity was arising for any movement upon the part of Mrs. Tilton. You remember how Mrs. Ovington visited Mr. Beecher, and how Mr. Tracy came in as the agent of Mr. Beecher in the operation; and through the evidence you see the machinery by which this woman was brought to leave home and children and to accept a residence with Mrs. Ovington. And that woman, a widow though a wife, homeless though a mother, is now wandering, and subject to the control of Beecher and of Plymouth Church, and supported by Plymouth Church, or by money derived from its adherents. She was brought into this court-room, and along the first days of this trial how unctuous, how expressive were the greetings between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. There was shaking of hands, and smiles of welcome, and exhibitions of that character, between a charged seducer, whose guilt was under examination, and the refugee wife, the victim of his arts, made in the presence of the court and jury, and continued until the expressions of public disapprobation satisfied these gentlemen that their play could not be conducted in all its parts without reprobation. Now, gentlemen, Plymouth Church may, if it pleases, support a guilty Pastor; the wife of Mr. Beecher, with clinging and devout fidelity, may adhere to him during all the phases of this most remarkable trial; but what an indecency it is, and it was, to parade Mrs. Tilton in this court-room, and under these circumstances, to stand up by the side of Mr. Beecher, to hold him up in his trial with justice. And all these things, I submit to you, are but confessions on the part of Mr. Beecher. If he is innocent, he needs no such trappings, no such aid. The righteous are as bold as a lion. Like any other man, he could have appeared before this tribunal, and with manly bravery and defiance met this accusation without resorting to these policies and strategies to protect himself from the truth. I do not object that the friends of an accused man should manifest their interest their friendliness in his trial; but I insist it should be done with a decent regard to the proprieties of the court-room, and with ordinary respect to the proprieties of life.

A STRONG APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

My friend has said again and again, and I most cordially join in the declaration, that Mr. Beecher is to be judged like any other man. The law is no respecter of persons. The law does not regard high positions or exalted talents. The law makes no distinction between the rich and the poor, the high and the low. You remember its symbol. That [referring to the statue of Justice over the Bench] does not represent it fully. It is the statue of Justice, stony and immovable, holding out its scales with an unquivering and an unsympathetic arm. No heart-beat disturbs its rigor or its sternness. Its eyes are bandaged. It sees no litigants before it. It is intellectual wholly. It is unsympathetic wholly. It regards only the evidence. With a clear, unmoved, unwavering judgment, it criticises proof, and gives judgment unswayed by those tumultuous passions which control the judgment of men outside of her temple. It is thus that law is to be administered. It is thus that justice is to be applied. And yet, gentlemen, how often in the course of this trial have you been moved by your sympathies? How often, when looking upon this defendant, grand and noble in his nature, testifying in this case, now quivering with anguish, the tears starting in his eyes, and appealing to heaven, and anon changing to all the various moods and tempers of the human mind? You did not look upon that spectacle unmoved. You could not but see the man in all the grandeur of his nature; and you could not but look beyond his present position to that to which, by the force of your verdict, he may possibly come. But is that justice? Justice in her spirit? Justice in her truth? Justice in that impartiality and stern rigor with which her penalties are administered to the wrong-doer? Why, gentlemen, have you ever considered the character, the power, the universality, the necessity of law?—how everything under the heavens, and above the heavens, is regulated by immovable, fixed, unchangeable law, applied to all the departments of creation and life? How every atom in this vast universe is subject to law?—by that law which is established—by that omniscience and that omnipotence which will uphold it to the end? From this great overhanging canopy, this majestic roof, freighted with golden fire, down to the humblest flower that blooms at your feet, there is not an atom which moves but in obedience to the law of God. Suspend but for one instant the operation of that law, and all this magnificent creation would rush at once into darkened chaos. And so it is with the law of our bodies. Violate it, depart for one instant from that fixed and regulated law established by the Creator, and you suffer, you are diseased; pain, anguish, and death come. Violate the laws of society under which you sit, and which you are to-day administering, and the same consequences—though possibly not in immediate and perceptible effect—the same consequences follow. The purity, the integrity, the immutability of that law must be preserved. If you violate it to-day you establish a precedent which operates upon the future; nay, gentlemen, you do harm to your own consciences, to your own sense of right; you demoralize society; you unsettle the principles established for its government; you introduce a series of irregularities and mischievous results which will have their effect sometime, and somewhere—I cannot tell you when—but every violation of law is as sure to be punished as that God reigns above us. This life is a life of compensations. Whether it be true that sin and error shall be punished by its own consequences, whether it be true that sin carries within itself the ingredients of its own punishment, or whether God Almighty by a special interposition of His providence interferes to control and punish, I can't say, but this I do know, if there is truth in God and truth in Scripture, that no man can violate any law of God, that no man can violate any municipal law for the government of society, without imposing upon himself and upon others the certain punishing consequences of that violation. Now, what are all these things to do with the deliberations of this jury? What heed are you to pay to this array of imposing and seductive influences which are brought to bear upon your judgments and your sympathies? When you stand up before your Creator and before the world, and avow your ability to determine this case upon the law and your evidence, and give to your declaration the most solemn sanction that can be applied to the conscience of man that you will thus exert your prerogative and discharge your duty, what have you to do with all these overlying influences? I can but exhort you, gentlemen, in the spirit of your oaths, in the spirit of justice, with a conscientious regard to your duty to God and to man, to disregard all foreign and outlying circumstances of this character, and to give heed only to the instruments of the law you shall receive from the evidence, and to the evidence to which your consideration will be asked. And consider, consider if you please for one moment, the difference in the conduct of this brutal and depraved husband, this debauched and cruel libertine, toward the wife who left him without any new cause at least, without any immediate offense at least, who deserted him and her children, as contrasted with his treatment in its delicacy, its reverence, its continual and out-mouthed testimonial in favor of that woman, with the conduct of the man who has thus exhibited her in a court of justice to the scorn and derision of the world. I ask you again, when, when has Theodore Tilton ever exhibited the brutality of his nature in any accusation against his wife, in any persecution of her honor, her virtue, or her peace, nor has he ever exhibited her to misrepresentation or wrong, or ever failed, with a manly fidelity and with a proud defiance, in maintaining her purity and excellence everywhere and before every man. Theodore Tilton uses none of those audacious influences, he resorts to no shabby stratagems; he has not gathered influences about this court-room; but in plain manliness he has met the duty of this hour. He has no troops of friends around him to bolster him up, to cheer and encourage him. He is a lone, desolate, and scarred man, yet with all the ability and strength of his nature standing upon the truth of his cause and demanding only a considerate and fair judgment from this jury. If he can't gain it in the old and organized ways of the law, if he can't win it by a lawful and a just appeal to the judgments and the consciences of his peers, why he will relapse back into the ignominy and shame which Henry Ward Beecher and Plymouth Church have succeeded in casting upon his good name. But not until then, not until that judgment shall be pronounced by this jury will Theodore Tilton ever falter in his confidence in the integrity of the law and the jury box.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, my learned friend, in citing from Mr. Moulton's testimony on the subject of Mr. Beecher's connection with having enticed Mrs. Tilton away from her husband, spoke of it as a statement made by Mr. Moulton and not contradicted by Mr. Beecher. My learned friend, by referring to the second column, page 894, will see how entirely he is mistaken in this matter.

Mr. Beach (reading)—I was in error, Sir; it is contradicted.

Mr. Evarts—It is contradicted in every point and in every circumstance.

Mr. Beach—He says no such conversation occurred. I was in error.

A recess was here taken.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2:10 o'clock Mr. Beach resumed his argument as follows:

There are a few sentences in Macaulay's *Miscellanies*, in an essay reviewing Basil Montague's *Life of Lord Bacon*, which seem to me, gentlemen, exceedingly appropriate and expressive of this inclination on the part of all of us kindly and indulgently to consider the faults or the vices of those who have ministered to our intellectual enjoyments, either as authors, as statesmen, or as orators; and these suggestions of Mr. Macaulay meet very many of the sentiments which I have felt in regard to this case, in regard to Mr. Beecher, and in regard to other distinguished and prominent men and I have no doubt it will find a response in your own emotions connected with this topic. Mr. Macaulay says:

"Our estimate of character always depends much upon the manner in which that character affects our own interests and passions. We find it difficult to think well of those by whom we are thwarted and depressed, and we are ready to admit every excuse for the vices of those who are useful or agreeable to us. This is, we believe, one of those illusions to which the whole human race is subject, and which experience and reflection can only partially remove. Hence it is that the moral character of a man, eminent in letters or in the fine arts, is treated often by admirers, and almost always by posterity, with extraordinary tenderness. The world derives pleasure and advantage from the performances of such a man. The number of those who suffer by his personal vices is small, even in his own time, when compared with the number of those to whom his talents are a source of gratification. In a few years all those whom he has injured have disappeared, but his works remain and are a source of delight to millions. The genius of Sallust is still with us, but the Numidians whom he plundered, and the unfortunate husbands who caught him in their houses at unseasonable hours, are forgotten. We suffer ourselves to be delighted by the keenness of Clarendon's observations; and we forget the oppressor and the bigot in the historian. Falstaff and Tom Jones have survived the game-keepers whom Shakespeare cudgeled and the landlords whom Fielding beat. A great orator is the friend and benefactor of his readers; and they cannot but judge of him under the deluding influence of friendship and gratitude. We all know how unwilling we are to admit the truth of any disgraceful story about a person whose society we like, or from whom we have received favors; how long we struggle against evidence; how fondly, when the facts cannot be disputed, we cling to the hope that there may be some explanation, or some extenuating circumstances, with which we are unacquainted. Just such is the feeling which man of liberal education naturally entertains toward the great men of former ages. The debt which he owes to them is incalculable. They have guided him to the truth. They have filled his heart with noble and grateful impulses. They have stood by him in all his necessities—comforters in sorrow, nurses in sickness, companions in solitude. These friendships are exposed to no danger from the occurrences by which other attachments are weakened or dissolved. Time glides by. Fortune is inconstant, tempers are soured, bonds which seemed indissoluble are sundered by interest, by emulation, or by caprice, but no such cause can affect the silent converse which we hold with the highest human intellects," &c.

That extract suggests the thought which is applicable to Mr. Beecher. All of us have been delighted with his intellectual efforts. All of us have been instructed by his sermons. All of us have admired his efforts in the way of patriotism, statesmanship, and politics. We know that he has been a great force in many of the crises of our history. We recognize him as a great preacher, and as one who has exercised immense influence over the moralities and Christianity of the age. It is hard to attach to such a man, and to such a name, the idea of degrading sin. It is repulsive to our sympathies and to our nature. You feel it. A great many say in very homely language, "He is too big a man to be killed." Now, these are generous and exalted sentiments—in one aspect, in the idea of the recognition of intellectual greatness, and gratitude for pleasure, intellectual, moral, and instructive, conveyed to us. It is an honorable consideration, in private and social life, to be extended to the faults and failings of real greatness. But, gentlemen, I desire to impress upon you, if I can, the utter impropriety of any such sentiment in a court of justice. My friends have appealed to it. It is the staple of their argument. Their strong appeals to this jury are founded upon the idea of the services which Mr. Beecher has rendered to the world in the past, and upon the assumption that those services, those efforts, those manifestations of personal character, could not, by any possibility, be associated with sinful tendencies or corrupt actions; and upon this theory and this assumption they have reasoned, I have no doubt, with strong influence upon the hearts and sympathies of the jury. It is very obvious, if such considerations are to control us in the positions which we now occupy, if I am to be restrained from speaking of Mr. Beecher upon this evidence as I conceive him to be in the light of the proof, and if you are to judge him from considerations of this character instead of by the teachings of the evidence, it is quite obvious that we shall not reach a just and legal result, nor shall we reach that conclusion which the intelligent minds of the world will form upon a consideration of this evidence. Conceding all the great services rendered by Mr. Beecher, conceding all the remarkable qualities of his character, upon what conclusion is it that our learned friends reach the proposition that Mr. Beecher has been in the past so pure and spotless, as they assume, in the habits of his life?

BEECHER'S GOOD CHARACTER.

The court will instruct you. My learned friends perfectly well understand that we could not assail the private life of Mr. Beecher except in connection with this charged offense. If we had had our hands full of evidence that Mr. Beecher had been licentious in his private life; if we could have produced very numerous examples where he had been guilty of the special offense now charged against him, it was impossible for us to prove it. Evidence to that effect would be inadmissible. We could not prove special acts of sinfulness, and, like every other man, as a party or as a witness, he is to be judged only by the public character which he has won by the exhibition of his life to public observation. True, as Mr. Evarts insinuated, we could have asked Mr. Beecher, but then it would have been presented as a question to the court whether even a party as a witness was compelled to expose himself to infamy and disgrace by answering such a question. In a recent case tried in England, in which the Prince of Wales was inculpated, a high dignitary of the Bench says in that case that a witness was not bound to answer to a question of whether or not he had been guilty of adultery; and we were not compelled to rest this question of private life and of private morals upon the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher, the man who was sought to be inculpated. Now, the law, in view of this condition of things, presumes that every man, whether standing as a party or as a witness, is presumed to possess an ordinary good character and nothing more. He is placed upon the same level in the aspect of the law, and when he stands unassailed by direct proof, he stands precisely the same as the ordinary examples of life and character surrounding him, and you have no right, in considering this case—you have no right to presume that, up to this charged intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher had been a man entirely relieved from any suspicions of a like or previous offence. We know—*we know* that he was accused of it! Whatever may have been the foundation of the accusation; whether under any influence or control these accusations were withdrawn; to what extent by the tripartite covenant they may have been abandoned, we will see by and by; but that he had been suspected, that he had been charged, appears upon the record, and in the face of that evidence, as well as under the injunction of the law, our friends upon the other side have no authority for assuming that the life of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher has been so exemplary and unsuspected as they chose to paint it in argument to this jury. I do not say that he has ever been guilty of any such sin—far be it from me; but I say the only consideration which is to be given to this idea of a good character upon the part of Mr. Beecher is no more extensive or emphatic than should be given to any other gentleman standing in a like position in a court of justice.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Before I pass from this topic I submit to Plymouth Church a few words of plain advice, which is given to it and its members by Mr. Fairfield in the pamphlet to which I have before alluded:

"But how about the defense of him by Plymouth Church? Now, if they do not know how the outside world looks at the matter they ought to. Everybody outside of that church and its immediate friends sees that they have every earthly motive for defending this man to the very last.

First—Their friendship for Mr. Beecher. I know the strength of that motive myself. It is hard to resist it, and see the truth when it militates against those whom we have loved, admired, and believed in. I have heard more than one man say 'If this man is guilty I don't want to know it.' It has been publicly stated that at least one of the committee of six said that very thing. It is to that—all this power of personal friendship presses upon Plymouth Church to make them shut their eyes to the facts, and none are so blind as those who will not see.

Second—Their prejudices against Mr. Tilton, which have been very strong in Plymouth Church for years. He is known to have denounced Mr. Beecher, and many of their churches have been for a long time confessing their prejudices against this man as Mr. Beecher's chief accuser. This is a very strong motive, and explains the wrong action of the committee, and of the church generally.

Third—All their church pride has been against a fair trial of their Pastor, and such pride is hard to conquer. They have been the most noted church in America. It is very hard to overcome such pride, and say the truth in spite of it.

Fourth—They have been financially a very successful church. Their income has been without a parallel, and thus everybody sees that in defending Mr. Beecher, friendship, prejudice, pride, and self-interest conspire to blind their judgment. The strongest of all earthly motives press upon them and lead them to a wrong decision in upholding and vindicating him in spite of the clearest proof of guilt. It is well known that in a court of law any one of these four considerations would exclude a man from serving on a common jury. A blood-relation of the accused, even though there be no proof of friendship, is excluded because his family pride—in this position; and their natural pride as the most popular church on the continent, is a motive quite as strong as either of the other three. And therefore it is that special friendship for the defendant, special prejudices against the plaintiff, and pecuniary interest in the result are everywhere, in courts of law, deemed valid reasons for excluding any one from a jury."

And when, therefore, gentlemen, these strong appeals are made, as they have been, by each of the counsel who have addressed you upon the part of the defense, to the circumstance that this large congregation gather with idolatrous unanimity about Henry Ward Beecher, you must remember the motives and the influences which may blind and mislead their judgments, and lead them to this inconsiderate action toward this defendant. I think I had occasion, in the course of a discussion upon some interlocutory point in this cause, to state that a gentleman for whom I have the most profound respect—one of the counsel for the defense in this case, before this Judge, in this court, in substance said that whatever might be the verdict of the jury in this case he would still believe in and adhere to Mr. Beecher. Well, I take no exception to that expression. It is an indication of the most extraordinary fidelity, but yet that gentleman stood in very close and confidential relations with Mr. Beecher, and he may prefer to trust his own judgment from his own knowledge of the character of Mr. Beecher rather than accepting the regular and legalized mode of judgment to be expressed by your verdict. But it evinces the devotion of the church, and it is a striking illustration of the great power and magnetism of the character of Mr. Beecher, and I have not the slightest hesitation in giving him the fullest acknowledgment of the possession of those abilities which eminently control human nature and attach to him human affection.

A REMARKABLE FEATURE OF THE TRIAL.

The most remarkable feature about this trial, one which has attracted the most observation, one upon which my friends formed one of their strongest appeals to the jury, is that a husband, complaining of the adultery of his wife, and the accused adulterer, both unite in ascribing to the woman an exalted and perfect character. In judging of the probability of the relations existing between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, in considering this extraordinary testimony, upon the part of both these parties, to the purity and exaltation of this woman's character; in construing their actions in the different exigencies which have arisen in the course of this transaction, we must accept this conclusion: That, so far as these two men are to be judged, and their acts are to be construed, we must assume that each of them seriously entertained that idea of the character of Mrs. Tilton, because, of course, without doing so we never can arrive at a just construction of the motives of their action, or at the character of the action. Mr. Beecher, throughout the whole of this association, would consider and treat Mrs. Tilton as he describes her, as a religious enthusiast—as a woman of such exalted and spiritualized piety that in another age and under other circumstances, she would be inspirational and have religious ecstasies. And so with Mr. Tilton. In construing his acts and his declarations, we must conceive, so far as we can, whatever may be our view, that Mr. Tilton has acted under the idea to which he has testified, that his wife was a pure and white-souled woman. I do not agree with that conclusion. It is not possible for me to conceive any such condition of womanhood. I cannot imagine any idolatry of a Christian minister, any holiness attached to an association with him, anything in the possible influences of that association upon the weal of the Church and Christianity, which would lead me to conclude that an intelligent and a pious woman could submit to personal degradation without a conception of the impropriety of the act. But, gentlemen, I have not the means of forming as accurate a judgment as either Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton. Unfortunately I have had none of those experiences which enable me to judge of the possible effect upon human conduct, and the reasoning of the human conscience upon a particular line of conduct, such as Mr. Beecher, with his moods of exultation and depression, and as Mr. Tilton, with what is called the moods of his genius—I do not understand it. I judge as an ordinary man, a common sinner, and I have no such conception of the character of Mrs. Tilton. But, I repeat, when I am judging of these two men and reasoning upon their conduct, their acts, their opinions, I judge them from their own standpoints, and we must assume, with reference to both, that Mrs. Tilton was a lady of this most exemplary piety, of this sublimated, etherialized, spiritualized religious character which fitted her for those conditions, for those states of emotion, for that devotion to church and religion which overcomes all the scruples of womanhood, all the instincts of a lady in reference to the idea of personal impurity. We are to say, gentlemen, whether, with this understanding of the character of this lady, there is any possibility for the idea that she was seduced by Mr. Henry Ward Beecher; and that she, with reference to the character of the man, the holiness with which she invested him, the idolatry which she extended to him, and with her devotion to the interests of the church, this woman might have fallen under the delusion that she was rather rendering a service to God and to the church than defaming her own womanhood.

MRS. TILTON'S LOVE FOR BEECHER.

I have said that nobody disputes the great love which Mrs. Tilton bore to Mr. Beecher, and yet it is necessary that I should draw your attention to some of these expressions, and I think we can gather from the written professions of this lady something in regard to the peculiar nature of her religious temperament and sentiments, as well as pretty clear indications of the devotion she felt and expressed toward Mr. Beecher.

"About 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Beecher (Mr. B.) called. Now, beloved, let not even the shadow of a shadow fall on your dear heart, because of this, now, henceforth, or for ever. I cannot by any possibility be much to one since I have known you. I implore you to believe it, and look at me as in the day of judgment I shall be revealed to you. Don't think it audacious in me to say that I am to him a good deal of rest, and can you understand if I appear ever cheerful and hopeful to him?"

Well now, you recollect the temperament of Mr. Beecher as it was described by him. Exalted in certain conditions of mind, as he described it, looking out upon the bay glistening in the moonlight and upon the orange hills and the sleeping city, he seems to be exalted until he could clasp the gates of Heaven; then again he is down, dismayed, depressed, hopeless, desponding. In these moods he comes to this woman as he did to Mrs. Moulton, bearing upon him in every lineament, and expressing in every word the depression and the despondency which afflicted him, he appealed at once to the warmest and most sympathizing feelings of the woman's nature. He controls the feelings of the ordinary; invested with all the greatness of his reputation and position, suffering those extreme agonies and sorrows, no woman of ordinary sensibility could resist the appeal made to her affections and tenderness. And you find this man in every relation, toward everybody, exert that sort of directly controlling influence. Possessed of a great emotional nature, the magnetism of a strong character and will, they bend to him every heart and mind, and wherever he has moved throughout society, in whatever relation, in whatever position, that has been the commanding and controlling influence of the man.

One of the most wonderful characters whom we have ever seen. I mean wonderful in all the departments of human character; not only in intellect, in emotional nature, in physical constitution, but in all those graceful and winning attributes which at once attract the reverence and the affection of every acquaintance.

Again she says in the same letter, speaking of Mr. Beecher:

"You once told me you did not believe that I gave you a correct account of his visits, and you always felt that I repressed much. Sweet, do you still believe this? I strive in my poor word-painting to give you the spirit and the impression which I give to him and he to me. It would be my supreme wish and delight to have you always with me. This *trinity* of friendship I pray for always."

Ah! yes, there was the idea of that trinity of association between herself and these two men, Tilton and Beecher. It implies unity, community; and this woman had invested this association of herself with these two men with the idea of a trinity, of a holy connection as between the three—identity of interest, identity of all considerations constituting the substance of a trinity. This letter was written on the 1st of February, 1868. What mean these expressions, directed to Mr. Tilton, apparently to pacify some uneasiness which at that time he seems to have felt in regard to the association between Mr. Beecher and his wife?

"Now, beloved, let not even the shadow of a *shadow* fall on your dear heart because of this, now, henceforth, forever."

Was it any expression upon the part of Tilton—any manifestation of uneasiness or jealousy on his part? Or was it in 1868, before the October of that year, from the consciousness of this woman herself, from the feeling, the sentiment that there was growing up between her and Mr. Beecher a dangerous element in their intercourse—that she was loving him too much, that he was loving her too much? Was it a prescience of the coming evil, a foreshadowing of that condition of spirit and of act which would lead to the consummation which we are examining?

An earlier letter of the date of Jan. 28, 1867, says:

"Mr. B. (Beecher) called Saturday. He came tired and gloomy, but he said I had the most calming and peaceful influence over him; more so than any one he ever knew."

Now, it is very important, gentlemen—this feature of the intercourse between these two people. Mr. Beecher—a grand man—appeals to this woman for comfort and rest. He is a great worker in the vineyard. For thirty years the energies of his whole being have been devoted to public offices, benevolence, and charity—Christianity. He is the leader of a great church, the Pastor of this woman. Every week she listens to the inspiring tones of his eloquence. Every week she feels the power of his public character. She sees his identity with the interest of the church. She sees how much depends upon his position and efforts. And this man, so great and attractive, comes to her, a delicate and feeble woman, and professes to her that she is the deepest inspiration and rest he finds in the whole earth. Well, now, with this is associated all these connections of greatness of character, of extent of influence, of necessity, of preservation of the man and his abilities to the cause to which they are devoted.

Speaking of Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Tilton writes in February, again, 1868:

"I think she feels a little sore that Mr. B. visits here. See how great a power he and your dear self have over the heart. She said, 'Lib, I hear from ——— that Mr. B. called on you on Wednesday; I believe he likes you ever so much.' Now, my darling, I have often urged him to visit Mattie, believing he would find her more comforting and restful than I can be. She would be refreshed and cheered, while for me—who am rich in the fullness of your delicious love, have no need save for his sake—I am gratified if I may minister and thank God the while."

I don't quite understand that expression. In a letter dated Jan 25, 1867, which I think I read to you in another connection she says:

"I think in reference to Oliver's opinion of Mr. B., as his rewards were made to Mr. Bowen"—

Mr. Shearman—Remarks—

Mr. Beach (continuing)—

"Remarks were made to Mr. Bowen, and they are embittered toward one another, that what Mr. B. said of you may appear very different through the coloring that Mr. Bowen may give it. Oh, my soul yearns over you two dear men. You, my beloved, are higher up than he; this I believe. Will you not join me in prayer, that God would keep him as He is keeping us? Oh, let us pray for him! You are not willing to leave him to the evil influences which surround him. He is in a delusion with regard to himself, and pitifully mistaken in his opinion of you. I can never be satisfied till you both see eye to eye and love one another as you once did. This will not come to pass so quickly by estrangement. But with all the earnestness of my being I commit you both to God's love. He has signally blessed you both, and He will keep His own beloved. Why I was so mysteriously brought in as actor to this friendship I know not, yet no experience of all my life has made my soul ache so verily as the apparent lack of Christian manliness in this beloved man. Mattie feels as I do. I saw her to-day. She said she received two letters from you to-day. I do love him very dearly, and I do love you supremely, utterly, believe it. Perhaps if I, by God's grace,"—

—And she needed it—

"keep myself white, I may bless you both. I am striving. God bless this trinity!"

Well, it is a very dangerous position when a woman gets into that condition of mind and affection, that she can identify in her love, in her prayers, and her hopes another man with her husband! and when she can associate herself with them in the idea of a unified trinity. And when she is in that condition of apparent self-possession and control, while acknowledging a deep love for men like Mr. Beecher and her husband, she can hope for a continuance of an association which will be likely to deepen the affectionate sentiment. Well, she writes in 1870—ah, that is not very important:

"To-day has been a quiet day; Mr. Beecher called; he is in fine spirits making calls; he devotes Wednesdays and Thursdays, 'till further notice'; has three yet to make; made twenty to-day; enjoys it immensely; called on the Wheelocks to-day and kissed them all round, Lizzie Wood included."

It only shows that the demonstrations of feeling upon the part of Mr. Beecher, of whatever kind they are, are not altogether reserved.

On the 28th of December, 1866, she writes thus:

"MY BELOVED: I have been thinking of my love for Mr. B. [Mr. Beecher,] considerably of late and those thoughts you shall have. I remember Hannah More says, 'My heart in its new sympathy for one abounds toward all.' Now I think I have lived a richer, happier life, since I have known him and have you not loved me more ardently, since you saw another high nature appreciated me? Certain it is that I never in all my life had such rapture of enthusiasm in my love for you, something akin to the birth of another babe; a new fountain was opened, enriching all, especially toward you, the one being supreme in my soul. 'I love thee with the breath, smiles, tears, of all my life, and if God choose I shall but love thee better after death.'

But to return to Mr. Beecher. He has been the guide of our youth, and until the three last dreadful years when our confidence was shaken in him, we trusted him as no other human being. During these early years the mention of his name, to meet him, or, better still, a visit from him, my cheek would flush with pleasure, an experience common to all his parishioners of both sexes."

Well, that I believe.

"It is not strange, then, darling, that on a more intimate acquaintance my delight and pleasure should increase. Of course, I realize what attracts you both to me is a supposed purity of soul you find in me. Therefore it is that never before have I had such wrestling with God that he would reveal Himself to me, and ever in my ears I hear 'The pure in heart shall see God.' Oh! fulfill this promise to me, my Lord and my God! Darling husband, I have endeavored to express to you, without cant or any such thing, my true feelings as they appear to me. It is true that I live in an agony of soul daily. Nevertheless I am profoundly happy in my privileges, opportunities, and blessings."

Ah, there was in this woman's heart at that day some little misgiving in regard to the character of her love toward Mr. Beecher, in regard to the manifestations proceeding toward her from Mr. Beecher. What were the communings of these two spirits in those hours when Beecher went to her moody and restless and depressed? What were the kindly and womanly services under this appeal to her pity which Mrs. Tilton made upon those occasions we are not permitted to know except by the declaration of Mr. Beecher that under no circumstances was there any conduct, as between himself and Mrs. Tilton, which would deserve the reprehension of the most pure and exemplary. Well, here is a remarkable letter, gentlemen, written on the 20th of February, 1868:

"MY BELOVED: I am so lonesome and heartsick for your companionship to-night that I hesitate to write lest my mood may depress you. Yet I cannot wish you home"—

Longing, lingering for the association of her husband—

"Yet I cannot wish you home, for I am persuaded you are happier where you are, while I long to be with you. I am haunted continually with the fear that your cheery face will soon be shadowed, and your dear head will drop. This thought is agony to me, and I have spent many hours since your absence weeping because of it."

What was it that led this woman in this language to say to her husband that he was happier where he was, and though she was longing for his presence she did not wish him home? Why that apprehension resting upon her mind that soon his dear head would drop and his heart be agonized?

WHAT DID SHE APPREHEND?

In February, 1868, after these long years of love toward Mr. Beecher, after Mr. Beecher's continuous resort to her house for cheeriness and encouragement, for the lifting up of the moodiness and depression of his spirit; after these years of womanly office and kindness extended to Mr Beecher in the privacy of her home, what was it that rested with this oppressive fear upon the heart of this woman, and led her to say that she apprehended full soon a disaster which would break upon the heart of Theodore Tilton and the happiness of his home? I do not know, gentlemen, but it seems to me that those instincts of womanhood which are never absent from the heart of a woman, were telling her, whispering to her, the danger of her position; that during all this time, while, as we say, Mr. Beecher was pressing his designs against her chastity, she resisting, that nevertheless she saw what the consummation necessarily must be, and she was living in an agony of prayer to her God that the time might be averted.

IS IT SURPRISING THAT THEY FELL?

Now, gentlemen, it was under these circumstances that a woman so refined and spiritualized, with a devotion to church, and minister, and God which overpowered every other affection, and controlled every other consideration—it was upon this woman, who had poured out upon this man, Mr. Beecher, her love for years and these offices of kindness, that Mr. Beecher wrought his will. Judging from our knowledge of human nature—nay, gentlemen, judging from our own self-knowledge, is it wonderful that under these circumstances what we charge against Henry Ward Beecher happened? With his own description of his own character and tendencies, with his own conviction of the power of his own appetites and passions, with this knowledge of the predominance of this strong and powerful spirit over this weak and loving and trembling woman, with abundant opportunities, with the temptation irresistible upon a man of his passions and his temperament, is it surprising that these people fell? And is it surprising that Mrs. Tilton should attribute to this intercourse, under the ideas which you see she entertained in regard to this man, her association with him and her influence upon him, that she should attribute to this intercourse a spirit of self-devotion, of self-sacrifice, of piety? Why, gentlemen, a woman does not fall from mere carnal appetite. It is the ennobling and absorbing love of womanhood; it is because her devotion to its object is etherealized and pure. In it, in whatever sacrifice it demands, she sees nothing but a cheerful duty rendered, and dissociates from it the idea of impurity and lust. Why, gentlemen, if the history of those pitiful creatures who sell their bodies for gold could be traced to the first sin it would not be found a sin of carnality and lust, but a sin of pure, devoted, trusting love. And I can well conceive that a woman of the character of Mrs. Tilton, as given to her by both these persons who best know her—that this woman may have surrounded her yielding to the solicitations of Henry Ward Beecher with an atmosphere of exaltation and purity not at all inconsistent with her character and her devotion to the man and to the interests to which he was consecrated. And what were the reasonings adopted by this man to this woman? I have shown you that they were not of so extraordinary a character as not to have been thought of before they were expressed by Mr. Beecher.

CONFESSIONS BY MRS. TILTON AND BEECHER.

But what are they as testified to by witnesses—denied, it is true, by Mr. Beecher? In the testimony of Mr. Tilton, on page 396, in the detail of the interview had with Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton swears that he communicated to Mr. Beecher the representation of his wife as to the arguments and persuasions which were used by Mr. Beecher to overcome her scruples.

"That she had done so in her own thought, until finally she had been persuaded by him that as their love was proper and not wrong, therefore it followed that any expression of that love, whether by the shake of the hand or the kiss of the lips, or even bodily intercourse, since it all was the expression of that which, in itself, was not wrong, therefore, that bodily intercourse was not wrong. That she had said to him that Mr. Beecher had professed to her a greater love than he had ever shown to any woman in his life," &c.

Mr. Moulton also says, on page 188:

"Mr. Beecher then said to me with great sorrow—weeping—that he had loved Elizabeth Tilton very much, that though, through this love for her if he had fallen at all, he had fallen (that's the expression)—sexual expression of that love, was just as natural in his opinion—he had thought so—as the language he had used to her; that if he had fallen at all, he had fallen in that way, through love and not through lust, or words to that effect."

I have already commented upon the expression.

'If he had fallen at all, it was in that way."

And it is unnecessary to refer to that again, for I see it disturbs the quietude of my learned friend. [Referring to Mr. Evarts. Laughter.] In another part of his evidence Mr. Tilton says:

"She always used to say, Sir, that he was not to be judged either by her mother or by me, but by God. She believed that God would judge her tenderly. She said she loved God, and she did not believe that God would have permitted her to enter into those relations if they had been sinful; and she said particularly that neither her mother nor I had made it the business of our lives to understand what was right and wrong as Mr. Beecher had. Mr. Beecher was a clergyman, and he was a great and holy man; that he had repeatedly assured her that their relationship was not sinful, and she did not see how it could be sinful; that he had told her that love justified all things; that love had various expressions; that one expression was the shake of the hand, another expression was the kiss of the lips, another expression was sexual intercourse; and it made very little difference what the expression was. If that love was right, it is made rightful, and justified all the various expressions of it, and that she believed, before God, that her love for Mr. Beecher was right, and, therefore, she did not see how any of the various expressions of it could be sinful. She said she rested on Mr. Beecher's authority for that—that he had told her so over and over again."

Now, gentlemen, you see the trust of this woman in the man, and you see that that illimitable trust, that unhesitating confidence in what Mr. Beecher taught and said was not at all irrational in view of the feelings which this woman entertained toward him, in view of her conception of his character and of the great mission which she thought he was destined to fulfill in this world. And it was upon this woman, so ductile and impressible, so subject to his will, so entirely under his control, that Mr. Beecher exerted his power. And through the veneration, as well as the adoration which she felt toward him, he impressed these lessons of criminal sophistry upon her which are thus narrated by the witness.

One other aspect of this evidence will close my consideration of this aspect of the case. It is in the testimony of Mrs. Moulton. Speaking of a conversation she had with Mrs. Tilton, the question was put to her:

"Q.—State, if you please, what it was? A.—I think that it was at the time Mr. Beecher was—Mr. Tilton appeared down at the church, that I called to see Elizabeth, and I said, 'If you are called before the church, what are you going to do to save Mr. Beecher?' She said, 'I shall sacrifice my husband and deny everything.' I said, 'Will you allow your husband to go down with the truth?' She said, 'I think I should be justified in stating falsely under the circumstances; I think for the sake of Mr. Beecher, for the sake of his influence upon the world, for my own position, for my children, I think it is my duty to deny it.'"

And upon her cross-examination the question was put to her:

"Did she tell you she should not tell the truth? She told me distinctly she would sacrifice her husband and deny everything for Mr. Beecher; that she believed, under the circumstances, that she would be justifiable in telling a lie."

Well, gentlemen, I assume for the present that you will believe the testimony of Mrs. Moulton. Whether she is entitled to credit we will discuss hereafter. And it was after what is called the Griffith Gaunt letter, after the disclosures of the sin of Mrs. Tilton had been made, that she had confessed it. It was when this matter was assuming an attitude of public investigation that this woman, then awakened to a knowledge of the wrongfulness of her act, as I suppose, deliberately came to the conclusion that the character of Mr. Beecher, his connection with the great interests of humanity, the possible effect of her wrong upon her children and herself justified her in denying her former confession, and deliberately falsifying the truth to save these interests and Mr. Beecher among them.

THE ADULTERESS ALWAYS FLIES TO THE ADULTERER.

It is the usual and ordinary result of associations of this character. It is very rarely you have seen in the history of human nature, and my friend says it has no example, of a seduced woman being received again to the confidence and the trust of an abused husband. That this woman who lied for Mr. Beecher—that this woman who followed the fortunes of Mr. Beecher—that she should forsake her husband and children is just as natural and as inevitable as that she should sacrifice to him her chastity, the honor of her womanhood. You always find the adulteress with the adulterer, and I agree with the learned counsel that there are very rare examples where any other result has followed. It is not altogether unparalleled, because my learned friend will remember the case of Gen. Sickles—Gen. Sickles, who murdered the adulterer, and, after trial and acquittal, again took his wife to his bosom and home. Gen. Sickles was subsequently honored by the Government of the country. There was not in that anything that was disgraceful to him. There were modifying circumstances connected with her offense, which the world saw and Gen. Sickles appreciated. He loved her with unstinted devotion, and he was condemned, as my learned friends say, or as Mr. Beecher originated the expression, "Because he had condoned his wife's fault." But I say it is the most natural conclusion, as evinced by the nature of the association and the passions moving the party, as well as demonstrated by the history of liaisons of this character; it was the natural, almost inevitable conclusion that Mrs. Tilton should associate her fortunes with Mr. Beecher after they had become united in the investigations and judgment of the public. I can't tell you how this woman was overcome, I cannot tell you how this skilled man of the world, this master of human nature and of man's passions, worked upon the weakness and spirituality of this woman; but I can tell you what Mr. Beecher says about it:

"The seducer, playing upon the most sacred passions, he betrays innocence. How? By the tenderest faculties, by its trust, by its unsuspecting faith, by its honor. The victim often and often is not the accomplice so much as the sufferer, betrayed by an exorcism which bewitched her noblest affections and became the suicide of her virtue. The betrayer, of the most intense selfishness, without one noble motive, without one pretense of honor, by lies, by a devilish jugglery of fraud, all blinding the eye, confusing the conscience, misleading the judgment, and instilling the dew of sorcery upon every flower of sweet affection, the adulterer absolutely dooms the confiding victim. Is there one shade of good intention, one glimmering trace of light? Not one. There was not one shadowy, tremulous intention of honor; it was sheer, premeditated, wholesale ruin from beginning to end."

This is the mode by which he accomplished it, and he alone could describe it. Says the Preacher:

"There are three things too wonderful for me—nay, four—which I know not of: the way of an eagle in the air, the way of a serpent on a rock, the way of a ship in the midst of the sea, and the way of a minister with a maid."

[Applause.]

THERE IS NO REASONABLE DOUBT OF BEECHER'S GUILT.

By what devilish jugglery of fraud, by what imposition upon the pious nature of this woman, by what appeals to her piety, by what insidious approaches to her love, to her affections he not only controlled her body but exalted her spirit to the belief that submission to him was not sin, no one but Henry Ward Beecher can describe. That the thing was done; if human evidence is to be credited, if the injunctions of the law, to which I shall by and by direct your attention, are to be believed; if we may reason from the character of the persons involved, from their relations to each other, from their disposition, from their intrinsic character; if by any of the modes by which truth upon subjects of this kind are to be ascertained we can be governed, there is no reasonable, earthly doubt that this woman was made the victim of Henry Ward Beecher's lust.

WILL CHRISTIANITY BE INJURED BY BEECHER'S CONVICTION?

Another topic has been alluded to and comes in the line properly of my observations. It was an element of reflection in the minds of every and all thinking men when this accusation was made against Mr. Beecher that the influence of his conviction would be pernicious to the interests of Christianity. It was one of the arguments used to excite sympathy and consideration for Mr. Beecher; he is too great to be lost; his position and his influence is too important for the interests of religion and Christianity that he should fall. It never yet has been the teachings of inspiration or of human piety, it never yet has been the lessons of the experience of the world, that Christianity or the interests of religion have been advanced by indulgences to impurity and sin. I don't believe that the fate of Henry Ward Beecher in any sensible degree involves the condition of Christianity. It does not depend upon Henry Ward Beecher. Christianity, with divine energy, has its mission to fulfill, and it will fulfill it. It has stood a great many more disasters than the loss of a man like Henry Ward Beecher—the disasters of sect, of conflict, of dogmas, of hypocrisy, of irreligion; the assaults and sneers of the outer world—all the obstacles of sin and Satan have been interposed in its progress toward the evangelization of the world, and Christianity has survived them all. Through barbarism and through effeminacy in the dark ages of the world, through all convulsions of society and of nations, the march of Christianity has been still onward—never stayed. The white banner of the Cross has been borne on triumphing, and it will continue to triumph until every knee shall bend and every tongue shall confess that God is the Lord. [Applause.] That is not a matter of this case. There is no fear from the fall of Henry Ward Beecher upon the progress of Christian civilization and Christian influence. The church will survive; all these influences will be just as extensive, just as reforming, just as Christianizing as ever. But the question which attracts the attention of men, the great question which involves the duty and the responsibility of this hour, is weather the wealth and the influence of Plymouth Church and the power of a great name shall overcome the force of truth, the lessons of the law, and the instincts of justice; it is whether this jury can lift itself above these degrading and destructive considerations and to the spirit of that justice which it is called upon to administer to Henry Ward Beecher. You know how difficult it is, and so do I. On behalf of Henry Ward Beecher an appeal is made to your sympathies and judgments, by his very greatness, by the magnitude of the man, and by his intimate connection with the interests of society, and it is hard to judge such a man, it is hard to condemn such a man, and it needs upon the part of every one called upon responsibly to examine this question to exert a vast degree of circumspection in the discharge of his duty.

ARE LAW AND JUSTICE STRONG ENOUGH TO OVERCOME BEECHER'S CHARACTER?

And it is, gentlemen, allow me to assure you, with every anxiety, with every interest, we desire to know whether law and justice are strong enough to overcome the power of Henry Ward Beecher's character and position reinforced by the vigor and devotion of Plymouth Church? You may not, perhaps, perceive the importance of this interest; you may not, perhaps, understand what are the expectations and the anxieties which every good man feels, which every intelligent and honest man feels, in regard to the manner in which this case shall be considered and determined, because you have not been permitted by the court to have access to the usual and ordinary means of information; but we knew before you were impaneled in this case, and *you* knew the sympathy and the excitement which for months had convulsed the community; you knew the efforts which were made to maintain the integrity and the innocence of Henry Ward Beecher, and the universal sympathy which all men feel in the effort. Christian harmony and Christian zeal and Christian faith were all exerted for his vindication. It was the natural and impulsive sentiment of the Christian mind throughout the world that it would be for the interests of humanity that Henry Ward Beecher should be proven innocent, and all legitimate means were exerted, at least, to prove his innocence. But, gentlemen, the developments of this trial, as I have said to you, have worked their legitimate result, and one has been that pamphlet from which I have read. Another has been the different manifestations to which I have alluded, and whether you believe it or not, your verdict has been anticipated by the judgment of the world, and it makes but little difference upon the interests of society beyond the immediate interests of these parties—it is of but little significance what your conclusions may be; you cannot reverse the judgments of the world. It is said that the voice of the people is the voice of God, and when you get the gathered sentiment and the conscience of the whole nation upon a subject of this character, you get something akin to the solemnity and the certainty of God's judgment. It is not for you to consider it, but you are to consider the question whether or not this case is to be determined in conformity with those rules and precedents given to us in wisdom for our guidance.

TILTON'S CONNECTION WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

What has been called crises or emergencies in this case have from time to time arisen, and it has been a strenuous effort upon the part of my learned friend to fasten upon Theodore Tilton the responsibility for these agitations. I have not been able to perceive the importance of these subjects, except that through this effort of counsel they attempt to impute to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Moulton, and to various others of the actors in this transaction, a conspiracy to black-mail Mr. Beecher, or in some way to elevate Mr. Tilton upon the strength of Mr. Beecher's generosity and magnanimity, or upon his ruin. The first, after Dec. 30, 1870, of these events was the publication of the Woodhull card on the 22d of May, 1871. Well, certainly Mr. Tilton had nothing to do with that. That is not pretended, for that was before his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull.

Mr. Evarts—That is not our view of the evidence.

Mr. Beach—There is no evidence in this case to the contrary, I am sure. Mr. Andrews swears to it.

Mr. Evarts—Does Mr. Andrews swear to it?

Mr. Beach—Yes, he does.

Mr. Evarts—Before May 22?

Mr. Beach—Before May 22. I confess that I am astonished that that statement is questioned. I will examine that question of evidence, but I am very free to say that my recollection is clearly as I have stated.

Mr. Evarts—Our witnesses make it several months earlier.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Andrews introduced Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull, and I am certain—I may be mistaken, but I feel certain—that that was subsequent to the 22d of May, 1871.

Mr. Evarts—We will see about that.

Mr. Beach—We will see about it. I do not now recall the witnesses, but as the gentleman asserts it with such entire confidence, perhaps he will be kind enough to mention the witnesses who say that there was any acquaintance between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull two or three months prior to May 22, 1871.

Mr. Evarts—Certainly; Mrs. Palmer and Mr. Woodley.

Mr. Beach—Not Mr. Woodley, certainly. I supposed, gentlemen, that ~~when we~~ brought an inmate of Mrs. Woodhull's house, connected with her in business enterprises, a gentleman of respectability, who testifies that he introduced Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull, and we have the evidence of Tilton and Moulton as to the circumstances that induced the acquaintance, arising out of this card of May 22, 1871; and have in addition the positive oath of Mr. Tilton that he did not know Mrs. Woodhull prior to that—I had supposed that we made that question sufficiently clear. If Woodley, (without saying another word in regard to him,) or if Mrs. Palmer, (without saying another word in regard to her,) in your judgment overcome this evidence, then you may date the acquaintance between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull prior to the publication of that card.

THE TRIPARTITE COVENANT AND THE CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

I shall speak of Mr. Beecher's connection with the policy which induced Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton to seek that acquaintance by and by. Well, certainly, the tripartite covenant, which followed next in the way of publication, was not the act of Mr. Tilton. There was in the commencement of the examination of the witnesses a kind of tendency toward an imputation that Mr. Tilton was responsible for that; but it very soon turned out that he had no connection with this publication. Mr. Beecher, by his card, settled that question as a matter of course; but if not, it was pretty definitely determined by the testimony of Mr. Wilkeson, for that card—that tripartite covenant, or whatever was published of it, was published by Mr. Wilkeson. Then there was this church difficulty; the uneasy and unsettled feeling among the members of Mr. Beecher's own church, which commenced festering, and bubbling up, and rising constantly in the year 1871, and continued down through the succeeding years. I wish you to have something of an idea of that difficulty. You will remember that Mr. West was a deacon of that church from 1870 to 1873; and he states:

"Q.—I want to call your attention to what occurred in the Autumn of 1871, after the publication of what is known as the Woodhull biography—if there was any action taken in regard to that matter, and if so, what was it?"

Mr. Evarts interfered, and finally the question was put in this way:

"What occurred between you and Mr. Beecher, if anything, in reference to the Woodhull biography? A.—Mr. Beecher made a request of the Examining Committee, of which I was then a member, that he should be appointed as a committee of one, to confer with Mr. Tilton in regard to it.

Q.—What action was taken in pursuance of that request? A.—The Examining Committee appointed Mr. Beecher such a committee.

Q.—Were any instructions given to the committee after he was appointed, and if so, what were they?"

That was objected to.

"Q.—Was the object of appointing a committee stated at the time of the appointment? A.—It was. the committee was to confer with Mr. Tilton with reference to the severance of his relations with the church; it was thought by the committee—

Mr. Evarts—No matter what.

The Witness—Mr. Beecher repeated to the committee that he had seen Mr. Tilton; that he was in a very critical position; I am not repeating Mr. Beecher's words now; I took no memorandum of that at the time. I am simply giving from memory the substance of the report; if there is anything incorrect with reference to it, the books of the committee will show where my memory fails me. Mr. Beecher reported that he had seen Mr. Tilton; that Mr. Tilton at that time was in a very critical position; that he had many troubles pecuniary and otherwise; that he had been surrounded by bad influences, and that he thought it would be better to leave Mr. Tilton to the influence of his friends, and for the church to take no action, or for the committee, rather, to take no action with reference to severing his relations with the church. That report was adopted and no action taken.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Beecher in reference to what Halliday had communicated to the committee? A.—I called upon Mr. Beecher at his house; I cannot fix the date exactly; it was in November—the early part of November, 1872—and informed him that he had been appointed by the Examining Committee a member of a subcommittee to confer with Mr. Tilton with regard to his position in relation to the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—Did you tell him at whose request the committee was appointed? A.—This committee was appointed on my motion.

Q—Did you tell him so? A.—I told Mr. Beecher so.

Q.—What was Mr. Beecher's reply to that information? A.—Mr. Beecher told me that he thought it would be better to meet this whole scandal by silence—to make no effort to investigate it; and I replied to him that I thought that was a mistaken policy; that the church was suffering very much from the scandal; that I thought the only way to meet the scandal was to strike it down and utterly destroy it. I told him that Mr. Tilton was a member of the church, as I understood it; that he was named by Mrs. Woodhull as her authority for the scandal; that I thought Mr. Tilton should be called upon to explain his position in the matter. Mr. Beecher replied that there was some force in what I said, and he said that he would meet with the committee, but he was very busy at that time; that it would be two or three weeks before he could find time to meet with the committee. I replied to that that the church was suffering very much, and that I thought a meeting should be held at once. We were interrupted at that stage of the conversation, and went to the other room. This conversation had taken place in Mr. Beecher's study. We then went into the front parlor, and Mr. Beecher resumed the conversation there by saying that this whole story rested solely upon the assertion of two prostitutes; that if he should pay any attention to it that no prominent man in the country would be safe from their attacks; but he said that if any person of responsibility would make such an attack upon him, that I would see how quickly he would reply to it. I told him that it seemed to me that Mr. Tilton was a responsible person; that he was named as the author, the originator, of the scandal; that I thought it was his duty to deny the assertions made by Mrs. Woodhull, and if he did not do that that the church should take the matter up, and if he did not explain his position satisfactorily that he should be dismissed from the church; and as the result of this conversation Mr. Beecher named a day when he would meet with the committee at his house, some two weeks after that time."

Well, the committee did meet at his house in the latter part of November, or early in December, and at that meeting, the witness says—

"Mr. Beecher told the committee he had seen Theodore with regard to this matter; that Theodore had expressed to him his great grief and sorrow at the publication by Mrs. Woodhull, and had offered to do anything in his power to neutralize the effect of it. He spoke of the friendship which had existed between Mr. Tilton and himself; and said that he did not think Mr. Tilton had intentionally done anything to injure him; that he thought Mr. Tilton would in a short time—before the 1st of January succeeding—publish in the *Golden Age*, a card in which he would denounce Mrs. Woodhull, and in which he would deny the truth of her story; and he advised that the committee should take no action; that they should await the publication of the card. The committee decided to do this—that is, to recommend such action to the Examining Committee; but also to recommend at the same time that this sub-committee should be continued, in order that if Mr. Tilton did not publish such a card he might be waited upon by the committee afterward."

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Mr. Beach suspended his argument and the court adjourned until this morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CELEBRITIES OF THE LAST GENERATION.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES. By CORNELIA KNIGHT and THOMAS RAIKES. Bric-a-Brac Series. Edited by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. Four portraits. 1 vol., square 12mo. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

This volume of the Bric-a-Brac series has the advantage of its predecessor in one important particular. That, as it will be remembered, was devoted to Moore and Jerdan. Pointed as were the witticisms which the former recorded, they were so intensely pervaded by the odor of the wine-cup that they became wearisome for this reason alone. Here a lady and a gentleman of the last generation are brought forward. The anecdotes and reminiscences which Miss Knight and Mr. Raikes relate of the wide circle of notabilities with whom they were respectively intimate never fall below the level of the strictest gentility. Instead of seating ourselves at the dinner table with Moore and his rollicking companions, we are introduced in this volume to courtly and aristocratic circles. The contrast is none the less agreeable because it is so marked.

Miss Knight, whose reminiscences open the volume, was born about the year 1757. Her father, Admiral Sir Joseph Knight, died in 1775. He left his widow and daughter little besides an honorable reputation. That, however, secured them generous recognition on the Continent, whither Mrs. Knight went immediately after her husband's death, and where she remained until her own decease, at Palermo, in 1799. This long interval they spent chiefly in Rome and Naples, but notwithstanding the prelatical influences which there surrounded them, Cornelia Knight remained a loyal English woman and a stanch Protestant, as her memoirs and journals abundantly show. Her early childish memories in her English home were of Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Reynolds, and other celebrities. Upon the Continent and in Italy she knew Klopstock, Talleyrand, Alfieri, and with her mother became the intimate friend of Sir William and Lady Hamilton, just at that period when Nelson, landing at Naples after the victory of the Nile, yielded to that infatuation for the latter which left such a blot upon his reputation. Upon the death of her mother, Miss Knight placed herself under the protection of the Hamiltons, and returned with them to England. There she found the friends with whom she had become more or less intimate during her stay on the Continent, and these brought her into contact with others, who soon came to esteem her for her personal worth, and for her intellectual accomplishments. Her acquaintance with the ancient and modern languages was extensive, and she had also manifested her literary ability in several works long since forgotten, but which, at that time, secured for her not a little reputation. Mr. Pitt adopted her as a protegé, and urged her claims to the responsible position of superintending the education of the Princess Charlotte. "Other arrangements" were early made for the early instruction of the Princess, but Miss Knight had been early marked out for a court life, and in 1806 she became one of the attachés of Queen Charlotte, and took up her residence at Windsor. There she remained," her biographer tells us, "during a period of about seven years, at the end of which, having been included in some new arrangements which were being made for the household of the Princess Charlotte, then growing into womanhood, she left the Court of the Queen, (who never forgave her for the desertion,) and settled at Warwick House, which was then the domicile of the young Princess, adjoining the residence of her father." Here she lived until the sad and eventful July of 1814. The position which she filled during this period was a very trying one. Although contemporary chronicles speak of her as governess of the Princess Charlotte, she insisted upon being regarded and styled as "lady companion" to the Princess. Through some misunderstanding the Prince Regent resented Miss Knight's claims, and she was dismissed. During 1815 and 1816 she resided principally in London, but in the Spring of the latter year she went abroad, and "the record of the next twenty years is one of almost continuous wandering. In France, Italy, and Germany she spent the greater part of her remaining life. The restoration of the Bourbons made Paris a point of attraction to her, and there she appears to have been greatly esteemed by the royal family, especially by Charles X., who had a high opinion of her learning, and was wont to ask her, after any interval of absence from his capital, what new language she had learned. In Germany she spent some time at the court of Würtemberg, and also at that of the petty principality of Hesse-Homburg—both of which were connected by marriage with our own royal family. And so her wanderings were continued into the year 1837, in the December of which she died, after a short illness, at Paris, in the eighty-first year of her age."

Miss Knight cannot be called a graphic or even a lively chronicler. She is evidently accurate and truthful, but these qualities are not enough to entice the reader to labor through those passages from her diaries which bear upon her connection with the Hamiltons. She undoubtedly knew more than she chooses to tell of Nelson's lamentable passion for Lady Hamilton. She displays a laudable discretion in refusing to trench upon the details of an affair in which the present generation has little interest, and which the American reader would much rather forget than be reminded of. Here, and in the passages describing Miss Knight's relations with the Princess Charlotte, and the petty intrigues which were such an annoyance to her sensitive and refined nature, closer editing would have been a great advantage to this volume.

The opening paragraphs of Miss Knight's diary are, however, extremely attractive. "Sir Joshua Reynolds," she writes, "was, during my childhood, the painter in fashion, and his house was the resort of the men of letters most known at that time. He was a very popular person. All seemed satisfied with their portraits, and he had the art of rendering the costume picturesque without departing from the mode of the time so as to make the resemblance less striking. There was in his paintings a fascination which still, in great measure, prevails, though many are faded; and the drawing was always correct. I believe he was good, friendly, and benevolent in a high degree. His pronunciation was tinctured with the Devonshire accent; his features were coarse, and his outward appearance slovenly, but his mind was certainly not inelegant, and the graces which he did not himself possess he could confer on his pictures. Sir Joshua loved high company, and wished his house to be considered as a Lyceum. In this he had Rubens and Vandyke in view. He was, indeed, surrounded by the wits and men of learning, and their society was harmonized by the goodness of his disposition and the purity of his sister's character and manners."

Oliver Goldsmith is described as "very good natured, and though neither his features, person, nor manners had anything of grace to recommend them, his countenance, as far as I can recollect, was honest and open, and in his behavior there was something easy and natural, removed from vulgarity no less than from affectation. His buffoonery was a sort of childish playfulness, such as drinking off a glass of water reversed on the table without spilling a drop, and similar tricks. On some occasion—I forget what—he was told that he must wear a silk coat, and he purchased one second-hand, which had been a nobleman's, without observing that there was visible on the breast a mark showing where a star had been. He was beloved, and his death was truly lamented."

When Miss Knight first knew Dr. Johnson she "was a little afraid of his deep tone of voice and great wig;" but when she had reached her seventh or eighth year she was accustomed to all this, and felt grateful for his indulgence. He was introduced to George IV., then a child, in the library at St. James'. He asked the young Prince some questions about his studies, and when he took leave of him said, "God bless you, Sir! and make you as good a man and as great a King as your father."

The ideas of Johnson on social order were carried so far that when he wanted to send for his favorite cat he would not order his servant, who was a negro, to procure it, saying that it was not good to employ human beings in the service of animals; he therefore went himself on the errand. "When I went abroad," Miss Knight writes, "Dr. Johnson gave me his blessing, and exhorted me not to become a Roman Catholic, adding, that 'if I extended my belief, I might at length turn Turk.' I was insensible of the goodness of the advice, because I knew it to be unnecessary, and was therefore hurt at the supposition. Indeed, I still think that if Dr. Johnson had possessed as much discrimination of character as learning, he would rather have advised me to remember I was a Christian, and never allow vanity or the love of pleasure to lead me into follies unworthy of that sacred character. I should have *felt* that I wanted such advice, and, probably, should have often thought of it, *at least* with gratitude."

"There was something very extraordinary, but very fine," Miss Knight tells us, in the character of the celebrated dramatist, Count Alfieri. She knew him at the time of the romantic attachment between him and the Countess of Albany. So little mystery was made of this attachment that Cardinal York, the brother-in-law of the Countess, appealed to the Pope to dismiss Alfieri from Rome. Pius made answer that, according to the laws and customs of the State, he had no right to dismiss a stranger who was committing no offense against the country; and that all he could do would be to write to the Countess of Albany, and request her to persuade her friend, for the sake of her own character, to leave Rome. He did so, and the Countess answered, that Count Alfieri never came to visit her but at the hour when her doors were open to all her acquaintance; she would beg of him, however, to comply with the request suggested by his Holiness. Count Alfieri remained a few days longer, and then went off at noon in a handsome equipage to visit Paris, London, &c." Miss Knight adds:

> "I think I never knew two persons more unlike than Alfieri and the Countess of Albany, in appearance, in manner, and even in sentiments. She must, no doubt, have been very pretty in early youth. She had fine eyes and teeth, but her figure was not graceful. There was nothing of the ideal beauty about her which one would have imagined as the object of Alfieri's dreams of bliss; but she must have been very much admired, for all travelers, as I have been told, used to call her the Queen of Hearts. Married at twenty to a man of fifty, and in a political, or rather, I should say, historical situation so peculiar, she was perhaps more noticed than she otherwise would have been. To us she was very kind and attentive, invited us to visit her, and never in any way neglected us. She wrote plain, sensible letters, and was not devoid of intelligence. Although I never heard her saying anything which could offend religious or moral principles, I have been told that she was very skeptical with respect to the former."

Scattered through Miss Knight's diary, and gathered up at its close, are a number of anecdotes, which she had a happy knack of noting down. Some of them have become familiar, but they form the most amusing part of her recollections. We quote a few:

> A stranger happening to be in Paris soon after the Revolution of July, 1830, was stopped by a young chimney-sweeper, who asked him if he had seen the King of the French. The other replied in the negative. "Would you like to see him?" continued the chimney-sweeper. "Only give me a piece of five francs, and you shall see him." The stranger agreed to do so, and they went away together to the Palais Royal. As soon as they were in sight of the balcony the boy began to call out, "Louis Philippe! Louis Philippe!" in which cry he was joined by the rabble near him. The King of the French came out to make his obeisance, and the gentleman gave a five-franc piece to the sweeper. "Now," said the boy, "if you have a mind to hear him sing, only promise me five more, and you shall be satisfied." The stranger assented, and his Majesty, at the command of the mob, joined in the Marseillaise Hymn, with all the appropriate grimaces.
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> At the time when Louis Philippe was shaking hands with everybody in the street, he held out his hand to a man, who said, "Stop a little." Thrusting both hands in the mud, he offered them to the King, saying, "Now they are fit for you."
>
> A man who squints very much was talking to M. De Talleyrand about public affairs, and wound up by saying, "*Enfin, Prince, tout va de travers.*" To which the other replied, "*Oui, Monsieur, comme vous voyez.*"
>
> A banker having observed that one of the ladies whom we call "exclusives" always bowed most graciously to him when she took money at his bank, but did not return his bow when he passed her in the street, one day, when he met her, took out a gold piece of twenty francs, and presenting it to her said: "*C'est un peu cher, mais je serais bien aise d'avoir un bon salut.*"
>
> The Pope mentioned one night at supper that the "barcarole" that brought him from Venice had since gained 300 crowns, at half a baiocco from each person, by letting people kiss the place where he was seated, adding, "*Quanto mi piace di vedere la fede di questi buoni Veneziani!*" He also said that one of his gloves, having fallen from his hand, was instantly cut into a thousand pieces for relics.
>
> Lord Nelson says that when he was seventeen years of age he won £300 at a gaming-table; but he was so shocked on reflecting that, had he lost them, he should not have known how to pay them, that from that time to this he has never played again.
>
> When Admiral Nelson's arm was cut off, the surgeon asked if he should not embalm it, to send it to England to be buried; but he said: "Throw it into the hammock with the brave fellow that was killed beside me"—a common seaman.
>
> I remember a young officer of the French Navy saying one day: "I should like to be an English peer until I reached thirty-five. I would then be a Marshal of France till fifty, and then afterward come to Rome, be a Cardinal, and never die." The same officer, looking at the fine picture of the "Magdalen," by Guido, exclaimed: "Oh, what a lovely picture! I have always liked Magdalens in every stage of their existence."
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> An Italian at Vienna was telling a lady how long he had been traveling, and pronouncing French according to the manner of his nation, he said: "J'ai été un âne à Paris et un âne à Rome." "Mon cher Abbé," replied the lady, "il paraît que vous avez été un âne partout."
>
> Mr. B. going to make a visit at Cambridge to Prince William, son of the Duke of Gloucester, saw a fiddle on the table, and, taking it up, asked the tutor if his Royal Highness played. "Not much," said the other; "only God save his uncle, and such little things."
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> When the Prince of Hepenstein was at Paris, he was one day at Mme. Du Barry's toilet, surrounded with courtiers. She was saying how much she wished to have a little tiger, and every one was recommending how it should be fed. Some said with biscuits, others with macaroons, till the Prince, tired of all this nonsense, suggested: "Give him, Madame, a courtier a day."

Thus much of Miss Knight. Chronological reasons must be the sole justification for giving the memoirs of this lady precedence over those of Mr. Thomas Raikes in the arrangement of the present volume. His recollections are admirably told. They are full of life and vigor and they relate to men and events not forgotten by the present generation. In connection with the *Greville Memoirs* their revival is peculiarly timely since they begin about where those, as published, leave off. It is, moreover, curious that Mr. Raikes was an acquaintance of Greville; that he corresponded with him, and that the two moved to some extent in the same circles. The memoirs of Mr. Raikes lack that cynicism and bitterness which pervade the *Greville Memoirs*. Some who enjoy reading sharp and pointed criticisms of those high in rank or in office will, perhaps, regard them as less entertaining for this reason. Others will consider them as all the more attractive from the good-natured but gentlemanly frankness which is their strongest characteristic. The editor of the English edition of the journals of Thomas Raikes describes him as "the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Raikes, a rich and respected merchant in the City of London, who was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, and himself a personal friend of Mr. Pitt and of Mr. Wilberforce. Thomas Raikes, Jr., was educated at Eton, where he became a fair classical scholar. In his nineteenth year he was sent abroad with a private tutor. In the course of his travels he visited most of the German courts, and made himself extensively acquainted with modern languages. On his return to England, he became a partner in his father's house; but having little inclination for mercantile affairs, and a marked preference for social and literary pursuits, he very soon established himself in the west end of the town, became a member of the fashionable clubs, and mixed largely in what is, by a somewhat questionable courtesy, denominated the best society. He married Miss Sophia Bayly, a daughter of Nathaniel Bayly, Esq., the proprietor of large estates in the West Indies. In the year 1832 (the year in which this journal commences,) embarrassments of the house with which he was connected compelled him to break up his establishment in London, and to settle in Paris, where he remained till 1846. He then returned to England; but by this time most of his early friends and associates were either dead or dispersed in various directions; and not long after his own health began to decline. He passed some months in Ireland with his friend Lord Glengall, and then went to Bath, to be near a still older friend, the late Lord Alvanley, who was confined there by illness; after which he took up his abode at Brighton, where he died on July 3, 1848, in the seventieth year of his age."

Among the Continental statesmen of whom Mr. Raikes gossips is that altogether unique character Talleyrand. The particulars of his life and of his distressing death are discussed with unreserved frankness. Mr. Raikes writes:

> "The end of M. de Talleyrand was not only attended with great pain, but the wound in his back, which had spread down his hip, prevented his lying down, or even keeping a reclining posture. He sat on the side of his bed for the last forty-eight hours, leaning forward, and supported by two servants, who were relieved every two hours. In this attitude he was attended to the last by his family and various friends, while the numerous servants in his hotel gathered in the adjacent room. It was in miniature the scene of the death of the old Kings of France. He died in public. The library adjoining the Prince's bedroom, and from which it was only separated by a *portière* or curtain, was constantly filled with servants and dependents. Frequently one of them would draw back the curtain when unobserved, saying to those in attendance, '*Voyons a-t-il signé? Est-il mort?*' His voice failed him at 12 o'clock in the day, and at a quarter before 4 o'clock, as Lady Sandwich called at the gate to inquire after him, a servant came down to the porter in his lodge to announce that he had just expired. M. de Talleyrand had been so often ill, and had so often recovered, that, even at his age of eighty-four, he would not believe that his case was hopeless. On this account he so long persisted in refusing to sign his recantation, or to receive a priest, being determined not to make this public avowal of a religious feeling, little in tenor with his past life, till he was absolutely on the point of quitting it. It was a perseverance in the dread of public opinion to the last hour, which was fearful. At the moment when he was summoned into the presence of his God he seemed more anxious to avoid the scoffs of the world in case of his recovery, which was impossible, than to make his peace with Heaven—before that tribunal where his appearance must be immediate and inevitable. His acquiescence at last was only obtained by the entreaties of the little Pauline, who told him if he deferred his signature she should feel miserable for the rest of her life."

How Talleyrand lived, Mr. Raikes tells us in connection with an application he received from Lord Willoughby to send him a cook from Paris. Among the candidates for the place were several who had served in the kitchen of the deceased statesman, and from them apparently Mr. Raikes got these particulars. "Those," he says, "who have not been initiated in those esculent mysteries would be surprised at the expense and luxury which reigned in that department. There were four *chefs*—the *rotisseur*, the *saucier*, the *patissier*, and the *officier*—this latter superintending the dessert, the ices, and the confitures. In all there were ten men regularly employed in producing the Prince's dinner, which was not only exquisite in its kind, but also adapted to his state of health, comprising the essence of everything nutritious in the garb most light and digestible for an infirm stomach. The Prince was always a great eater, but only once a day, and generally tasted of every dish, following each mouthful with a sip of wine to humor the palate. The expense of his table was unlimited, his cook had *carte blanche*, and he often remarked, 'Why does not he spend more?' He was an epicure in the widest sense of the term, and those who were about him have assured me that the talents of his cook had assisted more in the prolongation of his lengthened existence than the skill of the physician who always attended him. It was the only regular table of the old school kept up in France: fortunes are so diminished that none of the nobility could bear the expense; and the *parvenus* of the day, though rolling in wealth, have neither the taste nor the refinement necessary to form such an establishment."

Mr. Raikes preserves in his diary a sketch of Talleyrand, which appeared in the London *Morning Post*, and which presents an evidently authentic picture of Talleyrand. Very many will by this time have forgotten the extraordinary physical peculiarities which marked this singular man. The writer says:

> "Talleyrand was born lame, and his limbs are fastened to his trunk by an iron apparatus, on which he strikes ever and anon his gigantic cane, to the great dismay of those who see him for the first time—an awe not diminished by the look of his piercing gray eyes, peering through his shaggy eyebrows, his unearthly face, marked with deep stains, covered partly by his shock of extraordinary hair, partly by his enormous muslin cravat, which supports a large protruding lip drawn over his upper lip, with a cynical expression no painting could render; add to this apparatus of terror his dead silence, broken occasionally by the most sepulchral guttural monosyllables. Talleyrand's pulse, which rolls a stream of enormous volume, intermits and pauses at every sixth beat. This he constantly points out triumphantly as a *rest* of nature, giving him at once a superiority over other men. Thus, he says, all the missing pulsations are added to the sum total of those of his whole life, and his longevity and strength appear to support this extraordinary theory. He likewise asserts that it is this which enables him to do without sleep. Nature, says he, sleeps and recruits herself at every intermission of my pulse. And indeed you see him time after time rise at 3 o'clock in the morning from the whist table, then return home and often wake up one of his Secretaries to keep him company or to talk of business.
>
> At 4 he will go to bed, sitting nearly bolt upright in his bed, with innumerable night-caps on his head to keep it warm, as he said, and feed his intellect with blood, but in fact to prevent his injuring the seat of knowledge if he tumbles on the ground; and he sits upright from his tendency to apoplexy, which would no doubt seize him if perfectly recumbent. [Prince Talleyrand's bed was made with a deep slope in the middle, rising equally at the head and at the feet, his nearest approach to lying down. It was his habit to eat nothing until dinner-time. At this, his only meal during the four and twenty hours, his appetite was enormous.] We may remember the newspapers stating he was found a few years ago, his head having dropped from his pillow, so drowned in blood that no feature was to be seen. Although he goes to bed so late, at 6 or 7 at latest he wakes and sends for his attendants. He constantly refers to the period when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and when this power to live without sleep enabled him to go out and seek information, as well as pleasure, in society, till 12 or 1 o'clock. At that hour he returned to his office, read over all the letters that had arrived in the day, put marginal indications of the answers to be given, and then, on waking again at 6, read over all the letters written in consequence of his orders."

Montrond was one of Talleyrand's most obsequious and faithful followers. He was subject to epileptic fits, one of which seized him on a day that he was dining with his master. While he lay on the floor in convulsions, scratching the carpet with his hands, his benign host remarked with a sneer, "*C'est qu'il me paraît, qu'il veut absolument descendre.*" Nothing certainly, could illustrate the heartlessness of Talleyrand better than this bit of gratuitous, cruel blasphemy.

One day Alvanley asked M. De Talleyrand to explain to him the real meaning of the word non-intervention. His reply was, "*C'est un mot metaphysique, et politique, qui signifie à peu près la même chose qu'intervention.*" His politics, pithily remarks Mr. Raikes, have proved it so. There could be no stronger contrast between two distinguished men than that which is furnished by the free sketch of Wellington which immediately follows these particulars about Talleyrand. Mr. Raikes seems to have long been upon intimate terms with the "Iron Duke," for whom he had the highest reverence and the warmest affection. These particulars of his manner of life furnish a striking companion picture to that just given of the luxury which surrounded Talleyrand. Mr. Raikes writes:

> "The Duke always rises at 6 o'clock and walks on the platform, then returns to his room to dress, which, as I have said, takes a very long time. He is remarkably neat in his appearance, always wearing a white waistcoat and trowsers, under which is a good guard of fleecy hosiery against the cold, and a blue riding-coat in the morning. At 10 o'clock he appears at breakfast; he seems to eat heartily, and makes messes of rusks and bread in his tea, never meat or eggs. He converses the whole time, then retires, saying, 'Well, we shall dine at 7.' He remains in his room, writing letters and dispatches, and making notes, some rather droll and concise, on the different letters to be answered by his secretary in his name; and Greville's hand is become so like to his that few people can distinguish the difference. Greville showed me one from Fitzroy Somerset, with details about Ireland. His note on the margin was, 'If I am to manage the affairs of Ireland, I had better go there myself.' About 2 o'clock he generally gets on his horse, and gallops over the Downs, or, perhaps, to Dover, where he is very active in attending to his business as Warden of the Cinque Ports. He seems to be worshiped all over the country, for he is very charitable, and always ready to do good to his neighbors. In a shop at Dover is to be seen, framed and glazed, a short note which he once sent to the owner, ordering fifty yards of flannel; it is kept as a precious relic. On his return he walks on the platform till he enters to dress for dinner, at which he also eats with appetite, mixing meat, rice, and vegetables into a mess, which fills his plate; he drinks very little wine, and during the evening two decanters of iced-water are placed by his side, which are generally empty when he goes to bed. When we were only men, he dressed in boots, but when there are ladies (and when only my daughter) always wears shoes, silk stockings, with his star and the garter. He is exceedingly polite to all, and particularly attentive to women."

These anecdotes are thoroughly characteristic of the honesty and simplicity of the Duke:

> "It was proposed to him to purchase a farm in the neighborhood of Strathfieldsaye, which lay contiguous to his estate, and was, therefore, a valuable acquisition, to which he assented. When the purchase was completed, his steward congratulated him upon having had such a bargain, as the seller was in difficulties, and forced to part with it. 'What do you mean by a bargain?' said the Duke. The other replied, 'It was valued at £1,100, and we have got it for £800.' 'In that case,' said the Duke, 'you will please to carry the extra £300 to the late owner, and never talk to me of cheap land again.'
>
> A foolish woman in society once asked the Duke to give her an account of the battle of Waterloo. 'Oh,' replied he, 'it is very easily done. We pummeled them, they pummeled us, and I suppose we pummeled hardest, so we gained the day.'
>
> The Duke on one occasion told this story of himself: 'When I went to Oxford as Chancellor, I was very much puzzled when they told me I was to make a Latin speech at the inauguration. Now, any speech is difficult, but a Latin one was impossible; so in this dilemma I applied to my physician, as most likely, from his prescriptions, to know Latin, and he made me a speech, which answered very well. I believe it was a very good speech, but I did not know much of the matter.
>
> It was remarked that neither of our two sovereigns who had last visited Brussels ever went to inspect the field of Waterloo. Victoria probably was afraid of giving offense to the French, who might have put some impertinent constructions on her visit. The Duke said, "George IV. did form the project, and ordered his carriages for that purpose; but in the morning he was seized with a fit of colic, and did not afterward find an opportunity to make the excursion.'"

Mr. Raikes tells a number of stories which coincide exactly with those we have already quoted from Miss Raikes' illustration of the miserable demagogism of Louis Phillippe. Thus:

> "During the first year after the revolution it was the constant amusement of the Parisian mob to assemble in the evening before his windows in the court of the Palais Royal and call out *Vive Louis Philippe!* In less than a minute he would appear in the balcony, bowing and grimacing to his loyal subjects; and when they began to sing "La Parisienne," he would turn round with a theatrical air to embrace Lafayette or Lafitte, and join in the chorus, beating time with his hands to his ragged friends below.
>
> Under the pretext of their being National Guards, he would invite the lowest artisans to his dinners and balls, till at last the fêtes at the palace became the most vulgar meetings in Paris, and the *risée* of all society. One day when M. Dufailly was driving in his carriage on the Boulevard, he met the Citizen King walking by himself in a round hat with a large tri-colored cockade, and his umbrella in his hand, *faisant l'aimable à tout venant.* He stopped his carriage and said to his footman, I will give you twenty francs if you will go and shake hands with the King. The man, who desired no better amusement, jumped down from the foot-board, and offering his hand to his sovereign, said, '*Bonjour, mon ami;*' which the other very cordially took, and said in return, '*Ah, bonjour; comment te portes-tu?*'"

Coming to another and very different grade of social life we find Mr. Raikes very intimate with Beau Brummel, whom he highly esteemed for his good qualities, while he does not hesitate to condemn his failings. Of this side of his character he writes: "Governed by no principle himself, all his efforts and example tended to stifle it in others. Prodigality was his creed, gambling was his lure, and a reckless indifference to public opinion the very groundwork of his system." Upon the other hand, we are assured that he was "not only good-natured, but thoroughly good-tempered." Mr. Raikes never saw him out of humor. "His conversation, without having the wit of Alvanley, was highly amusing and enjoyable, replete with anecdote, not only of the day, but of society several years back, which his early introduction to Carlton House and to many of the Prince's older associates had given him the opportunity of knowing correctly. He was liberal, friendly, *serviable*, without any shuffling or tortuous policy, or meanness or manœuvering for underhand objects; himself of no rank or family, but living always with the highest and noblest in the country, on terms of familiarity, but without *bassesse* or truckling. On the contrary, courted, applauded, and imitated protecting rather than protected, and exercising an influence, a fascination, in society which no one even felt a wish to resist." Then of the personal habits and characteristics of this celebrity we have the following graphic sketch:

> "Brummell was tall, well made, and a very good figure. He became latterly bald, and continued to wear powder to the last of his stay in England; he rather piqued himself on preserving this remnant of the *vieille cour* amid the inroads of the Crops and Roundheads, which dated from the Revolution. He was always studiously and remarkably well dressed, never *outré*; and, though considerable time and attention were devoted to his toilet, it never, when once accomplished, seemed to occupy his attention. His manners were easy, polished, and gentlemanlike, stamped with what St. Simon would call '*l'usage du monde et du plus grand et du meilleur*,' and regulated by that same good taste which he displayed in most things. No one was a more keen observer of vulgarism in others, or more piquant in his criticisms, or more despotic as an *arbiter elegantiarum*; he could decide the fate of a young man just launched into the world by a single word. His dress was the general model, and when he had struck out a new idea, he would smile at observing its gradual progress downward from the highest to the lowest classes. Without many accomplishments, he had a talent for drawing miniatures in water-colors, though I believe that beautiful one of the Prince of Wales (George IV.) in the robes of the Garter, which he wished to palm upon us as his own production, was in fact executed by Cosway. He was a fair judge of paintings, but particularly of Sèvres china, old lacque, buhl, and all those objects of art which were encouraged by the old French court, and which in those days were much more rare in England than they have since become. He had a fine collection of valuable snuff-boxes; one of which, remarkable for two fine Petitots of Mme. de Sévigné and Mme. de Grignan, I bought at the sale of his effects at Robins' auction rooms for 125 guineas."

Mr. Raikes tells us that "no event ever produced so great a sensation in English society as the introduction of the German waltz, in 1813." Up to that time, he writes:

> "The English country dance, Scotch steps, and an occasional Highland reel, formed the school of the dancing-master, and the evening recreation of the British youth even in the first circles. But peace was drawing near, foreigners were arriving, and the taste for continental customs and manners became the order of the day. The young Duke of Devonshire, as the magnus Apollo of the drawing-rooms in London, was at the head of these innovations; and when the kitchen dance became exploded at Devonshire House, it could not long be expected to maintain its footing even in the less celebrated assemblies. In London, fashion is or was then everything. Old and young returned to school, and the mornings which had been dedicated to lounging in the park, were now absorbed at home in practicing the figures of a French quadrille, or whirling a chair round the room, to learn the step and measure of the German waltz. Lame and impotent were the first efforts, but the inspiring airs of the music, and the not less inspiring airs of the foreigners, soon rendered the English ladies enthusiastic performers. What scenes have we witnessed in those days at Almack's, &c. What fear and trembling in the *débutantes* at the commencement of a waltz; what giddiness and confusion at the end! It was, perhaps, owing to this latter circumstance, that so violent an opposition soon arose to this new recreation on the score of morality. The anti-waltzing party took the alarm, cried it down, mothers forbade it, and every ball-room became a scene of feud and contention; the waltzers continued their operations, but their ranks were not filled with so many recruits as they expected."

Among the most ardent defenders of the waltz was one M. Bourblanc, an attaché of one of the embassies, who had a singular fate for a frequenter of Almack's. He was sent by his Government on some distant mission out of England. The vessel on which he was a passenger got out of her course and touched at an unknown island, whither the Captain sent part of his crew to obtain information. Bourblanc, from motives of curiosity, joined the party, which was surrounded by savages, massacred, and absolutely devoured in sight of the vessel as soon as they touched the shore. When the news came to England he was much regretted, and especially at Almack's, where he had been such a favorite. In proof of this, Mr. Raikes tells of a young lady who was heard to say, on observing an awkward waltzer, "What a pity he had not been eaten by the cannibals, instead of that poor Monsieur Bourblanc."

Among the pleasantries which Mr. Raikes preserves we have a practical joke by Henry Fox, who died while Minister to the United States, and brother to Right Hon. Charles Fox, which is worth recalling. It was at the expense of a well-known lady of the time, who had a great fondness for making the acquaintance of foreigners. Mr. Fox first forged a letter of recommendation to her in favor of a German nobleman, the Baron von Seidlitz Powdertz, whose card was left at her door, and for whom a dinner was immediately planned by Mrs. ——, and an invitation sent in form. After waiting a considerable time, no Baron appearing, the dinner was served; but during the second course a note was brought to the lady of the house, with excuses from the Baron, who was unexpectedly prevented from coming by the sudden death of his aunt, the Duchess von Epzom Saltz, which she read out to the company without any suspicion of the joke, and to the entertainment of her guests, among whom was the facetious author.

Here is an anecdote which illustrates Croker's pertinacity of opinion: On one occasion he was laying down the law after dinner to the Duke of Wellington, and, according to custom, asserting the superiority of his own information on all subjects, having even flatly contradicted the Duke, who had mentioned some incident that took place at the battle of Waterloo. At last the conversation turned upon the use of percussion caps for the muskets of the army, when Croker again maintained a directly opposite opinion to that which was urged by the Duke, who at last good humoredly said to him, "My dear Croker, I can yield to your superior information on most points, and you may, perhaps, know a great deal more of what passed at Waterloo than myself, but, as a sportsman, I will maintain my point about the percussion caps." "Croker's view of politics," writes Mr. Raikes, "has now for some years been of the most gloomy cast, and so far does his wish for infallibility supersede his patriotism, that he absolutely seems to rejoice at any partial fulfillment of his prophecies, though it may thwart his own views and that of his party. Fitzgerald once said to Lord Wellesley, at the castle, 'I have had a very melancholy letter from Croker this morning.' 'Aye!' said Lord Wellesley, 'written, I suppose, in a strain of the most sanguine despondency.'"

These anecdotes, which we reproduce in the main in Mr. Raikes' own words, show that he not only appreciates a good story, but that he knows how to tell one. His gossip is still so fresh, although it was originally published nearly twenty years ago in London, and the reproduction of the men and manners of the time is so vivid, that it seems strange Mr. Raikes' recollections should now for the first time be brought within the reach of American readers. Still it is precisely in the accomplishment of such a service as it here renders that this extremely entertaining and valuable Bric-a-Brac series is fulfilling the purpose with which it was projected. The present volume has well-executed portraits of Talleyrand—from the *Maclise Gallery*—of Princess Charlotte, of Thomas Raikes, and of Beau Brummell. The next—the eighth volume in the series, which will be published in July—is to be devoted to actors. Its material will be drawn from the reminiscences of Michael Kelly, John Taylor, and John O'Keefe—memoirs which have been sufficiently famous in their day to promise a most entertaining collection of anecdote and gossip.

BROWN UNIVERSITY NOTES.

PRIZE SPEAKING OF THE SOPHOMORES—THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS—NEW BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED—THE CHANGES OF A YEAR.

From our Own Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—Commencement week at Brown opens with a clear sky and the promise of large crowds within the next twenty-four hours. The programme for the week has already been published in the TIMES. To-day there is nothing to attract to the College buildings, but a base-ball match for the college championship is being played by Amherst and Brown. The year just closing has not been an eventful one in the history of Brown. There are, however, several projects now under consideration, and which will be thoroughly canvassed within the next few days, which are of much importance to the university. Chief of these is the project for a new library building to be erected during the coming year. Brown University has long felt the need of greater facilities for the disposition of her library. It has been located on the first floor of Manning Hall, and for some years the space has been too contracted for the advantageous arrangement of books. The library now contains nearly 50,000 volumes, and this number would at the present time be much larger had there been opportunity for favorable arrangement. By the will of the late John Carter Brown the university received a legacy of $50,000, to be devoted to the raising of a fire-proof library building. This in addition to former gifts from the same source makes the present fund available for this purpose about $70,000. Mr. Brown also deeded to the college the desirable lot at the corner of Prospect and Waterman streets, nearly opposite Hope College, one of the principal dormitories. Accordingly the committee appointed for this purpose have consulted several architects, and have received a number of plans for the library building. Mr. Potter, of New-York, the successor of Mr. Mullett as Government architect, has presented two plans for substantial buildings with abundant ornamentation. A much plainer design is that of Mr. Hardenberg, also of New-York, and still another plan, which now seems to be the favorite, is that of J. R. Walker, of Providence. If this plan should be accepted, the new building will be constructed of brick with handsome stone facings; will consist of a basement and two stories, and will be about seventy feet in height. The interior will consist of a series of galleries in which the books can be most effectively arranged. The building will front on Waterman street, and the estimated cost of the building designed by Mr. Walker is $64,000. The structure will be cruciform, and will furnish ample accommodation for 125,000 volumes. The new building will probably be begun within the next few weeks.

There is also some prospect that a new dormitory will be erected within the coming year. The present dormitories, University Hall and Hope College, are wholly inadequate to the needs of the students. The former building is very old, and is ill adapted to the purposes for which it is required. If the present year should witness the erection of a new building, it will stand near the present laboratory, directly east of the present buildings, or may be placed at the north end of the back campus, thus fronting on Waterman street. The building will be four stories in height, and will easily accommodate sixty students. The rooms will be arranged *en suite*, each suite including a study and a sleeping room. The erection of the new building will furnish opportunity for the thorough overhauling and reconstruction of the old ones. In these dormitories it is also designed to arrange the rooms *en suite*. Some of the recitation rooms in University Hall may also be converted into students' rooms, as the removal of the library from Manning Hall will furnish two large convenient recitation rooms.

During the year just past there have been two or three additions to the Faculty of the university. A Professorship of Zoology has been established, and has been acceptably filled by Prof. Jenks; a chair of Physiology has also been established, and is occupied by Dr. Parsons, *formerly* instructor. One or two additions have also been made to the corps of regular instructors. There will probably be almost no changes in the Faculty during the coming year. Instructor Poland, however, will spend the year in Europe, and William Ashmore, of the Class of '70, will fill his place.

There have been few additions to the funds of the university during the past year. This is attributed to the general stagnation in business of all kinds. A few scholarships have been established since the last Commencement. During the coming year the Baptists of Rhode Island will make special efforts for the endowment of the college.

A change in the course will be proposed by the Faculty this week. It is resolved to require a four years' course of study from every student desiring a degree. The degree of B. P. has heretofore been awarded at the conclusion of a three years' course. The candidate for this degree will also be required to pursue the study of Latin.

THE PRIZE SPEAKING.

The friends of the university assembled in large numbers this evening to witness the competition of the members of the Sophomore Class for the Carpenter Prizes in elocution. When the fund for these prizes was awarded it was in behalf of the members of the Junior Class, and until the present year its prizes have been awarded to Juniors. The change from the Junior to the Sophomore Class meets with general favor. The speaking this evening has been of a high order, and indicates thorough training in elocution. All members of the Sophomore Class may contend for the prizes, but only fourteen have availed themselves of the opportunity. The prizes are three in number, and are as follows: First prize, $60; second prize, $36; third prize, $24.

The Committee of Award are appointed by the students of the Sophomore Class and by the corporation. The committee this year include Prof. T. Whiting Bancroft, of Brown University; Judge Durfee, of Providence; Rev. James G. Vose, D. D., of the Beneficent Congregational Church, and Rev. Kinsley Twining, of the Union Congregational Church of this city. The exercises of this evening have been somewhat peculiar in character, several of the pieces having special reference to the Centennial celebrations, past and coming. The programme was as follows:

Music; 1, "Puritan Fanaticism," Curtis, Charles T. Aldrich, Providence; 2, "The North and the South," Bartlett, Edgar F. Ballou, Providence; 3, "The Burning of the Lexington," Chapin, Walter I. Ballou, Woonsocket; 4, "The Bunker Hill Monument," Webster, Thomas E. Bartlett, Newburyport, Mass; 5, "Against Flogging in the Navy," Stockton, Charles B. Elder, Portland, Me.; Music; 6, "The Wreck of the Central America," Anonymous, Rathbone Gardner, Providence; 7, "Evils of Dismemberment," Webster, Asa E. Goddard, Brocton, Mass.; 8, Selection from the Concord Oration, Curtis, George W. Hopkins, Providence; 9, "Loss of the Arctic," Beecher, Frank T. Latham, Orient Point, Long Island; 10, "Duties of Literary Men," Grimke, Inman E. Page, Washington, D. C.; Music; 11, "Hannibal at the Altar," Kellogg, Frederick Rueckert, Providence; 12, "Paul Revere's Ride," Longfellow, Charles S. Scott, Chelsea, Mass; 13, "America's Obligation to England," Everett, Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., Providence; 14, "Selection," Emmett, Fred H. Williams, Foxboro, Mass.; Music.

This programme has proved attractive and the visitors express themselves well pleased with the success of the Class of '77 as represented on the platform.

At the conclusion of the speaking the prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, Charles T. Aldrich, of Providence; second prize, Rathbone Gardner, of Providence; third prize, Inman E. Page, of Washington, D. C.

HAMPTON ANNIVERSARY.

COMMENCEMENT DAY WITH THE COLORED STUDENTS.

HAMPTON, Va., Thursday, June 10, 1875.

The morning previous to the trying ordeal of public speaking was spent by the students in examinations, at which great numbers of guests were present. I was struck with the fact that, though the rooms were crowded with strangers, and the students were naturally in a state of high excitement, the dress and manner of all were exceedingly quiet and modest. The girls looked like respectable working-girls, and the boys much as young country teachers would anywhere. All had remarkably good heads, and many showed large frontal development of the brain; some few were so white that at the North no one would have dreamed of their being of the negro race. The majority seemed, however, of the pure black stock. The first class I visited was in grammar, which was very ingeniously taught by a sentence written on the board in *echelon*, as it were, and then copied by the students, and each phrase parsed by means of a sort of grammatical notation, written opposite each word.

There was no copying from one another, and no help from the teacher, but each performed the work perfectly. Another class in algebra were almost equally successful. Geography was also well done, and map-drawing, though I missed here Guyot's system. A spelling match called out much interest, but the crowning examination was to be one in a most difficult study, some metaphysical lectures on man, by President Hopkins. Gen. Armstrong evidently felt nervous in conducting it. One can judge of its scope when it is remembered that within half an hour the students were compelled to give their ideas on such topics as the "Difference between the Animal and the Vegetable;" the "Distinction between Animal and Man;" the "Definition of Higher and Lower Orders of Life;" the objections to the "Development Theory," and the "Analysis of the Nature of Man," besides numerous other points. On the whole, the young men did as well as could any college class of white students on such abstruse topics, the only deficiency observable being of vocabulary, owing probably to their less range of reading. The student who distinguished himself most, bore the name of "Washington." The thought, however, crossed one's mind, whether this tasting of science was in any way useful to such youth.

When we listened afterwards to the songs of these young men and maidens, all born in slavery, wherein there were tones which thrilled the very heart-strings, and which seemed to be vibrating with the incredible pain and longing of the years of bondage, and then heard those sweet and moving words which drew tears from every eye, picturing the heaven of peace and brotherhood they had never known on earth, and looked on the solemn, earnest, dusky faces, wherein the history of generations of white wrong-doing seemed written, and then thought of science sweeping away their only hope and consolation, we felt that of such Paul's words would be pre-eminently true, "They are of all men most miserable," and that a little learning would be a wretched compensation. For, after all, such armor as President Hopkins can furnish against modern skepticism is but weak, and it were a pity to disturb faith by raising objections.

In the afternoon we met in the grand new Memorial Hall, (just endowed by a bequest,) which I have before described. A very large audience of blacks and whites, the colored visitors usually sitting (though not in all cases) on the side with the students, and many colored working people crowding at the doors, listening with intense interest to the words of their young orators.

No other Commencement that I ever attended had one tenth of the moving interest of this, for a deep tone of reality vibrated through it. All in sympathy with the college felt that this was a turn-post of civilization on the old ground of barbarism. All knew that cold and hostile eyes were on every act of the performance, and both whites and blacks were conscious that this was a portion of the great test which was to show the quality and destiny of a race.

One Southern gentleman afterward, in a most friendly and humane speech, alluding touchingly to this being "Decoration Day" at the South, spoke of the line of mighty events which lay between "those graves and this institution." One could not but think solemnly of how many brave men had died before this simple school for blacks could be, and what a serious thing the experiment was. Then each original speech bore on the great questions of the day, and as they were all evidently the composition of these youth, they seemed to throw light on some of the most important problems of State; that is, how this great colored population and their chosen young men regarded certain questions of public and vital interest. Never, therefore, was a college Commencement so listened to. The feature which struck me most in these speeches was the remarkable good sense and moderation of them, and their freedom from all tinge of bitterness. The speakers apparently felt the difficulties of the great problem as much as white speakers would. They even, in some cases, deprecated the giving of suffrage to either white or black without the "intelligence test." They apparently saw the danger in admitting a vast mass of ignorant persons at once to complete political control in their communities. They confessed the readiness by which their race were influenced by demagogues and sharpers, and while admitting the virtues and sacrifices of Northern men who had come South truly to befriend the blacks, they denounced the adventurers or "Carpet-baggers," who would merely make use of the negroes to secure money or office. One speaker advocated in the strongest terms compulsory education for both whites and blacks. An exceedingly interesting feature in the exercises was an animated debate on the "Annexation of Cuba," by two Virginia negroes, Whiting and Washington. The arguments for it, such as would naturally attract the colored race, such as the emancipation of the Cuban blacks, the doing away of the slave trade, the increase of the colored vote, and the new market for products, was presented with much skill by the former. But the second disputant, Washington, gave a most terse and vigorous argument against annexation; urging that the difficulties before the country in the emancipation of 4,000,000 blacks were quite enough without adding that of the Cubans; that annexation would flood the country with ignorance and crime, and, above all, would increase the power of the Roman Catholic Church, which "was already so degrading to the great masses of white voters." The speaker dwelt on the curses of the recent war, under which the whole country was suffering, and called upon the people not to plunge into another war for the sake of useless territory. These and other points, presented with great vigor, evidently carried the whole audience, both white and black, with the speaker, who was enthusiastically applauded. Many of the students alluded to their former condition of slavery, but without any tone of reproach or of desire for vengeance, and yet there was an expression on their faces which showed that all had felt the "iron in the soul." One was pointed out to me, nearly white, who, while a teacher, had been driven from his school into the woods by the Kuklux—his two assistants being murdered, and he himself barely escaping with his life. It was said that he was in the college nearly a year before he would describe these circumstances. Another student, who read an extract from Dickens very dramatically, was as white as the majority of men one meets at the North, and yet it seemed to me that his expression was the saddest to be seen on any face. He probably knew that his fortunes were inevitably intertwined with those of the inferior race.

Not an expression of hostility or ill-feeling appeared in any address. Each speaker seemed to feel that the fortunes of his race depended on the self-control, virtue, and intelligence of each individual, and that their future was in their own hands. They all, apparently, deprecated any intruding of themselves socially, or of pressing their social rights beyond what was proper and convenient. Their advice to their companions as to whom they should vote for and what share they should take in political life was characterized by remarkable good sense and sharpness of understanding. The valedictory address, by John Collins, a Maryland negro, on "The Black Man as a Voter and Citizen," was a striking instance of this wisdom and sound sense. The most interesting speech of the occasion was made by Joseph Towe, a full-blooded negro from North Carolina, on the "Old Time Music of the Negroes." He stated that the beautiful melodies which so much delighted every lover of music when sung by the negroes were derived from native African airs, and that an old negro still lived in North Carolina who spoke the African languages, and knew more of these melodies than any other negro in the South. The speaker described with what eagerness the slaves would work to some of these cheerful melodies, and, suddenly stopping, said, "I will give you an instance," when immediately a chorus in the audience struck up a lively plantation song, which called out vociferous applause. The speaker then detailed the different melodies which were once in favor among the slaves, and stopped while describing each class for the chorus among the students to give an example. The effect was wonderfully lively and impressive. The student stated, what no doubt is true, that as the negroes are emancipated and become educated, they are dropping the music which belongs to the days of slavery, and that, unless they are preserved in type, these melodies are destined to entirely pass away. The speaker was greatly applauded when he closed, and the address hereafter will be published as a remarkable contribution to our knowledge of "negro music." One young girl, Sally Gregory, a Virginia negress, read a very pretty essay on "Beautifying the rooms of a house." All agree that those young women, as they go to households of their own, have remarkably neat and tasteful rooms, and show the æsthetic ability of the race by creating beauty from very simple materials. A peculiar feature of all the addresses was that they closed with a fervent and sincere religious sentiment—for the college is peculiarly a religious seminary.

It was a cheering thought after these Commencement exercises that this band of modest, sensible, and intelligent men and women were going abroad through the South to be the teachers and leaders of their race. This class of forty or fifty will, during the Summer months, earn money by waiting in hotels or by household service, and then in the Autumn they will take charge of schools for colored pupils, for which places there are vastly more teachers demanded than the institute can supply.

After the speeches, various Southern gentlemen were called out to give their views in regard to the college. They were evidently representative men, one having been a clergyman who was imprisoned by Gen. Butler in the Rip-Raps for preaching violent secessionist views, another a friend of Gen. Lee, who had written his biography, another a Superintendent of Schools at Norfolk, and another a Superintendent at Richmond. They one and all, however, expressed the highest approval of the plan and working of this "Freedmen's College," and several stated that Virginia would only be too happy to take upon herself the expense of its support if she were not so impoverished by the war. This good feeling has been brought about mainly by the practical wisdom and thorough good sense of Gen. Armstrong, who has shown in all his proceedings to the Virginians that he is seeking only the highest good to the State and through the most practical means.

RESTORED GOOD FEELING.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* quotes the following extract from a letter addressed to Major J. O. Pierce by Gen. C. C. Washburne, who was a former commandant at Memphis during the war:

> "I have this moment read, with great satisfaction, your address delivered on the occasion of the decoration of the Confederate soldiers' graves. They were words fitly spoken. I hail it as a good omen for the future of the country when I see those, once enemies, meet on sacred ground, 'and kiss again with tears.' This looks like genuine reconciliation. From the moment the war ended, I have always felt that we of the North could hardly go too far in our attempts to restore kindly feeling and good fellowship. It is especially pleasing to me to see Union and Confederate soldiers joining hands and scattering their floral offerings upon the graves of those who fell in the great struggle, because I believe it to be a long stride in the right direction, and because it was here, where lie buried several hundred Confederate dead, that our veteran soldiers inaugurated, in 1872, the custom of decorating the graves of their late enemies."

A SENSIBLE YOUTH.

A young gentleman, until recently a clerk on Carondelet street, New-Orleans, is now hard at work in Concordia Parish, La., making a crop of cotton. He and his partner expect to gather about thirty-five bales. He says, writing to a friend in New-Orleans: "I wish I had a lot of corner loafers up here for a week or so. I think I could employ them very profitably for about ten hours daily cutting out cotton." His dress at present, says the New-Orleans *Times*, consists of a black felt hat, hickory shirt, jean pants, and yellow russets. Mounted on his bay mule, wending his way to the field, thus appareled, he thinks his old friends would not be apt to recognize him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PROPERTY and education, wants work in a business, where, after satisfaction being given and received, he can obtain an interest, or partnership, by the investment of some capital; state nature and place of business; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

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PERSONAL.

MISSING — FROM HER HOME, IN THIS CITY, since May 21, under temporary derangement, a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet four inches high, dark hair and eyes, slender figure, brown poplin dress. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded. Address H. F. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

Our dispatches from Philadelphia this morning give the substance of the agreement between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is to be submitted to the Directors of the respective companies to-morrow. If the authority of our correspondent's informant is to be relied upon, it would seem that the issue between the two companies was finally settled rather to the advantage of Mr. SCOTT, who is said to have obtained from Mr. KING a pledge to charge common rates on through Western freights. What he paid for this victory beyond the use of the Pennsylvania Company's rails from New-York does not yet appear. It is also reported that the companies have agreed upon a system by which future difficulties can be amicably settled.

In spite of the representation addressed to him by fifty-one foremen of the Fire Department, the Mayor has not yet signed the warrants for the wages of the men which have been for nearly a fortnight ready for signature. The foremen gave perfectly sufficient reasons for their preference of the system of paying each man by a separate warrant to the system of placing the money in their hands for distribution. Mr. WICKHAM assumes to know better than either the Fire Commissioners or their subordinates how the business of the department ought to be managed, and claims the right to displace the Controller in his legal position of determining how the money of the City should be disbursed. In order to save himself about an hour's work per month, he inflicts a great deal of loss and hardship on several hundred hard-worked servants of the City. Yet he finds leisure enough to preside over meetings of the Tammany Society, and to employ his time in a variety of other ways not demanded in the contract between him and the people of this City.

Tammany Hall does not find its path altogether smooth at the present time. The district organizations are in a state of incipient revolt over the reduction of labor[illegible] and the central society has been restrained from expelling a troublesome member by the order of the Supreme Court. Ex-Judge WATERBURY has unquestionably asserted a simple legal right in claiming to be furnished with extracts from the by-laws and constitution of the society before being subjected to expulsion. Tammany has, of late years, been but seldom reminded that it is an organization incorporated under the laws of this State, and that it has certain legal obligations as well as privileges. Between the indignation of the "Short-haired" Democracy on the one side, and the sharp legal assaults of Judge WATERBURY and his friends on the other, the Tammany Society can hardly be said to be in the best possible position for "organizing victory" next Fall.

Last Sunday night, so cool in this City, was frosty throughout a considerable portion of the country. From Toronto to Central Pennsylvania, we have reports of perceptible frosts, damage being done to young and tender crops in some localities; and many people were doubtless much astonished by such an unseasonable visitation. In California, where the husbandmen are in the midst of their grain harvest, there was a cold rain. A rain in June in California is like an August snow in this region. Our Spring lingered; Summer tarries with strange perversity. Saving a brief burst of heat in the last days of May, we have had no hot weather, and, unless the early Autumn is unnaturally late, we shall have no long "heated term" this year.

TWEED'S APPEAL.

It is reported that the Judges of the Court of Appeals voted upon TWEED's case yesterday. It may safely be assumed that the decision which will either set TWEED at liberty or keep him in the Penitentiary for the next twelve years will be rendered this week. It may be well, therefore, to recall the points which that decision is expected to cover. The grounds on which TWEED's release from the Penitentiary has been claimed by his counsel are chiefly these: It is admitted that according to statute, imprisonment is lawful, if under the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, but it is denied that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which tried TWEED, was a court of competent jurisdiction. Among other grounds for this opinion, it was argued that this court had not jurisdiction to receive and try an indictment for misdemeanor without the previous action of a committing magistrate or the Special Sessions. The second point submitted to the Court of Appeals was, that while the warrant of commitment directs that TWEED should be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the City of New-York, the judgment directs that he be imprisoned in the County Jail of the City and County of New York. It was claimed that counsel for the people had failed to show that the two places are one.

But the main point on which TWEED's release is demanded, is that all the sentences subsequent to the first were void, and that the term of imprisonment called for by the first sentence having expired, TWEED can be no longer legally detained in prison. This position is defended on the ground that all the counts in the "omnibus" indictment against TWEED described only a single offense, which is "the wilful neglect of the duty of a public officer, or unfaithfulness to a public trust." It will be remembered that there were in all fifty-five divisions in the indictment against TWEED. On each of these, there were four different counts, so that there were in all, 220 offenses grouped under fifty-five heads. TWEED's counsel argued that all the first counts under each head charged substantially the same offense; that the second, third, and fourth counts under each head were for the same offense as the first count, and that each class being identical, and the counts in each being technically the same, the many-headed indictment must be one, and the penalty attached to conviction must be one also. The multiform complaint against TWEED was based upon the selection of separate bills which, under the law of 1870, it was his duty to audit with the view of discovering whether they were a lawful charge against the County of New-York. The first count of each division of the indictment recited that the bill referred to under such division was presented on a certain day for the purpose of being audited, and that TWEED willfully neglected to perform his share of that duty. The second count of each class went on to state that the bill presented was false and fraudulent, but that yet, while neglecting to audit or examine it, TWEED certified to its correctness. The third count added the additional averment that while thus certifying to the claim, TWEED knew it to be false. The fourth count under each division of the indictment charged misconduct in office for the certifying of false claims without examination, and while knowing them to be false. The jury was charged that each of the four counts were but separate items in one offense. When TWEED was convicted, however, of having committed this offense in regard to some fourteen different bills, the court held that he had been guilty of as many misdemeanors as there were fraudulent bills whose payment was due to his willful neglect of official duty. The theory of his counsel is that both according to the indictment, the evidence, and the ruling of the Judge, the case was one of unbroken, continuous neglect—a single offense, no matter to how many different details of the same duty it referred. That is, undoubtedly, the strongest point in TWEED's petition for release, and to that the pending decision of the Court of Appeals will, it is likely, be mainly devoted.

Another point submitted to the court of last resort denies that TWEED was liable to conviction and punishment for misdemeanor under the revised statute, because a special provision had been made for the punishment of the offense with which he is charged. Still another denies the competence of the jury, as well as of the court which tried the case. The concluding one claims that when TWEED was tried, the fourth section of the law of 1870, under which he was indicted, had expired, both by its repeal and by lapse of time. Before the case reached the Court of Appeals, the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this district had dismissed a writ of habeas corpus sued out by TWEED and had remanded him to the Penitentiary, and the General Term of the Supreme Court had affirmed that decision.

AMERICAN LIABILITY TO PANICS.

Mr. NATHAN APPLETON, of Boston, a gentleman who has from time to time discussed the business interests of the country in the press with considerable penetration and good sense, writes to the Boston *Globe* a letter, in which he expresses the conviction that "in the present condition of the United States panics may at any time be looked for and expected, from the simple fact that its tremendous business is done upon comparatively small capital. The available cash fund," he adds, "of persons engaged in ordinary active business of any kind here, is strikingly small for the business transacted compared with that similarly employed in the older nations of the world."

There is undoubtedly a basis of fact for this observation of Mr. APPLETON'S, though we are inclined to think that it is more correct in its absolute than in its comparative statement. The amount of cash kept unemployed, and for current use from day to day, in this country is actually small. But we are of the opinion that on the whole it is not less than in Great Britain, which is the only country whose business methods are susceptible of any very accurate comparison with our own; and there is some reason to conclude that the panics to which our country is exposed arise not so much from the smallness of our capital as from the defective organization we have for its employment, and want of certain important regulating and steadying instrumentalities which exist in other countries. Any country in which credit is extensively employed is liable to sudden panics, because credit is nothing but a contrivance for buying goods without immediately paying for them.

When this is done, the temptation is great and constant to buy more than can profitably be resold. Each man and each body of men engaged in trade goes on trying to push sales at every point until business is generally overdone. Then and only then can there be a serious panic, because only then can there be any general cause for alarm. Doubtless when alarm once begins, it spreads faster than there is real occasion for it. That is a consequence of the sympathetic nervous organization of men. But the panic cannot start unless there is a general feeling among merchants that *they* may not be able to pay, and consequently that others may not be able to pay them.

Now, the credit system requires the most delicate and complete organization for its safe and successful operation. One of the main purposes of this organization is to enable dealers in every department of business to understand, by some conspicuous and easily-interpreted sign, when trade is being pushed too far, and to conduct themselves accordingly. Another is, when trade has been pushed too far, to furnish some means of making all the resources of capital available, in order that alarm *without basis* may be checked, and the consequences of overtrading be confined to those who are really responsible for it. There is no organization of trade in the United States that renders the attainment of either of these objects readily attainable. Thanks to a complex system of usury laws, having various developments in almost every one of the thirty-eight States, the rate of interest is only imperfectly and obscurely a guide to the condition of credit in the country. Indeed, it often happens, so imperfect is the organization of our financial system, that a rise in the rate of interest in Wall street can be effected by arbitrary combinations without being in any way justified by the condition of business. But if there were nowhere any restriction on interest, and (which is a perpetually present factor in all financial problems) if our currency were based on specie, any real disturbance of confidence would be almost instantly felt, and warning given to all classes, from the importer in New-York and Boston to the grain speculator of the North-west, or the cotton buyer of New-Orleans. On the other hand, if banks were allowed to charge what money is at any time actually worth, they would of necessity so combine with each other that they could almost invariably "stave off" a panic, because they could make it possible for any one who had really good securities, though he paid a high price for money, to get it. This is, in reality, the most valuable office performed by the Bank of England. There are many critics of that bank, at home and abroad, who can easily pick flaws in its system, and who can accuse it of serious defects. But every one who has any business connection, however remote, with the vast concerns of which it is the centre, knows that if worse comes to worst, the Bank of England will carry the entire mercantile community, of Great Britain, so far as they are substantially sound, on its shoulders. No one can calculate the enormous influence of this fact on the business of that country and of the world.

The great inconvenience and danger to which the United States are subjected arise, in our opinion, in the first place, from the want of complete organization, which, in its turn, is due to the comparative newness of the country, and to the really small relative influence exerted by its business men upon its legislation. We have no desire to suggest a central banking institution like that of the Bank of England. All that is necessary is the removal of the legal restrictions which now hamper our business men, and the organization would gradually be produced. In the second place, a still more important, but we hope a temporary, source of danger lies in the use of an irredeemable paper currency of arbitrary amount. This, at least, must be removed before any permanent improvement can be looked for.

"THE SPANISH MAIN."

One noticeable trait of the foreign policy of President LINCOLN was his tender solicitude for the welfare of the Central American Republics. Very few of his annual messages failed to contain some expression of his satisfaction with their progress or his regret at their misfortunes. When we remember that the good President's sympathies went out to all who were in distress or trouble, we can better understand why he had a certain pathetic interest in the experiment in self-government which goes on in the old Spanish Main. There is a great deal of romance connected with this little understood portion of the New World. The mixed races who inhabit the Central American Republics are the descendants of the Spanish conquerors and the native clans whose origin is even yet one of the ethnological problems of modern times. When we read of Venezuela we think of the "Little Venice" of AMERICUS VESPUCCI, who fancied that the villages built on piles at the water's edge reminded him of the Queen of the Adriatic. From some silent peak in Darien BALBOA saw the shining waters of the Pacific; and all along the coasts of that region—Pacific and Atlantic—are to-day the picturesque mementoes of the chivalric and romantic adventurers whose names and exploits have transplanted Spain, Venice, Genoa, and Portugal to the new world discovered by COLUMBUS. Thither came the Spanish galleons, laden with costly spices from Manila, and ready to take the rich ingots of gold and silver which were the tribute paid to the far-off Court of FERDINAND, CHARLES, and PHILIP. Bold buccaneers and pirates found harbor and safety there, and, when a dissolute nobility impoverished the Imperial Government at home, the Spanish Main poured out its treasure as freely and lavishly as any enchanted valley of the Arabian tales.

All this is changed now. In the narrow, tortuous belt of territory between North and South America, varying in breadth from thirty to 300 miles, and about 900 miles in length, are five independent republics. These are Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. South of these, and commonly known as the United States of Colombia, is the old Republic of New-Granada, composed of nine federal States, not one of which has a population of half a million souls. Of these, the State of Panama, for obvious reasons, is best known to us. The capital of the Republic is Bogota, in the State of Cundinamarca; but Panama, with its considerable commerce, its American railroad and inter-oceanic traffic, is the life and soul of the whole Republic. The trade and commerce of Panama is the trade and commerce of the Republic. Whoever of the various native aspirants for chief dignities succeeds in capturing Panama, captures the entire Republic. And the Colombian Republic may be taken as a fair example of the manners and morals of the whole lot of Central American States. Just now, for example, a Presidential election is pending. Presidents there are ineligible as candidates for a second term, but they usually have a friend in the field, and the influence of the Executive of the Colombian Republic is thrown for Senor PARRA, who is called the Government candidate. Seeing that Panama was not likely to vote for PARRA, President PEREZ sent an emissary to that State, with orders to assume command of the forces there. Formerly there was a Battalion Santander stationed at Panama, and the schemer who secured possession of this company of barefooted tatterdemalions controlled the State and the Republic. Revolutions were bloodlessly accomplished in a single night by capturing the Battalion Santander. One successful revolutionist, as soon as he had got possession of the Presidency, made other attempts impossible by disbanding the battalion and reorganizing it under another name. PEREZ sent his Aide-de-Camp, CAMARGO, to Panama to take command of the national forces, very much as President GRANT might send HANCOCK to the Division of the Pacific. The State Government, which happens in this case to be MIRO, President of the sovereign State of Panama, arrested CAMARGO, and kept the national army in his own possession. If Gov. TILDEN should arrest Gen. McDOWELL, in case he were sent to this Department, it would accurately represent to us the sort of politics now in vogue in Central America. Meantime business in Panama, always liable to be upset by revolutions, *pronunciamientos*, and what not, is very dull, and no taxes come into the exchequer of the State. So the President coolly informs the commercial world that internal revenue rates are doubled for six months from May 21, 1875. The man who paid ten dollars a month for the privilege of selling (or attempting to sell) goods must hereafter pay twenty dollars. Imagine the tax on whisky raised from one dollar to two dollars a gallon, or the license of a retail liquor dealer doubled by Executive proclamation, in the United States, and one may have an idea of the state of things in Panama. Rents are high; exchange on the United States and England is twelve per cent.; no business pays expenses, and the Government comes down with an increase of taxation. The merchants of Panama are chiefly Germans and English; they live on the railroad—and the Government lives on them.

This imperfect but truthful sketch of the condition of a single State is a fair picture of the whole of Central America—a region rich in natural resources, but poor as poverty itself in political sense and common intelligence. It is a legacy of the bad old Spanish system, or lack of system, which once covered nearly the whole of this continent. It is a wonder that some bold adventurer has not organized a raid upon these feeble and ungoverned peoples, and has organized a "strong Government," like that which has made an Empire out of the petty German States. WALKER's tragical descent upon Nicaragua was meant to be such an attempt at centralization and reorganization; and it must be confessed that Nicaragua, with its perpetual revolutions and contemptible internecine wars, has not proved itself grateful for the intervention which defeated the ambitious plans of the "gray-eyed man of destiny." As things now remain, we cannot look upon the Central American Republics without feelings of anxiety. There seems to be a break-down of self-government in nearly every one of them. Though one or two may prosper to-day, we know that to-morrow they may be in a state of chaos. With them popular government seems to be a travesty. A revolution breaks out as soon as a few hundred dollars accumulate in the treasury. A battle is stopped by a heavy shower, and a Government is overturned by a surplus of red peppers in the market. By and by the world will say that self-government in the Spanish Main is a confirmed failure.

A LIMIT TO TAXATION.

The power of State Government has, in too many cases, been considered as unlimited, except so far as the particular Constitutions contained explicit restrictions. Courts have sometimes gone this length in judicial decisions. The distinction is sometimes made between the powers of the State and of the National Government, that while, in the latter, the Government has no powers except those specifically granted, in the former the Government has all powers not specifically withheld. Although this is not, or certainly ought not to be, true as to State Governments, and is a practical denial of any such thing as natural right, it is yet too much the popular idea of State authority; and we are glad to see that the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion, in an action against the City of Topeka on some bonds, strikes this popular idea a severe blow. He says: "There is no such thing in the theory of our Government, State and National, as unlimited powers in any of their branches. The Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial Departments, are all of limited and defined powers. There are limitations of such powers which arise out of the essential nature of all free governments, implied reservations of individual rights, without which the social compact could not exist, and which are respected by all Governments entitled to the name. Among these is the limitation of the right of taxation, that it can only be used in aid of a public object—an object which is within the purpose for which governments are established. It cannot, therefore, be exercised in aid of enterprises strictly private for the benefit of individuals, though in a remote, or collateral way, the local public may be benefited thereby."

This is a sound decision and there is need enough of it. The modern notion that government is a machine by which, through unlimited taxation, every project which can be made to appear in the remotest degree beneficial to others than the parties immediately interested can be fed and supported by the public purse, is the curse and the demoralization of our politics; and, through the heavy burden of taxation, is destructive of every business that is not subsidized. It has piled up a mass of debt, municipal and State, that is simply frightful; and it yearly draws from the United States Treasury millions of dollars, helping to keep up in every form the taxation that is drawing the life-blood from the depressed industries of the country.

Taxation, to a certain extent equal, and generally required to be so by the organic law, is very unequal when considered in connection with the right of suffrage. The man who pays a thousand or five thousand dollars a year taxes may be no more influential in an election, or in a direct vote incurring a debt, than the man who pays only one dollar; and it may and often does happen that the public benefit, if any, to result from the proposed taxation, will reach the man who pays the one dollar, while not reaching the man who pays the five thousand dollars. Men out of work will generally vote for any expenditure of public money that gives them a chance of employment, for their taxes are comparatively nothing, and their profit out of the appropriation is clear. We do not mention this instance as a special reproach to these men, for in it they are only doing what many who are not laborers make really the only reason for their being in politics at all—they get their living by it. It is human nature to be influenced by self-interest. Indeed, some honest men persuade themselves that what benefits many individuals, or a class, is, from that very fact, a public work, forgetting that the public use, which is the only excuse or justification for taxation, should not be partial, but universal, not incidentally, but directly, a benefit to all. If we are to keep democratic government from being a failure, it must be kept within its limitations; and in no particular is this more necessary than in the appropriations of public money or the loans of public credit.

Mr. Justice MILLER says further: "Though the line which distinguishes the public use, for which taxes may be assessed, from the private use, for which they may not, is not always easy to discern, yet it is the duty of the courts, where the case falls clearly within the latter class, to interpose, when properly called on, for the protection of the rights of the citizen, and aid to prevent his private property from being unlawfully appropriated to the use of others. A statute which authorizes a town to issue its bonds in aid of the manufacturing enterprise of individuals is void, because the taxes necessary to pay the bonds would, if collected, be a transfer of the property of individuals to aid in the project of gain and profit of others, and not for a public use, in the proper sense of that term." This doctrine seems plain and simple enough to command universal assent, and yet Topeka is not the only municipality, nor Kansas the only State, that has transferred the property of individuals, by the device of taxation and in the name of public improvements, into the pockets of individuals. This very evil, as we have said, is not only one of the most corrupting influences in our politics; it is the greatest reproach upon, and the most dangerous weakness, of our form of government. While in theory one selfish interest is supposed to balance another, and thus the public interest is to be protected, in fact, selfish interests have been able, by combination, to plunder the people, make partition of the spoils, and do it all under cover of law. It is fortunate that we have a court fearless enough to interpose its defense against this system of public spoliation; but to make our remedy complete, Constitutions should be reformed, and the organic laws, State and National, should put an end by specific limitations, to this confiscation of private property for private uses.

OBITUARY.

C. D. THROCKMORTON.

Information was received in Jersey City yesterday of the death of Mr. C. D. Throckmorton at St. Louis, while on his way to California for the benefit of his health. Mr. Throckmorton was a well-known and highly-esteemed resident of Jersey City, and for two years held the position of Director of the Board of Freeholders. He was born in Freehold, Monmouth County, and at the time of his death was fifty-four years old. He was engaged in business in New-York for a number of years, and acquired a handsome competency, upon which he retired a short time ago. Death was the result of paralysis.

EX-JUDGE MARTIN RYERSON.

Ex-Judge Martin Ryerson, of Newton, N. J., died of consumption at his residence in that place on the 11th instant. He was born in Newton in 1815, and was graduated at Princeton in 1833. He studied law in the office of his father, Mr. Thomas C. Ryerson, and in 1855 was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, a position which he was compelled to relinquish three years later on account of ill health. He was also a member of the New-Jersey Constitutional Convention, a member of the Legislature, and, more recently, was appointed to the Court of Commission of Alabama Claims, which last, however, he was also compelled to resign on account of illness. During the war he was prominent as an advocate of patriotic measures, and, by his eloquence and personal influence, greatly aided the cause of the Government. His funeral will take place this morning at 11:15, at Newton.

OBITUARY NOTES.

John J. Senell, a well-known civil engineer, died on Sunday, at his residence in Bayonne, N. J. Mr. Senell was at one time City Surveyor of New York, and for three years held the position of Consulting Engineer of the Central Park.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE VALIDITY OF MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read with much interest your two articles, together with a letter from "A Catholic Pastor," on the subject of "Marrying Out of the Church," I venture, with a view of corroborating and indorsing your opinion on the "validity of marriage," notwithstanding the decree of the Council of Trent, to refer you to the English law on the subject in countries even beyond the realm of England, and perhaps where the decree of the Council of Trent may be said to be "in force." So far back as the early part of the reign of George IV. marriages solemnized abroad by a minister of the Church of England, in the chapel or house of a duly accredited British Minister, or in the chapel of any British factory, or in the house of any British subject in such factory, or within the British lines by any Chaplain or officer, or persons officiating under the orders of the commanding officer of a British Army serving abroad, were declared valid by act of Parliament, 4 George IV., chapter 91. And further, by section 20 of 12 and 13 of Queen Victoria, chapter 68, all marriages (both or one of the parties being subjects or a subject of the realm) solemnized before that act on board a British vessel of war on any foreign station, by a minister in holy orders, according to the rites of the Church of England or Ireland, or of the United Church of England and Ireland, or by a minister of the Church of Scotland, were confirmed.

But the "Consular Marriage act," 1868, (31 and 32 Vict., chapter 61,) is perhaps more to the point which you so properly insist upon. By that act, all marriages solemnized before that act, (both or one of the parties to which being subjects or subject of the realm of England,) by any one acting or purporting to act for a British Consul, duly authorized under the provisions of 12 and 13 Vict., chapter 68, are declared valid; and thenceforth every one acting for a British Consul, duly authorized to solemnize marriages between persons, (both or one of whom being subjects or a subject aforesaid,) shall be deemed a British Consul, duly authorized accordingly.

Those special acts were passed in consequence of doubts raised as to the validity of such marriages, not by any inherent force of the decree of the Council of Trent, but by some apparent lack of proper authority in the person officiating at the ceremony. The decree of the Council of Trent never had any force or authority within the realm of England, nor, as a consequence, within the bounds of a British embassy or British consular station.

As you truly say, in your last article, "The only laws in force in the United States, in England, in Germany, or in their embassies, are the civil laws of those countries." If a country chooses to admit a decree of the Council of Trent as part of its civil law, well and good—though there are even several Catholic countries which decline to do so—but how can the acceptance of such decree by any one country, by any possibility, affect other countries, whether at home, or as represented at their embassies or consular stations? Speaking with all deference, as a foreigner myself, I apprehend no State of the Union, much less the Union itself, has ever formally embodied this decree of the Council of Trent into its matrimonial law. Blackstone says, "Our law considers marriage as no other than a civil contract; the holiness of the matrimonial state is left entirely to the ecclesiastical law," and I find marriage defined by the Civil Code of the State of New-York as a "personal relation arising out of a civil contract to which the consent of parties capable of making it is alone necessary" —Section 34 of article 1. And by section 35, "Consent to a marriage may be manifested in any form and may be proved like any other fact." By section 45 of article II.: "For the purpose of authentication a marriage must be solemnized in this State by ministers of the Gospel, or priests of any denomination, Mayors, Recorders, or Aldermen of cities, Judges of the county courts or Justices of the Peace; and, in case of Indians, also the peacemakers, acting within their respective jurisdictions." But this is only required for the purpose of authentication, as by the act of 1830 marriages contracted without this form of solemnization are declared valid. (2 Kent's Com., note 89.) This is acknowledged by the Commissioners of the Code, who, in their note, expressly state that "solemnization is not compulsory, it is optional, but the form prescribed may be resorted to for the sake of the convenient authentication of the contract which it affords." A. B.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

MORE STUFF FOR HARLEM FLATS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Saturday evening I received a printed notification from Police Head-quarters, that on and after Monday, 7th inst., all householders must provide separate barrels for ashes and garbage, or the carts would not remove them. To my surprise, the cart passing through my street dumps both barrels alike in the same cart, and I learn that this is the custom in many streets. Now, Mr. Editor, cannot you use your influence to correct this abuse, for such it is, under the present regulation, to compel housekeepers to go to the trouble and expense of supplying an additional vessel for garbage without any benefit accruing therefrom?

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last week a printed regulation was left by the Police asking every housekeeper to put the garbage on the sidewalk in a separate barrel from that of the ashes. This new rule very much provoked our servants, causing them extra trouble. While I was trying to discover the reason of such a change, what was my wonder and great surprise, when, evening after evening, for the whole week, I saw two carts passing along our street, one on each side, and emptying all the barrels without any distinction between ashes and garbage. I asked them what that meant, and their answer was: "Don't know nothing about it." Now, dear Mr. Editor, would you not be willing, through your powerful paper, to try either to save this trouble to the servants or else see that the object of this new regulation may be carried out?

COMMON SENSE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1875.

A HINT TO MR. BEACH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I heartily share your evident admiration for Mr. Beach's superb forensic ability, and yet have one criticism to offer upon a serious defect in his treatment of Mr. Beecher's case. I do not find that he has yet shaken his fist once within three inches of Mr. Beecher's face. Pray remind him of this omission, and assure him that he may do this with impunity, for the rules of the court-room will prevent the great defendant from resenting the act, if he should chance to consider it indecorous, as it is barely possible that he might. If Mr. Beach will only supply this one omission, he will have made the most perfect plea in behalf of a client ever delivered in an American court. SPECTATOR.

EXTENSIVE FROSTS.

A COLD SNAP FROM MAINE TO PENNSYLVANIA AND CANADA—VEGETABLES FROZEN STIFF—COLD RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Dispatches from various points in Maine and New-Hampshire indicate heavy frost last night and considerable damage to crops.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 14.—There was a hard frost last night at Pittsfield, and tender vegetables were frozen stiff.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—There was a frost in the towns in this vicinity this morning.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 14.—There was frost in this vicinity last night.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 14.—A heavy frost visited this section this morning. Hoar frost was visible on the sidewalks and roofs of the houses at 7 o'clock A. M. No great injury, however, was done to the vegetation. The air has been very chilly all day.

GREYCOURT, Orange County, N. Y., June 14.—A severe frost on the lowlands and in the valleys along the Erie Railway in this county, last night, killed tender vegetables, but the damage was not serious.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 14.—A heavy frost in this vicinity this morning injured the crops. Thin ice formed at Windsor.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 14.—The weather was so cold here last night that overcoats had to be worn, and this morning there was a heavy frost. Gardens were slightly injured.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—The central portions of the State were visited by frost Saturday night and some damage to the crops is reported, but it is probably not serious.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Dispatches received last night from various parts of the State report heavy, cold rains yesterday and the night before, in some places doing material injury to the cut and standing grain. The weather is now fine and pleasant.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 14.—Severe frost was experienced in nearly all sections of Ontario last night, and it is feared the crops have suffered some injury.

WEST POINT.

THE EXAMINATIONS AND APPROACHING FESTIVITIES—CADETS WAITING FOR THEIR STANDING TO BE ANNOUNCED—THE ANNUAL BALL.

From our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Monday, June 14, 1875.

A week has made a wonderful change in the fortunes and prospects of hotel-keepers at West Point. The season is at last in full swing, and the Post Hotel is crowded. To-day not a room could be had at Roe's, and there was quite a rush to Cozzen's House, two miles from the Academy. Gaiety abounds, and the cadets are in great glee. The Class of '75 has got through its examination and awaits the 16th for final dismissal. Of course, though each member feels that he has passed and will be entitled to his shoulder-straps in a day or two, none of them know their "standing" or that arm of the service to which he will be assigned. All hope to be engineers or artillerists; but few of them will realize their ambitions. He is fortunate who becomes an engineer officer, and only the very best of the graduates are recommended to that corps. Last year's class furnished only one of its members to the Engineers. The prospects of the men of '75 are said to be better than those of many of their predecessors, because they have passed an exceedingly creditable examination, and to use the words of the Board of Visitors, "The boys have shown that beside being smart they have been industrious." Now that the First Class men are out of their difficulties, in an academic sense, they roam in the grounds and the hotels *ad lib.* Gen. Ruger has relieved them from the customary restraint on cadets, and the young men are enjoying an agreeable relaxation from the rigidity of academy discipline. Still they are impatient to learn their standing, which they will to-morrow evening at the dress parade. The next day the diplomas will be distributed by the Secretary of War, who will address the graduates, and immediately afterward Prof. Gilman will also speak to them. These exercises will occur at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The other classes have not yet got through their annual tests, and it is thought their examination will continue long after the Alumni Association meeting. The examination in Spanish was finished to-day and that in French was begun. The examiners were Prof. Patrice de Janon in the first, Prof. George L. Andrews in the second. Next in importance to the examinations come the festivities and the preparations for them. These are under way now. The mess-hall is being decorated by the Second Class for the ball which is to be given by them to-morrow evening to the Graduating Class, and no effort will be spared to make it as successful and splendid as any of former years. The decorations and orders of dancing will be of unique design, bearing the motto of the Class of '75—"Tout bien ou rien"—and every attempt will be made to improve on former events of the kind. The Secretary of War, several prominent army officers, and Secretary Fish are here, and will no doubt attend the ball. Besides these and the friends of the cadet corps, several ladies and gentlemen from New-York and intermediate towns have been invited and are expected.

THE BLACK HILLS.

REPORT OF CAPT. LUDLOW OF THE ENGINEERS—NO GOLD, BUT GREAT FERTILITY AND SALUBRITY—A SUGGESTION AS TO THE CIVILIZATION OF THE SIOUX.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—H. T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, in the absence of the Secretary of War, and by his direction, has forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior the following extract from the report of Capt. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, on the reconnoisance to the Black Hills in July and August, 1874:

Whatever may ultimately be determined as to the existence of large amounts of precious metal in the Black Hills, and the evidence gathered on the trip was, I conclude, on the whole, discouraging to that supposition, the real wealth and value of the country are, beyond doubt, very great. Utterly dissimilar in character to the remaining portion of the territory in which it lies, its fertility and freshness, its variety of resources and delightful climate, the protection it affords both against the torrid heats and arctic storms of the neighboring prairies, will eventually make it the home of a thronging population. To this, however, the final solution of the Indian question is an indispensable preliminary. The region is cherished by the owners both as a hunting ground and an asylum. The more far-sighted, anticipating the time when hunting the buffalo, which is now the main subsistance of the wild tribes, will no longer suffice to that end, have looked forward to settling in and about the Black Hills as their future permanent home, and there awaiting the gradual extinction which is their fate. For these reasons no occupation of this region by whites will be tolerated. Not so long as the majority of the Indians live beyond the control of the United States Government can any treaty be made with them looking to the relinquishment of their rights of ownership which will command observance by the hostile tribes. Even if, under the authority of the Reservation Indians, the occupation of the Black Hills should become possible, settlements there could only be protected by force and the presence of a considerable military power. Hostile incursions would not be infrequent, nor an occasional massacre unlikely, and these are conditions unfavorable to a rapid and permanent increase of population. The Indians have no country further west to which they can emigrate, and only the Saskatchewan country, north of the United States boundary, and which is still the range of the buffalo, offers them a possible home.

It is probable that the best use to be made of the Black Hills for the next fifty years would be as the permanent reservation for the Sioux, where they could be taught occupations of a pastoral character, which, of all semi-civilized means of subsistence, would be most natural and easy for them, and result in relieving the United States Government of the burden of their support.

(Signed,) WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army,
Chief Engineer, Department of Dakota.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Dakota.

GEN. TERRY CONCURS IN CAPT. LUDLOW'S SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following letter of Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, written to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Missouri, when the report was forwarded, was also sent to the Secretary of the Interior:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, }
ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10, 1875. }

Assistant Adjutant General Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Capt. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, and Chief Engineer of the department, on the reconnoisance to the Black Hills in July and August, 1874, and inclosures. The maps designed to accompany this report have been forwarded by Capt. Ludlow to the head-quarters of the Military Division. I desire to invite especial attention to that portion of this report in which Capt. Ludlow speaks of the use to which the Black Hills country should be devoted. I heartily concur in the opinions which he expresses. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier General United States Army, Commanding.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 14.—Saturday night two kegs of powder and a lighted fuse were thrown through the window of James Curry's house in Kingston. One of his boarders was awakened by the noise, and extinguished the fuse before the fire had reached the powder. Curry has been working at Payne's breaker, against the orders of the Miners' Association, and summary vengeance was thus attempted upon him. This morning about twenty men went to Waterman & Beaver's mines for the purpose of going to work, but they were met by a large crowd of strikers who threatened them and forced them to go home. No correct opinion as to when the men will go to work can be given.

CALL FOR A STATE BANK STATEMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—The Superintendent of the Bank Department has called upon the banks for a statement of their condition on Saturday, the 12th inst. The State banks now number eighty-five, which is more than at any other time since the war.

WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.

THE SENTIMENT ON JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S ORDER—HISTORY OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE SCHOONER MARY CHILTON, OF NEW-YORK, OFF THE CUBAN COAST—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS OF THE SEAMEN.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad was held this afternoon, and was presided over by Dr. J. E. Snodgrass. The feeling seemed to be opposed to the proposition of the Livingston Committee, and in favor of such a modification of Judge Blatchford's order for the sale and distribution as shall be more favorable to the bondholders. Final action will be taken on Friday evening. The meeting to-day was large in number and representation in stock.

VESSEL DESERTED.

The following information has been furnished the Government by the United States Consul General at Havana: On the morning of the 24th of May a boat manned by three persons came near to Punta de Cantas. A watchman who was on guard there, with several others, came down to the shore, and invited the occupants of the boat to land, but they inquired in English if the land before them was Cuba, and being replied to in the affirmative, they endeavored to put off again. This aroused the suspicions of those on shore, and they threatened to fire upon them if they attempted to escape. They, therefore, landed, and it was discovered that the boat contained enough provisions to last a month, and a package of fine shirts. Upon being taken to the estate "Guacamaya" and interrogated in English by the engineer, it was learned that one of them was an Englishman and the other two Germans, but they resisted giving up their papers until being thoroughly searched when documents were found which proved them to be American citizens. In their statements many contradictions were observed. First they said they belonged to the crew of a schooner loaded with cocoa-nuts, which had run aground, and that the three had saved themselves in the boat, the four others who made up the crew having taken to the other two boats. But they afterward stated that in the vessel in which they came all hands had got drunk, and that they took the boats and fled through fear at the disorder which commenced. This has given rise to contrary opinions, but the suspicion is strong that they committed some crime on board of a vessel and took to the boats to escape. The men were lodged in jail to await examination by the authorities. Subsequently the following additional information on the subject was received by the Consul General and forwarded to Washington, reaching here in the same mail in which the letter containing the above account was received, being dated Havana, June 3: "The schooner Mary Chilton, of New-York, left that port during the middle or latter part of March, bound to the port of San Andres, Colombia, with a cargo of salt beef, beer, magnesia, a few casks of fine gunpowder and bags of shot. In Colombia only a part of the cargo could be sold and several tons of cocoa-nuts and other trifles were taken on board. The vessel was cleared by one Lopez, of Colombia, and the goods consigned to a Mr. Castro in New-York. The Captain who took the vessel out of Colombia refused to return with her to New-York, and another one was employed at San Andres by the name of Guper. This latter took the command and sailed about the middle of May with a mate, steward, three seamen, and one passenger, a Spaniard, on board. A short distance from the point of departure Capt. Guper seemed to repent of his bargain and wished to turn back with the vessel, but the mate and the three seamen refused, and then the Captain took a boat, and followed by the steward and passenger, put off in the direction of the shore. The mate and seamen concluded to keep on the voyage, but finding the vessel to be ashore on San Felipe reefs, about eighteen miles from Punta de Cardenas, the three seamen took the sole remaining boat and started for the shore, refusing to continue the voyage with the mate, whom they perceived to be ignorant of seamanship, and that they would surely all be lost. Two or three days afterward a fishing smack took off the mate, and, keeping along the coast, arrived with him at Coloma on the 26th of May. There he was detained by orders of the Adjutant of Marine, who proceeded to Punta de Castras to take possession of the vessel, which is about seventy-seven tons burden. The three sailors still remain in confinement in the jail at Pinardel Rio." The foregoing is the most truthful account of the circumstances, as it corresponds with the statements made by the three seamen and the mate. The Department has taken such action in the case as, it is hoped, will lead to the punishment of the wrong-doers, some of whom are now in custody. Their offense, if the facts are as stated, is piracy.

THE WHISKY-FRAUD PROSECUTIONS.

The Treasury Department is confident that the proofs already obtained are sufficient to convict all the "crooked" whisky distillers. The action of the Government officers intrusted with the prosecution of the alleged offenders is entirely satisfactory to the department. Indictments have already been found against some of the distillers in the West. The trials will necessarily be delayed by the adjournment of the courts, but in the meantime the Government will fully prepare itself to make the prosecutions effective.

THE DANISH AND EGYPTIAN CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONS.

M. J. Cramer, United States Minister at Denmark, informs the State Department that the following gentlemen have been appointed as the Commissioners in charge of the preparations in that country for the Centennial Exhibition of 1876: Jacob Halmblad, President; C. C. Burmester, V. Christianes, V. Fjeldskov, William Hammer, Charles Hansen, T. H. Green, John Hansen, and Olaf Hansen. R. Beardsley, United States Consul General at Cairo, also furnishes the following as the Egyptian Centennial Commission: His Highness Cewfic Mohammed Pacha, hereditary Prince, President; Vindo Cherif Pacha, M. Brugsch Bey, Gen. Stone, Mohammed Bey, Moritta Bey, M. Rogers, M. Adan, and M. Baudry.

DEFINITION OF "AUTHORIZED ROUTES."

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that the term "Authorized Routes," as used or applied by his department, refers only to the route by which transportation is made to the port of exportation, and not to any route or destination by or to which the goods may be forwarded on leaving the United States. The commission to be added to the invoices of cutlery, is the rate actually paid when it is two and a half per centum or over, or if no commission or a less rate than two and a half per centum is paid, at the rate of two and a half per centum, in accordance with section 2,907 of the revised statutes, which provides for the addition of "commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than two and a half per centum."

ANIMALS IMPORTED FOR TEMPORARY USE.

The following Treasury circular to officers of the Customs on the north, north-eastern, and northwestern frontiers was issued to-day:

The attention of the department has been called to the fact that the privilege granted by the regulations issued Dec. 8, 1866, of importing animals for temporary use in aid of trade and manufactures, has been abused by means of undervaluation on entry; by the use of the imported animals for purposes not contemplated by said regulations, and by the importation of vehicles, harness, &c., not intended to be included in the privilege granted. In view of these abuses the regulations in question are hereby rescinded.

(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

THE STEAMER RICHMOND AT COQUIMBO, CHILI.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this afternoon, from Rear Admiral Collens, Commanding the South Pacific Station, reports the arrival of the Richmond, his flag-ship, at Coquimbo, Chili, on the 14th of May, thirty-six hours from Valparaiso.

NAVY ORDERS.

Assistant Paymaster F. H. Clark has been ordered to the Alarm, at Washington, D. C. Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch has been ordered to special duty as Inspector of Coal at Philadelphia. Chief Engineers G. D. Emmons, Edward Farmer, Joseph Trilley, and C. E. Devalin; Passed Assistant Engineers W. D. Smith and A. W. Morley, and Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon have been ordered to temporary duty connected with the trial of the Adams at Boston, Mass., on the 18th inst. Medical Inspector P. S. Wales will be detached from duty as a member of the Medical Examining Board on the 1st of July next, and ordered to attend officers in Washington not otherwise provided with medical aid, in place of Medical Inspector W. T. Hood, who has been detached from that duty and ordered to continue on duty as a member of the Medical Examining Board.

LAND DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of the Land Office decides that a single woman, duly qualified, who has made an entry under the Timber Culture act and subsequently marries, is not thereby debarred from acquiring title to the land. Land through which passes a stream of water, upon the banks of which is a growth of "scrub" timber, is subject to entry under the Timber Culture laws. The rules governing homestead contests govern timber culture contests. Parties who have made timber culture entries cannot commute by paying the Government price per acre for the land. Full compliance with the law for the full time must be shown before the title can pass to the claimant.

THE NEW LOAN AND THE SYNDICATE.

It is expected that the London Syndicate will early next month make another call on the Treasury Department for an additional number of the new United States bonds, the money market being favorable to such investments.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,559,806; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,030,000; coin, (including $19,397,100 in coin certificates) $81,325,445; outstanding legal tenders, $377,064,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $553,675 70; and the customs receipts, $378,557. The amount of national bank notes received to-day for redemption was $709,268.

THE NEW SLOOPS OF WAR.

The Alliance, one of the new sloops of war, built at Chester, Penn., for the Government, had her machinery tested last week and it was found to work satisfactorily in every respect. She will be ready for sea in a few weeks. The Huron, another vessel of the same class, is nearly completed at Norfolk, Va. Her machinery will soon be ready for trial.

PENSION OFFICE.

J. H. Benton has been appointed Chief of the Invalid Division in the Pension Bureau, vice Mr. Penneman, appointed member of the Appeal Board.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

The Post Offices at Newburg and East Cleveland, Ohio, have been abolished, and the same established as branch offices of the Cleveland Post Office. This places the offices under the control of the Postmaster at Cleveland, and makes the rates for local letters two instead of three cents. The order takes effect July 1.

STATIONS OF TROOPS CHANGED.

The Eighth Regiment of Cavalry, stationed in New-Mexico for the past four years, has been ordered to relieve the Ninth Cavalry, in Texas, and the latter regiment has been ordered to New-Mexico in place of the Eighth. The Ninth Regiment has been stationed in Texas for the past six or eight years.

THE MAIL ROBBER, WESTON.

Sylvester Weston, the mail carrier, whose arrest for robbing the mails was reported yesterday, was employed on the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) route.

SCOTT AND GARRETT'S AGREEMENT.

THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT—HOW FUTURE DIFFICULTIES WILL BE ADJUSTED—FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES TO RISE IMMEDIATELY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Since Saturday last there have been many vague rumors concerning the supposed action of President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at their meeting in New-York. Your correspondent to-day learned from private parties, who are in the confidence of Col. Scott, that a meeting of the Board of Directors of his road was called on Saturday last, to convene on Wednesday next, at noon, to ratify the compact he made with the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Messrs. Scott and King went to New-York with full plenary powers to settle all differences, and, as has been already stated, they arrived at a full understanding, and signed and sealed the articles of covenant. Both parties acted under directions from their respective boards, with the understanding that whatever was done would be ratified by the members of the boards.

The text of the agreement is that a committee of three from each Board of Directors be appointed, to whom all complaints of violations of the compact shall be referred. If Col. Scott violates the agreement, the Baltimore and Ohio will send their complaint to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's subcommittee, who will consider it. In case of their disagreement the assistance of the Baltimore and Ohio committee will be invoked, and in case of the disagreement of both parties on any question, the case will be referred to an arbiter, and his decision shall be final.

Another portion of the compact is that Mr. Garrett will be allowed to use the tracks of the Pennsylvania Road as he did before the fight, on condition that he makes a uniform rate for freight and passengers. This will cause an immediate rise in passenger fares, and full charges for shipping freight. The Pennsylvania Railroad officials claim that Mr. Garrett knew that this proposal was open to him all during the late fight, and that it was only his stubbornness which prevented him from accepting the terms.

Both parties admit to having lost heavily in through freight and passenger business, but Mr. Garrett's opponents say that where they were taking his life's blood was in stealing a good portion of his coal trade. By branch roads, which had just been completed previous to the war, Col. Scott was enabled to tap the coal trade at Fredericktown, Penn., at the terminus of the Broad Top Mountain road, near the Maryland line, and at McConnellsville, near Pittsburg, the latter place being very important, and its trade yielding a large revenue. Indeed, it is claimed that nowhere along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road where trade could be stolen has Col. Scott lost the opportunity to weaken his opponent.

The excitement on 'Change to-day relative to the supposed articles of agreement, and as to whether the published reports were true, was intense. As a consequence Pennsylvania stock fell from 50½, at which it opened on Saturday, to 49⅞, and rallied at the second board to 50 and 50⅛, where it stood at the after board, but was weak, and fell again to the opening figure on the rumor being circulated that the compact was all favorable to the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

There will be no change in the mode of carrying the mails at present, and as the business is represented as not paying, the scramble for this will not be great.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—There was considerable excitement in the Stock Board to-day, caused by a rumor that the Reading Railroad Company would pass its quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. Inquiry by your correspondent to-night elicited the fact that the matter has been talked among the officials of the road, and that they propose to so shape the dividends as to pass but eight per cent. during the present year. The coal troubles have been the cause, the loss of tolls and tonnage decreasing the revenues of the corporation. In some quarters it was stated that the dividend would only be skipped for thirty days, and that if the business warranted it would then be paid. Reading shares opened weak at 52⅝@52½, and carried the rest of the market with it; 3,400 shares were sold at these figures. It closed at 52⅞@53.

ASSASSINATION OF A NOTORIOUS DESPERADO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 13.—Tom McGehan, a notorious desperado, made famous by the tragic end of his counsel, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who lost his life in explaining some points in the trial of McGehan for the murder of a man named Myers, was assassinated in his saloon, on Basin street, Hamilton, Ohio, at 12 o'clock last night. A constable, hearing reports of pistol shots, ran to the saloon and found McGehan lying dead in a pool of blood. From the appearance of the room and position of the body the supposition is that some one entered the saloon, called for a drink, and while McGehan was serving a customer he was shot by some one through a window that looks into an alley on the west side of the house. A spring wagon had been backed against this window, and the assassin undoubtedly stood upon it when he fired, as a pane of glass in the window was shattered into fragments. Although shot with several bullets in the right temple and side of the face, McGehan had strength enough to get his revolver to defend himself, but fell dead on reaching the end of the counter. There is no clue to the murderer as yet.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY IN PHILADELPHIA—A LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The seventh annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, which will commence its sessions here to-morrow, at noon, comprises about seventy local boards, with a membership of 16,000, presided over by Mr. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, with Charles Randolph, of Chicago, Secretary. Boston will perhaps not be represented on account of the Bunker Hill festivities. Already there are a large number of delegates present, among them are members of the New-York Produce Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee and Chicago Chambers of Commerce, Board of Trade and Commercial Flour Exchange of Baltimore. The Executive Committee held a session to-night, finished their report, and mapped out work for the main body. It is expected that there will be great diversity of opinion in the consideration of the monetary question.

THE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The National Board of Trade meets in this city to-morrow at the Board of Trade Rooms, Tenth street, above Chestnut. The following are the subjects to be considered by the board, with the respective bodies by whom submitted:

1. The Capitation Tax on Immigrants; by the Executive Council, postponed from the Baltimore meeting.
2. The Bureau of Internal Improvements; by the Mobile Board of Trade, postponed from the Baltimore meeting.
3. The Mississippi River Levees; by the Chamber of Commerce, New-Orleans, postponed from the Baltimore meeting.
4. Postal Rates; by the Executive Council, postponed from the Baltimore meeting.
5. Postal Telegraph, by the same.
6. Uniformity in weights and measures, by the same.
7. Amendments to the Shipping laws of the United States; by the Board of Trade, Philadelphia.
8. Transportion, by the Executive Council.
9. The Alabama Water Route; by the Board of Trade, Mobile.
10. Resumption of Specie Payment, by the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.
11. Amendment to the National Banking Law, by the Board of Trade of Chicago.
12. Amendment to the Constitution of the board, by the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.
13. Savings Banks, by the Board of Trade of Chicago.
14. United States Steam-boat Law, by the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.
15. Canadian Reciprocity, by the Board of Trade of Chicago.
16. Direct Importations to the Interior, by the Board of Trade of Chicago.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., June 14.—The Republican State Convention meets in this city to-morrow. The meeting will not be large, because the nomination of Gen. Connor is an accepted fact. Hon. W. W. Thomas, Jr., of this city, will preside. The resolutions will doubtless be moderate. There is some opposition to saying anything on the third term, as it is conceded that President Grant's letter disposes of that matter. Many prominent men in the State are already present, and the indication is that there will be about two-thirds of a full convention, and the name of Gen. Connor is received with remarkable unanimity.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—S. O. Houghton, of San José, has been renominated for member of Congress from the Fourth District of California by the Republicans.

MOB LAW IN MARYLAND.

A NEGRO LYNCHED IN ANNAPOLIS—THE STORY OF HIS CRIME.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 14.—A mob, composed principally of residents of Anne Arundel County, in which the recent outrage upon Miss Jackson was committed by the negro Simms, came into this city at a very early hour this morning and proceeding to the jail demanded the keys from the jailer with a view to taking Simms out and executing him. The jailer was searched, and the keys having been found a large number of the visitors went to the cell of the negro, and finding him chained, dragged him away without removing the irons, taking him a short distance from the city near the railroad track. They hung him to a tree, where he still hangs. A large number of citizens and others have visited the place to-day to view his remains. The mob was well provided with pickaxes, crowbars, and other instruments for gaining admission to the jail, had they met with forcible resistance. The negro did not say a word when he was taken away. Some of the lynchers proposed taking another negro, who is in jail awaiting trial for rape on a colored woman, but others demurred, and the mob was satisfied with taking Simms. A Coroner's inquest will be held upon the remains to-day. Many of the lynchers were painted black, and some were masked.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LYNCHING OF SIMMS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 14.—The lynching party gained access to the jail by battering open the back door of the structure, using for the purpose an iron axletree, and with the same instrument they pried the irons to which Simms was chained from the floor. The irons were of the heaviest kind, and were removed from the negro after his body had been cut down, and were brought back to the jail by one of the guards who visited the scene of his hanging this morning. The place selected for the execution is known as Perry's Gate, and is about a mile and a half from this city. Simms confessed his crime when he reached the place where he was to be hanged, and started to make some explanations, but was requested to shut up, and, having been placed on a horse with the noose around his neck, the horse was guided from under him, and left him suspended. The crowd remained until they were satisfied he was dead, when they left. Allen White, the jailer, made urgent protests against his removal from the jail, but the crowd proceeded without noticing his presence. After they once gained admission to the jail the instruments in their possession were sufficient to enable them to enter any cell in the building. Several of the negro prisoners were very much alarmed, but were told to keep quiet, as the party were only after one man. Everything was conducted very quietly, and the citizens knew nothing of the affair until daylight.

THE NATIONAL PIGEON SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—The purse offered to-day, the fourth and last, of the National Pigeon Shooting Tournament, amounted to $1,500, divided into a first prize of $500; second, $400; third, $300; fourth, $200; fifth, $100; fifteen birds each; twenty-one yards rise. Entrance, $30. The day was fine and the attendance good. Fifty-seven entries were made. At twenty-one yards three men killed their 15 birds each, seven killed 14 birds each, nineteen killed 13 birds each, thirteen killed 12 birds each, and seven killed 11 birds each. The first money was won by E. B. Lovett, of Pittsburg, Pa.; the second by H. Silsby, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; the third was divided between Pheatt, of Toledo, and Harrison, of New-York; the fourth was won by C. F. Wheal, of Cleveland, and the fifth by H. O. Hall, of Toledo. A prize of $100, for the best average shooting throughout the tournament, was awarded to H. Cook, of Detroit, and a crayon valued at $50, for the second best average, was won by J. Radbone, of Windsor, Canada. The tournament has been the most successful affair of the kind ever held in this county. The management was excellent throughout, not a single accident occurring during the four days' shooting.

THE LOUISIANA STATE AUDITOR INDICTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—The Grand Jury this morning presented four indictments against State Auditor Charles Clinton, two for misdemeanor in office, one for extortion under color of office, and one for embezzling $20,000 of State funds. Bail has been fixed at $23,500. The Auditor was served with a capias, and paroled by the Sheriff until 3 P. M.

PIPER INDICTED FOR THE MURDER OF MABEL YOUNG.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—In the Superior Criminal Court this morning Thomas W. Piper was formally indicted for the murder of the child Mabel H. Young in the belfry of Warren Avenue Church.

A WOMAN CUTS HER THROAT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—In North Kingston Sunday afternoon the wife of John Harris Spink left her sick bed, went to the cellar, and cut her throat and both arms. Her injuries will probably result fatally.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN QUEENSTOWN AND CORK—A DELEGATION FROM THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN MEET THEM.

LONDON, June 14.—The American rifle team, which arrived at Queenstown to-day on the steam-ship City of Chester, was met outside the harbor by a delegation from the Corporation of Dublin and the Irish Rifle Association. Among the delegation were Major Leech, Captain of the Irish team, and Alderman Manning. The Americans were escorted to Queenstown, and upon their arrival there met with an enthusiastic reception from the population. They left for Cork by the evening train. They will proceed to Dublin to-morrow. On the arrival of the train at Queenstown, they received from the Police Inspector licenses to carry arms during their stay in Ireland.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEAM IN CORK.

CORK, June 14.—The American rifle team arrived here this evening, and had a hearty welcome from the people. The weather was remarkably fine throughout the voyage across the Atlantic, and all enjoyed the trip.

The members of the team gave a dramatic entertainment on the City of Chester last Wednesday evening.

They are much gratified with their reception on this side, which they say is quite equal to the ovation given them on their departure from New-York.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AT CORK.

CORK, June 14.—A dinner was given to-night to the members of the American rifle team and accompanying friends. Major Leech, on the part of the Irish team, made an address of welcome, to which Mr. Gildersleeve, of the American party, responded. Toasts were given and speeches made of the most cordial character, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

The gentlemen of the American team will be the guests of the Lord Mayor while in Dublin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OBJECTION TO PATHFINDER AGAIN OVERRULED.

LONDON, June 14.—The objection against Pathfinder, the winner of the Liverpool National Steeplechase, has again been overruled.

GERMANY.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, June 14.—The upper house of the Prussian Diet has adjourned after finally passing the bill withdrawing State grants from the Roman Catholic clergy, and reading for the second time the bill abrogating three clauses of the Constitution.

THE THREE EMPERORS.

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF THE CZAR AND SUBSTITUTION OF SWEDEN IN THE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 15—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Paris to the London *Standard* says: "It is asserted that Russia has withdrawn from the alliance of the three Emperors, and a new alliance consequently has been formed between Germany and Sweden."

THE VICKSBURG DISASTER.

SIX BOATS LOWERED FROM THE STEAMER—THREE CAPSIZED AND TWO PICKED UP—CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS—THE CAPTAIN AND WOMEN DROWNED.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., June 14.—The survivors of the Vicksburg disaster who reached here Saturday were brought in by the American schooner Burnham. They report that six boats were lowered from the Vicksburg. Two of them capsized alongside, one capsized two hours after leaving the vessel, and one (their own) was picked up. One of the two boats unaccounted for was, no doubt, that containing the men who arrived at New-York. The Captain and officers are said to have behaved well, but the seamen acted badly. The Captain and women went down with the vessel.

THE FULL BOAT STILL UNHEARD FROM.

MONTREAL, June 14.—Mr. Vipond, of this city, has given permission for the use of the following telegram:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14.

To T. S. Vipond, Montreal:

Your brother was all ready to take the boat with the cabin passengers. I took the first boat launched. Saw a boat full of them at a distance after the ship went down, but could not recognize any one.

(Signed) BRYAN McSHANE.

SEARCHING FOR THE VICKSBURG BOATS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. June 14.—The sealing steamer Commodore has gone in search of the missing Vicksburg boats.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, with north-east to south-east winds and increasing cloudiness. Stationary pressure, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather, and south-east to south-west winds prevail in the Atlantic States; southerly winds, warm and clear weather in the Gulf States; low pressure, cool, cloudy weather, south-east winds and rain in the North-west. The rivers have fallen at St. Louis, Vicksburg, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather, with possibly light rain in the western portion of the Middle States.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the latter section.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the lakes, lower, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

The rivers will generally fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	56°	52°	3:30 P. M.	76°	73°
6 A. M.	59°	52°	6 P. M.	72°	70°
9 A. M.	64°	60°	9 P. M.	66°	65°
12 M.	69°	66°	12 P. M.	62°	61°

Average temperature yesterday..........62⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........65½°

HOMICIDE AT GREAT SOUTH BAY.

A case of homicide occurred on the Great South Bay on Friday, but how far it may have been intentional it is difficult as yet to determine. Two oystermen residing at Greenville, in the Oakdale school district of the town of Islip, named respectively Edward Groenleather and Franz Foster, both Hollanders, were engaged on the bay in planting seed oysters at a place two miles south-west of Nichols' Point, on a lot which was rented to them in partnership, when, as it appears, an altercation arose between them, in the course of which, as supposed, Groenleather was either thrown overboard and drowned, or was choked to death and then thrown overboard. On returning home at night, which he did at the usual time, Foster reported that Groenleather had been knocked overboard by the jibing of the mainsail, and this at first appeared probable enough, but his subsequent versions of the alleged accident, and his contradictory statements of the circumstances attending it, led his neighbors to suspect that there might have been foul play. Search was accordingly made for the body, and when it was recovered it was found to present unmistakable marks of violence, both from the effects of choking and from blows in the face. Foster was thereupon arrested, and after some hesitation acknowledged that he and Groenleather had a fight in the boat, but alleges that the latter had him down and was beating him; that he [Foster] tried by choking him to turn him over; that after a desperate struggle he succeeded in doing so, and that as he turned he fell overboard. The story is regarded by the neighbors as somewhat improbable, from the fact that there are no marks of punishment visible upon Foster's person, as would be likely had his antagonist been on the top of him and beating him, as he alleges, and his numerous contradictions are taken as evidence against him. Immediately upon the recovery of the body Coroner Hammill was sent for to hold an inquest, which is still in progress. A post-mortem examination of the body will doubtless determine whether the death was due to choking or to drowning, and in either case Foster will be held for the action of the Grand Jury. Groenleather was twenty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and one child. Foster has a wife and three children.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 2:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the mineral water establishment of Mr. Owen Clark, on Jackson avenue, Hunter's Point, and before assistance could be rendered the building, together with two others adjoining, were enveloped in flames. The firemen labored under great disadvantages, from the fact that the hose was utterly unfit for use, the Common Council having refused some time ago to furnish the companies with proper material. The burned building was between two frame ones, but owing to the vast supply of water furnished they were saved, together with the adjoining property. It was believed by some parties in the city that a large fire would materially reduce the supply of water in the reservoir, but upon examination it was found that the reduction was only one foot. The loss is estimated at $14,500. Mr. Clark's establishment, together with two horses and a crate of bottles valued at $3,000, was totally destroyed; there was no insurance. Mr. Johnson's loss will be $4,000; insured in the Niagara Company for $1,500. Mr. S. Dennison loses in stock, furniture, and building, $5,000; partially insured. Mr. J. Clark, on house, $2,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

One of the most disastrous fires that have visited Edgefield, Ky., for several years occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning corner of Fillmore street and Bridge avenue, burning the entire block, together with several buildings in the immediate neighborhood and on the opposite side of the avenue. The principal losses are: D. Waterhouse, grocer, (portion of stock saved in a damaged condition,) loss, $2,500; insurance, $2,000 in the Amazon; James W. Gee's livery stable, (stock saved;) H. H. Abbott's harness shop, (stock saved;) Charles Hagan & Co.'s meat store; Smith & Groome's undertaker's shop, (stock saved in a damaged condition;) J. H. Wood's saloon; J. K. Haverty's news-stand; A. J. Hughes' coal office; J. G. Cole's livery stable; Arnold's refreshment stand; Bates & Co.'s shoe store. The burned buildings were owned by W. A. and L. F. Benson, who estimate their loss at $10,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The amount of the total loss is not yet known.

A fire at Ferrisburg Centre, Vt., the first station north of Vergennes on the Rutland Railroad yesterday, supposed to have caught from a passing train, destroyed a railroad bridge 160 feet long, a highway bridge, Barnum's sawmill, Perry & Martin's grist-mill, and several dwelling houses and barns. The estimated loss is $20,000, with small insurance. The railroad bridge is insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe for $4,500. It will be several days before the new bridge will be up so that trains can pass over it. Passengers and mails are carried around the break now in teams.

The extensive saw-mill of Dimock, Gould & Co. in Moline, Ill., was burned yesterday morning, together with the out-buildings. For a time it seemed as if the whole city was doomed, but owing to a change of wind and the timely arrival of engines from Rock Island the flames were subdued. The loss is about $45,000, and the insurance as follows: Underwriters' of New-York, $3,500; Queen's, of Liverpool; North British, of Liverpool; Home, of New-York; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,000 each; and the Commercial of St. Louis, $1,500.

A dispatch received at Omaha, Neb., from Fort Russell, Wyoming, says: "One of the 400-ton hay-piles here was discovered to be on fire at about 3:30 this morning. While the command was at that fire, the commissary store-house was also discovered to be on fire, but the latter was extinguished with but slight damage. The hay is still burning, and will prove a total loss. One of the cavalry stables was also burned.

A destructive fire at Ludington, Mich., occurred yesterday morning. The losses include the dry goods store of D. W. Goodenough, $7,000, insurance $5,000; James S. Bush, dry goods, $7,000, insurance $3,000, and William Young's restaurant, $3,000, insurance $2,000. There were several other smaller losses.

The steam mills of Edwards & Co., on the Ottawa River, near Ottawa, were destroyed by fire last evening, together with eight dwelling-houses, stables, and 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The property belonged to W. C. Edwards & Co., whose loss is estimated at $250,000; insurance, $80,000.

A fire at Lexington, Mo., on Sunday, destroyed the Silver building, occupied by four stores and the *Register* printing office. The loss is $25,000, insured for $20,000. The names of the companies are not given.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in an unoccupied two-story frame building at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Beach avenue, owned by William Meeker. Damages, $1,000.

The two-story brick building, No. 163 Eldridge street, occupied by John S. Kipp as a carriage manufactory, was wholly destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning; loss, $10,000.

The National Amateurs, of Washington, defeated the Washington Base-ball Club of that city, yesterday, by a score of 7 to 4.

Barnes Brothers' paper mills at Rochester Mich., were burned Sunday. The loss is not stated.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Patrick Dolan, employed in the horse railroad stables at Worcester, Mass., was caught Sunday, after a long chase, by a party of men who charge him with making indecent proposals to a party of little girls on an unfrequented road in the outskirts of the city.

Officer William Graham, one of the oldest policemen in the State, having served over fifty years, died at his residence, in Poughkeepsie, last night, aged seventy-nine years.

Grasshoppers in immense swarms have appeared at Plattsmouth, Neb., and are destroying everything before them. They are moving northward.

A man named Dewan died from lockjaw on Aylmer road, near Ottawa, Ontario, yesterday, caused by the crushing of his foot under a large stone.

An unknown man threw himself over a cliff into the Ottawa River, at Ottawa, Ontario, on Sunday, and was drowned.

A reception was given to Postmaster General Jewell last night, at the rooms of the Detroit Club, in Detroit, Mich. The attendance was very large.

The passenger and advertising agents of the United States and Canada will meet at Niagara Falls on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

The United States steamer Benicia has returned to San Francisco from a cruise along the northern coast.

The Governor of Georgia has appointed a Board of three Directors for the Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Samuel Gardner Drake, the veteran local historian and author, of Boston, died yesterday morning.

The steam-ship Virgo, which went ashore on St. Pierre Island, is a total loss.

Secretary Bristow is the only member of the Cabinet now in Washington.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims met to-day pursuant to adjournment and transacted the following business:

In case No. 527, J. B. Roademeyer: judgment, $89 96. No. 528, William Holland; judgment, $424 12. No. 576, E. S. Parker, Administrator; judgment, $571 57. No. 591, Charles Weisbaar; judgment, $1,341 23. No. 627, Zalmon Taylor; judgment, $1,353 75. No. 778, Nathan Koch; judgment, $12,475. No. 810, P. W. Mohen; judgment, $1,538 49. No. 133, Simon Frank; judgment, $789 65. In case No. 158, J. Lewis vs. the United States, judgment for respondent; No. 99, Henry Newstader vs. The United States, judgment for respondent; No. 112, H. Horstman & Co. vs. The United States, judgment for respondent; No. 722, William J. Taylor, judgment for $41,800; No. 723, Emily Sherborne, Administratrix, $41,000; No. 724, James W. Miller, Executor, for $20,500; No. 725, John Williams, judgment for $20,500; No. 726, B. B. Craycroft, Assignee, judgment for $1,437 56; No. 163, A. C. Hall, Administrator, judgment for $2,777 64; No. 165, J. H. Lamdin, $2,777 64; No. 793, Henry Kelsey, judgment for $1,388 82; No. 60, Francis M. Rollins, judgment for $3,120; No. 101, Hamilton Bingham, judgment for $590. In each case interest is allowed from the date of loss at four per cent.

The following cases were tried and submitted upon the testimony and oral argument of the respective counsel:

No. 224, David Rosenzweig; No. 345, J. L. Tarbox et al. vs. The United States; No. 347, C. S. Parsons et al. vs. The United States; No. 507, Wheeler & Merritt vs. The United States.

In the foregoing cases Edward Jordan, of New-York, appeared for the claimants.

No. 234, Egbert S. Benedict vs. The United States; W. B. Webb for the complainants. No. 630, John C. Graham, of Alexandria, Va., vs. The United States; W. Willoughby for complainants. No. 1,380, W. C. Geoghegan, of Baltimore, vs. The United States; W. Willoughby for complainants. No. 401, F. Martiu vs. The United States. No. 445, Peter Groves vs. The United States. No. 1,112, Antonio Montel vs. The United States. No. 465, William Holland vs. The United States. No. 482, Cyrus Palmer vs. The United States. No. 483, Samuel Fagins vs. The United States. No. 612, E. P. Heredeen vs. The United States. No. 748, John Rogers The vs. United States. No. 1,161, Frederick Vinkirk vs. The United States. No. 1,164, Frederick Stowell vs. The United States. No. 1,363, John Merrill vs. The United States. No. 1,355, J. Rickets vs. The United States. In the foregoing cases Hon. C. Cole for complainants. Adjourned.

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Class Day celebration of the Class of '75, of Columbia College, took place yesterday afternoon. The exercises were held in the college chapel in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the graduates. After the opening song and chorus Mr. E. D. Perry read a history of the class, which was full of comic incidents which had occurred to its members and professors during the four years' course, and which was received with much applause. The Class Day oration was then pronounced by Mr. H. Gallup, and was followed by the Class Day poem by Mr. W. E. Conroy. The ceremony of smoking the Class Day pipe was next gone through with, the students being seated on the college green, and singing the Smoking Song with full chorus. After the singing was over Mr. Edward W. Price, the Grand Marshal, assisted by the whole class, planted the class ivy and placed the memorial tablet, the Parting Song being sung during the ceremony. The ivy was planted against the south wall of the college chapel, and the white marble tablet bearing the year designating the class was set in the wall immediately over it. In the evening a large number of invited guests assembled in the large hall of the college, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

The commencement exercises of the University of the City of New-York will occur on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., in the Academy of Music.

The annual reunion of the University of New-York will be held on the evening of the 17th inst., in the Council-Room of the University.

The Class Day of the Packer Collegiate Institute will be celebrated this afternoon with appropriate exercises in the chapel of the institute. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered last night by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.

The closing exercises of Charlier Institute, in Fifty-ninth street, opposite Central Park, will take place on Friday next.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The *Commercial's* Memphis special says: "The young crops of corn and cotton in the valleys of the Arkansas, White, Yazoo, St. Francis, and along the main rivers south to the Gulf, were never more promising than now. Field hands are more industrious than at any time since the days of slavery, and from early dawn until darkness checks labor, men and women are to be seen in every tillable field. Present appearances indicate the most prolific yield for many seasons."

REGATTA OF THE PHILADELPHIA YACHT CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 14.—The third annual regatta of the Philadelphia Yacht Club came off on the Delaware to-day. Some fifty odd yachts of the first, second, and third class participated. On the homestretch several of the boats capsized, the crews being immediately picked up. The successful boats were the Hoff, of the first class; Brewer, of the second class; and Millie, of the third class.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Gov. Tilden has signed the following additional bills:

Amending the act relating to non-resident highway taxes in Essex County.

Amending the charter of the village of Amsterdam.

Amending the charter of the City of Rome.

Relative to Justices of the Peace in the towns of Gates, Greece, and Irondequoit, Monroe County.

Amending the charter of the City of Yonkers.

To revise and consolidate the Auburn school acts.

Amending the charter of the village of Lancaster, Erie County.

Amending the charter of the village of Avon, Livingston County.

Providing for the construction of sewers in the City of Yonkers.

Extending the powers of the trustees of the village of Wilson, Niagara County.

Relative to the County Court House and Jail in Queens County.

Relative to the floating debt of the village of Edgewater, Richmond County.

To define the powers and privileges of railroad corporations, and to repeal sections 3 and 4 of chapter 278 of the laws of 1868, entitled "An act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railroad Companies."

Ty provide for the sale of stock and bonds of railroad companies by municipal corporations holding the same, and for disposition of the proceeds of such stock or bonds.

To authorize the reduction of the capital stock of the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company of New-York, and to change the corporate name.

To amend the Flushing Water Act.

Authorizing the Common Council of Syracuse to repave Salina street, in that city.

To amend the act relating to the support of poor in Rensselaer County, and to define the term of office of the Acting Superintendent and Auditing Superintendent of the Poor now in office under said act.

There are yet in the hands of the Governor only about seventy bills to act upon.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble, and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. PIERCE, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports; internal fever, congestion, inflammation, and ulceration, and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes
AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Persons Afraid to Laugh,
lest they should disclose the discoloration of their teeth, have only to brush them every day with Fragrant SOZODONT in order to remove the blemish.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant wedding and ball cards, foreign note-papers, &c. Established 1840.

Deshler's Pills are the Best and Safest Remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Landborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Highly indorsed by the Dental Profession.

If you want to tone up the System, take the PERUVIAN SYRUP; its effects are permanent.

Sunday-schools and other excursionists will find PYLE'S LEMON SUGAR just the thing for lemonade.

For the best Elastic Stockings and Supporting Belts, go to POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, New-York.

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If any man or woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous disease, weak back, or kidney trouble can inflict, the most rational advice he or she can give is, "Procure the Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nervine, and diuretic. It not only re-establishes digestion and stimulates the organs of urination into healthful activity, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretions which, when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia. Moreover, its gentle though effective action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health, who require a tonic stimulant and corrective.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

DUNBAR—AMES.—At Grace Church, Providence, R. I., June 10, by Rev. D. H. Greer, EBEN F. DUNBAR, of Cambridge, Mass., to AMELIA THERESA, eldest daughter of the late James B. Ames, Esq.

GIBBES—HUNTER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Morristown, N. J., June 12, 1875, by Rev. Robert N. Merritt, of St. Peter's Church, ALLEN S. GIBBES, of Charleston, S. C., to ADELINE M. HUNTER, daughter of the late Dr. Abraham T. Hunter, of St. John's square, New-York.

☞ Morristown and Dover papers please copy.

HASHAGEN—HELLER.—On Thursday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. A. C. Wedekind, JOHN F. HASHAGEN, to M. LOUISE HELLER, daughter of John H. Heller, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

ASHMEAD.—Of heart disease, at his residence, Monday, June 7, 1875, JOHN E. ASHMEAD, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia.

CARY.—At his country residence, Babylon, Long Island, Monday morning, June 14, GEORGE S. CARY, of Brooklyn, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—Sunday morning, 13th inst., at his residence in this City, after a lingering illness, ALBERT CLARK, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from University Place Church, corner 10th st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

COOPER.—On Sunday, June 13, JOHN COOPER, aged 42 years.

The funeral services will take place from St. Alban's Church, East 47th st., near Lexington av., on Wednesday, June 16, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DORMAN.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Sunday, June 13, EMILY CHRISTIE, wife of James A. Dorman.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains via New-Jersey and New-York Railway leave Chambers st. at 7:45 A. M. The remains will be taken to Haverstraw for interment.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, Friday evening, June 11, MARY S., widow of the late Samuel Fuller, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also of her sons, James M. and Junius A. Fuller, are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, June 15, at 3:30 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas N. Rooker, No. 202 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

HARTMAN.—On Sunday, June 13, LEWIS R. HARTMAN, son of Lewis C. and Mary A. Hartman, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his parents' residence, No. 404 West 45th st., Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

HEDGES.—Suddenly, at Haverstraw, on the 13th inst., of paralysis of the heart, ELIZA J., wife of Phineas Hedges, aged 63 years, 11 months, and 13 days.

Funeral services at the house, at 2 P. M., Tuesday, 15th inst.

JONES.—EMILY RUTH, only child of William N. and Frances S. Jones, at the Marlborough House, on Monday morning, June 14, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 10 A. M., at St. Ann's Church, West 18th st., near 5th av.

☞ Brooklyn and Boston papers please copy.

MAYER.—On Monday, June 14, 1875, ADELE, widow of the late David Mayer.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Simon Wormser, No. 25 West 48th st., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—In Milwaukee, on Friday, June 11, JOHN G. MILLER, of White Plains, N. Y., in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, White Plains, on Wednesday, June 16, at 11.30 o'clock A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9.15 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting.

POTTER.—On Saturday morning, June 12, W. HENRY POTTER, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 43 West 17th st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

RYERSON.—At his residence, Newton, N. J., on Friday, the 11th inst., MARTIN RYERSON, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and late Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11:15 o'clock A. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SERRELL.—JOHN J. SERRELL, Bayonne, N. J., Sunday, June 13th inst., aged 59 years, 11 months, and 10 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from his late residence, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be at depot in Bayonne to meet 11:15 A. M. train Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty st., New-York.

ST. JOHN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, of diphtheria, EDITH, only daughter of Henry C. and Emma E. St. John, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her grandfather, William Scott No. 295 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, June 14, 1875, CHARLES HUNTINGTON, son of Rev. Jesse B. and Abbie E. Thomas, aged 10 years and 10 months.

Funeral services will be held at the family residence, No. 38 South Oxford st., on Tuesday, 15th, at 2 P. M.

VAN CLEEF.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 13, Rev. CORNELIUS VAN CLEEF, D. D., aged 75 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral at the First Reformed Church, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, June 16, at 11 o'clock.

WHEELER.—On Monday, June 14, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH L., widow of John W. Wheeler, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Henry A. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 170 Clinton st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND HEALTHY, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE CURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, and the disease is eradicated. Ask any druggist, and he will indorse this.

A FEW OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES will remove the worms which are apt to accumulate in the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffers from them, but youth often, and these Lozenges are a specific. Druggists everywhere sell them for 25 cents a box.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.—THE BATTALION will assemble at Delmonico's, corner of 5th av. and 14th st., on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, in full uniform, to proceed to Boston to join in the ceremonies of the "Centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill."

Line will be formed at 12:30 o'clock P. M. and march promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. up 5th av. to 42d st. and Grand Central Depot.

The special train will leave the depot at 2 o'clock P. M., via Springfield, at which place plenty of time will be allowed for supper.

During the stay in Boston, the association, uniformed and ununiformed, will be quartered at the St. James Hotel. It is expected to arrive in Boston about 11 o'clock P. M., and returning will leave by special train on the 18th between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

No servants will be allowed excepting those provided by the committee.

Members are requested to carry as little baggage as possible, which must be delivered to the Quartermaster at the "Coffee-room" of Delmonico's between 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Tags, upon which must be written the owner's name and company designation, have been printed by the Quartermaster, and must be attached to each piece of baggage to prevent loss and trouble. The fatigue cap will be worn suspended by the upper button of the coat upon the right hip.

The ununiformed members of the association are cordially invited to participate in the excursion, and those intending to do so will please meet the uniformed battalion at the depot.

Members are reminded of the drill on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the State Arsenal.

By order MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding V. N. G.
CHS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland. Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK. Closing exercises on FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Lessons resumed on Sept. 13. Applications for new pupils received from June 21 to June 30, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. Examinations made. The new prospectus contains the names of pupils during the past twenty years.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—On WEDNESDAY at 10:30 o'clock, fine sale of household furniture, rosewood grand pianoforte, Aubusson, velvet, and Brussels carpets, &c.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at REPUBLICAN HALL, in 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. LYON,
WILLIAM HERRING, } Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 o'clock.

J. M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, June 14, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Lewis Beach, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold one three-story dwelling, with store, (front,) and one three-story brick tenement, (rear,) with lot 25 by 92.3, on Ninth street, north side, 83 feet east of Avenue C, for $10,270, to George H. Roberts, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, as noticed, are as follows:

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of one two-story brick building, with lot 25.1 by 30.5 by 25 by 37.5, Nos. 1,467 and 1,469 Broadway, west side, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street; one four-story brick house, with lot 25.9 by 125, No. 76 Fifth avenue, west side, 77.5 feet north of Thirteenth street, together with stable and lot 25 by 77.5, No. 1 West Thirteenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue, lots together form an L; six four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5, Nos. 487 to 497 (inclusive) West Fifty-seventh street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; one plot of land, 40.5 by 161.8 by 40.5 by 163.6, on Broadway, north-east corner of West Fifty-first street, running through to Seventh avenue; one gore lot, 30.6 by 182 by 195.9, on Broadway, southwest corner of West Fifty-seventh street; ten lots, each 20 by 100.8, on West Nineteenth street, south side, and five lots, each 20 by 100.8, on West Eighty-ninth street, north side, commencing 200 feet west of Ninth avenue; one plot of land, 46 by 138.9 by 41 by 118, on the Boulevard, north-west corner of West Sixty-ninth street, running through to Seventh avenue, and one lot, 26.10 by 93.7 by 25.8 by 91.4, on the Boulevard, north-west corner of West Seventy-third street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, together forming a plot in size 201.10 by 80, on Second avenue, east side, being the entire front between East One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, together with gore lot in rear of the above. Also a public auction sale of one three-story high stoop and basement brick house, with plot 38.9 by 99.11, No. 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 347.6 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17 by 100.5, No. 325 East Sixty-second street, north side, 252 feet east of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edmund Coffin, Jr., Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land fronting on the Harlem River and One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East One Hundredth street, north side, 250 feet east of Third avenue. Also, a similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 75.6 by 100.5, on Second avenue, west side, 50.7 feet south of East One Hundredth street; three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue; nine lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, south side, 255 feet west of Second avenue, and ten lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-ninth street, north side, 255 feet west of Second avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 Mulberry street, near Hester street. Also, a similar sale, Samuel T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one-third interest in the block, 318.4 by 195 by 261 by 38, bounded by the Boulevard, West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, and the Grand Circle.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 175.3 by 433 by 141 by 466, bounded by Helen, Lewis, and Ella streets and Morrisania avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JUNE 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick store and dwelling, (front,) 1 three-story brick tenement-house (rear) and lot, East 9th st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Avenue C., lot 25x92.3	$10,270

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, June 12.

Mangin st., s. e. corner Houston st., 75x100; Harriet W. Bell, widow, and Elizabeth C., wife of F. F. Cornell, to L. Waterbury	$16,000
Tompkins st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x100, water rights, &c.; Elizabeth C., wife of F. F. Cornell, to L. Waterbury	10,000
Water st., (No. 138,) 21.1x71; also, rooms of gangway about 11.9x60; S. Phoenix to E. Ketchum and Rebecca P., wife of D. B. Coe, ⅓ part	8,000
Water st., (No. 344,) 19.10x63.3; C. H. Hildreth, Referee, to Henrietta, wife of D. Levi	4,950
20th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x92, leasehold; J. T. Baker to Z. West	5,000
32d st., n. s., 153.7 ft. w. of 2d av., 17.10x98.9; Executors of J. Miller to F. Leonard	9,500
46th st., s. s., 434 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; C. F. Southmayd and J. F. Chamberlain, Trustees, to J. Blackhurst; 21 years, per year	320
54th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av, 25x100.5; Alice Parle, to J. Schwugg	24,000
57th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; G. P. Smith, Referee, to A. M. Kidder	4,400
69th st., n. s., 78 ft. w. of Lexington av., 22x100.5; W. H. Leonard, Referee, to C. Sternbach	21,000
86th st., n. s., 168 ft. w. of Avenue A, 17x100.8; B. Havanagh to Margaret Agnes, wife of J. O'Connor	18,000
110th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x100.11; B. Kelly to J. B. Swain	15,000
Avenue B, n. w. corner 12th st., 51.9x100; W. Frohwitter to C. H. L. Meyer	25,000
Avenue B., s. e. corner 13th st., 29.5x93; same to same	20,000
2d av., e. s., 80.11 ft. n. of 124th st., 20x80; J. Schnugg to Alice Parle, widow	14,000
10th av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 148th st., 25x100; J. N. Lewis, Referee, to A. M. Bradhurst	1,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Fulton st., No. 143, 7 years, per year	$4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—135TH ST., NORTH NEW-YORK, A three-story, French-roof, and brick-basement house. For particulars apply to WILLIAM H. HART, No. 413 West 18th st., New-York.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT, AND arranged large corner dwelling on Madison av. for sale or to let low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 83 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOME ON THE HUDSON, which can be reached in one hour from Wall st.; good house, with fourteen rooms, most conveniently arranged, and having gas, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; one acre of land, laid out in lawn and garden, with a fine variety of fruit and ornamental trees; location healthy and on high ground, with a view of the adjacent country for several miles; quick transit and other influences must enhance the value of this property; price moderate. Address OWNER, New-York Post Office Box No. 1,055.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, IN perfect order, on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; splendid mansion and improvements, all new; 3,000 bearing fruit trees; no fever and ague. For particulars apply to T. S. C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post Office, N. Y.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT: size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW—A FINE NEW cottage, with all conveniences, near Clifton, N. J.; lot 75x108; parlor, kitchen, dining, bath, and four bed rooms. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, No. 46 East 21st st.; or Mr. COVE at Clifton Depot.

FARM OF 160 ACRES—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF sold immediately; near Sing Sing; fine river views. ROBERT F. WHITE & CO., Agents, Tarrytown, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant domestic al and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

FORECLOSURE SALE, NO. 151 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 38; extension, 22 by 8; lot, 131 feet; fourteen rooms, sub-cellar, tin roof, five stationary basins, bath-room, three water-closets, laundry, store-room, furnace bells, tubes, and burglar-alarm throughout; fine grape-vines. Sale to take place at noon on the 16th inst., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 359 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE IN PHILADELPHIA AT PUBLIC SALE, JUNE 22.—Very valuable real estate in the City of Philadelphia at public sale, by THOMAS & SON, at Philadelphia Exchange, TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, situated close to West Philadelphia terminus of Pennsylvania Railroad; large Market street and wharf fronts; three acres of ground. See plan at HOMER MORGAN'S, Real Estate Broker, Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET, FOR THE season or longer, a double cottage; furnished completely; ten minutes from station; twenty minutes from boat landing; very desirable. Address, with full name, Box No. 186, Greenwich, Conn., or inquire there at post office.

NYACK, ON HUDSON.—FURNISHED HOUSE to let; fifteen rooms; five minutes from Mansfield Avenue Station; fruit, shade, river view, grounds ample; season, $600; year, $800. Apply to E. WESTON, Nyack, N. Y.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTTAGE at Bay Shore, on Great South Bay, Long Island, to let; $250 for the season; immediate possession given; fine drives, boating, bathing, fishing. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—HANDSOME PLACE to let, furnished, for season or year; splendid fruits, garden, shade, stable; $100 a month. J. BARNES, piano rooms, No. 127 3d av.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED THE VERY DESIRable four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 47 East 29th st. Apply to E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—IN THE ALBANY BUILDING, A SUITE of ten rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to the Janitor, 51st st., corner Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET, REASONABLE—BUILDINGS ON Broadway, West st., Mercer st., Barclay st., 4th av., &c.; also some very cheap lofts, and large building suitable for brewery or manufactory, with rear entrance. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 76 Chambers st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A LARGE number of superior cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers, of all nations, young girls and those lately landed.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT SIMM'S SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., near 33d st., will be found a number of first-class colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, in private families, boarding-houses, and hotels.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau, can be obtained reliable servants of all nations. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or will take care of children; wishes to go to the country for the Summer months; is very fond of children; best City references from the last place. Call at No. 335 East 36th st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has lived four years in her last place, which she leaves on account of the family breaking up housekeeping. Call at No. 38 West 28th st., where the best of Reference can be given.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT AND respectable Welsh Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands the business thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid, and a good waitress; understands the cleaning and care of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat protestant girl, who is a quick, cleanly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can take charge of a dining-room, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young German Protestant girl; can take care children, or do light house-work; for low wages; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 204 West 32d st., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is highly respectable; willing and obliging; can go well recommended. Apply at No. 227 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress for a hotel or Summer house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to take care of children; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 423 East 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 331 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, in City or country; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 416 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Presbyterian young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with growing children; five years' reference. Apply at No. 317 East 24th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR TO assist in washing; good City reference from her present employer's; City or country. Call at No. 411 East 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid and waitress; or fine washing, or can take charge of a small family laundry; references good. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A STEADY YOUNG woman, well recommended, as chamber-maid and to see to grown children, either in the City or country; will do anything else with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid in a respectable private family; is a good, plain seamstress; has seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 255 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid or general house-work in a private family; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 237 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress or chamber-maid in a private family; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. M., No. 157 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 West 28th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one (a Scotch Protestant) as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; the other as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; both competent and willing to live together; no objections to the country; watering-place preferred. Call or address No. 208 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestants; with reference of three years in City or country; a first-rate cook and laundress, and thorough chamber-maid and waitress; wear print dresses; are neat and keep their places. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish undoubted reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, French, English, and American, thoroughly; can furnish unexceptionable reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very reliable young woman; is a good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; also a thorough washer and ironer; can furnish best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good reliable woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROTestant woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry-cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, good home-made bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A small private family, as excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give five years' references if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 547 5th av., in 45th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH WOMAN, WHO IS A thoroughly capable cook and a steady, reliable woman; can suit for hotel or Summer boarding-house or steam-boat; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable and civil young girl; wishes to engage in a private family; wages, $15; can wash and iron, and plain cooking to satisfaction. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups, ice-cream, and butter; would go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 514 3d av., between 34th and 35th sts., candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent pastry baker; in a private family; country preferred; seven years' reference. Call at No. 156 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; reference. Call at No. 305 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; very best City reference. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT PERson as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 413 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FRENCH woman, capable in all branches; pastries, entrees, family baking, &c.; has the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT; A GOOD plain cook; expert in all its branches; an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Call at No. 138 6th av., Protestant Home Bureau.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, REliable colored woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference. Call at 237 East 46th st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; has nine years' reference from her late employer. Call at No. 121 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; four years' reference. Call on or address No. 218 59th st., between 3d and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 451 2d av.; good City references.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as cook; has no objection to coarse washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 300 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or would assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., and 53d st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SWEDES AS first-class cook and waitress or chamber-maid; learned their business in Royal School of Stockholm, and have City reference; will take places together or separately, and willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, one that understands French cooking in all its branches, in a small private family, or where a kitchen girl is kept. Call at No. 242 East 25th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent pastry baker; in a private family; country preferred; seven years' reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business in all its details, and highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, and sobriety. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business, and has no objection to assist with washing in a small family; best of references given. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; willing to assist in washing and ironing; five years' best City reference; country preferred; willing and obliging. Call at No. 210 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WHO is an excellent baker and understands thoroughly the care of milk and butter; has good City references; wants a steady home. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY HER PRESENT EMPLOYER FOR THE Summer, for a Danish Protestant woman, who is a superior cook, in a private family or Summer hotel. Apply at No. 165 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country. Apply for two days at No. 18 West 37th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTIST; SUPERIOR CUTter and thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week or month. Address M. E., Box No. 301, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; country or City; will travel abroad. Call at No. 502 West 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH young woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK.—BY A WILLING Scotch young girl, who is a good cook; makes good bread and biscuits; is also a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with two years' reference for general work; a good cook and laundress, and very obliging with children; wants a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, or take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 1,145 2d av., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook, and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 35 West 42d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WELSH woman, to take care of a gentleman's house, or as working housekeeper in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 442 West 35th st; ring third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE AMERICAN woman as housekeeper for a hotel or boarding-house, or Summer house; is sober and obliging; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR COOK AND HOUSE-keeper.—By an Englishwoman who thoroughly understands her business; Protestant; town or country; hotel or private family. Address J. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL; MANY years' experience in housework in general, and has a long reference from last place. Apply at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

KITCHEN GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS kitchen girl; can scrub, wash, or do kitchen-work; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 6 Staple st., top floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A good operator; cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; would help with growing children; best City references. Address for two days A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NICE YOUNG LADY'S maid and hair-dresser; understands dressmaking; cuts and fits for ladies and children; is a very desirable, well-recommended, young, respectable person for young misses or a lady. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A LADY'S MAID, GERman, highly recommended; is a good hair-dresser; speaks French, German, and English; would take charge of one or two children. Apply at No. 172 West 45th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 30 East 40th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; most respectable references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a highly respectable young girl; is a good washer and ironer and a very neat chamber-maid; only leaves her place on account of breaking up house. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and has one year's reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing; ladies' finery of all kinds, and gentlemen's linens; best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has lived at her present employer's seven years; best City references; country preferred. Call at No. 38 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan to go out by the day or week, or take washing home; best of reference. Call at No. 269 3d av., near 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands her work thoroughly; French fluting, &c.; can give the best City references. Call at 203 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; willing to assist in chamber-work; seventeen years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 304 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; no objections to the country; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 363 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS laundress with the best of City reference; does everything that hands can do. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; City or country. Call or address A. W., No. 42 East 32d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR her French maid and seamstress, who speaks French, German, and English; no objection to growing children; two years' reference. Call, for two days, at No. 43 West 51st st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City or country; great demand; lady attending.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable young woman, who is kind and attentive to children; or will take entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO CARE for an invalid person; has had twenty years' experience as nurse or whitress; would take a housekeeper's place. Call at No. 35 Watt st., near Varick st., between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse; very fond and kind to children; City or country; best City reference. Address J. E., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl, in a respectable family, to take care of children and sew; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 346 West 37th st., between 8th and 9th avs., Room No. 10; ring third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH NURSE IN A FIRST-class family; would go to any part of the country; would take the entire care of a baby; the very best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXperienced infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at 507 6th av., in the confectionery store.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to go with a lady to the village of Cooperstown as nurse or waiting-maid. Call at present employer's, No. 351 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl as nurse, or wait on a lady going to Europe; the best of reference, giving address, or apply to her present employer's, No. 141 East 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FIFTEEN YEARS old, to take care of a baby or small children; is kind, willing, and obliging. Call at No. 1,010 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; would take care of a baby from its birth or growing children; is a good seamstress; several years' City reference. Call or address for two days 58 West 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant; understands dress-making, hair-dressing, &c.; best City reference. Address No. 174 9th st., Williamsburg.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk; understands the care of an infant thoroughly. Apply at No. 161 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, YOUNG, WELL-recommended English Protestant nurse; can take an infant; will assist with grown children if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, EXPERIENCED, FRENCH, infants' nurse; with excellent references. Can be seen at No. 1,233, Broadway, French office.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSES, HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., SUPPLIED with capable help of every description at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN TO wait on a gentleman and to travel for the Summer; can give references at the house No. 158 West 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—MISS SCHROETER, NO. 486 8TH Av., would like a few more engagements, by the day as seamstress.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY AS SEAMstress, or would go as nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 537 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, and trimming; will go by the day with own machine; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 565 3d av.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a seamstress, and assist with chamber-work, or take care of grown children; has a good knowledge of dress-making; wishes to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 13 East 74th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and is an excellent hair-dresser; or to wait on an invalid lady; twelve years' reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-class seamstress; will wait on a lady, and take the entire charge of a growing child, and cut and fit for her; best reference. Call at No. 19 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; has no objection to take care of a grown child; City reference. Call at No. 7 West 28th st.

STEWARDESS.—ON BOARD STEAM-BOAT OR sailing vessel; good reference. Address Stewardess, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

UP-STAIRS WORK AND WAITING.—BY A respectable middle-aged woman for herself and girl sixteen years old to do up-stairs work or waiting; no objection to any distance in the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 West 26th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG, smart, and tidy girl, to do up-stairs work and waiting. Call for two days at No. 307 East 26th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD wish to have ladies' or gentlemen's washing and ironing at the house, or go out by the day; best reference given. Call at No. 443 East 13th st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A gentleman's washing to do at her home. Call or address Advertiser at No. 157 West 30th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman who is a first-class waitress and a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; would like a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; best City reference; City or country. Call at her present employer's, No. 43 West 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Address R. I., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress, with several years' good City reference; is equal to a man, and would do some chamber-work if required. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; has no objection to the country; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 675 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 428 5th av.

MALES

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WITHout family wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the summer months; good references. Call for two days, from 3 till 6, at No. 857 7th av., grocery store.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED French butler possessed with five years' best possible City references, besides first-class European ones; being a very steady man he is anxious to find a permanent place. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, in City or country; first-class, sober, trustworthy young man, (single;) safe, experienced, accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening, and keeping lawn and roads in order; not afraid to work; can milk; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address A. G. D., 15 John st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address for two days Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; four years' best City references. Address A. B., private stables, No. 129 West 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, of nice size and respectable appearance, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is a very reliable driver; willing and obliging; has excellent City reference. Address J., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good and careful driver either in City or country; also a good groom; is willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; good groom and careful driver; trustworthy, willing, and obliging; understands work in general; City reference of last and former employer. For the above, address S., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, UNMARRIED; good, steady City driver; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; strictly temperate; willing to make himself useful; highly recommended. Address B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man aged thirty-two years, who is a good driver and groom; also a good vegetable gardener, and can milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who has the best references for character and capabilities; would accept a situation as second coachman or assistant. Address J. B., at Brewster's factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; will be disengaged June 16; thoroughly understands his business. Call and see his last employer, Mr. Gorden, No. 10 Pine st., for reference, &c.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant; single; thoroughly understands both branches; is a good, careful driver, and a vegetable gardener; best City reference. Address F. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 232.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; drives tandem if required; can be well recommended; no objection to the country or City. Address J. C., No. 885 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is a first-class man in every respect, and I can cheerfully recommend him as such. Address J., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman; very best reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address Peters, Calhoun & Co., No. 33 Mercer st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; sober and obliging; eight years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; would make himself useful; can milk; four years' reference. Address for two days H. S. Daniels, No. 18 William st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-six; thoroughly understands the proper handling and treatment of horses, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; strictly temperate; uses no tobacco; can be well recommended. Address D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant; understands the care of carriages and horses; is a first-class man in every respect; best reference as to honesty, sobriety; willing, obliging. Address for two days J. S., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN that has a thorough knowledge of his business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at or address No. 435 7th st., between 6th and 7th avs., South Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman in a private family; is a steady and careful driver; best of references. Address H. L., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE Protestant man, as coachman; is sober, steady, willing, and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 289 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT colored man as coachman and groom, and willing to make himself generally useful, and anxious to work. Apply at Excelsior Stables, C. Murray, Nos. 1,206 to 1,210 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, sober, trustworthy, honest; understands work in general; reference of last employer. Address S., Box No. 288, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is still in his employ; can recommend him very highly as a first-class groom and an excellent driver. Can be seen for two days, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his private stable, No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman in a private family or for a single gentleman at some watering-place, or in the City or country; good City reference from present employer; will do waiting. Address J. A., No. 162 West 23th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for two years; is a careful driver, an excellent groom, strictly temperate, neat appearance; will be highly recommended in every particular. Address Coachman, No. 241 East 38th st.

FARMER AND CARPENTER.—BY A SWEDE, with the best references as an honest and hard-working man; he is single, sober, willing; will come for small wages. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; no family; has large experience in green-house, flowers, and vegetables; also, in farming, taking care of stock; wife would do laundry-work or take care of poultry; has good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, speaking some English; is eight months in the country; gives the best eight months' testimonials as a competent gardener and thorough coachman; wages small. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT man; small family; good City reference; understands the care of grapery, green-house, and general care of a gentleman's place. Call on or address J. M. B., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man, single, as first-class gardener and coachman; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at Mr. Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS all its branches inside and outside of glass; best recommendations and satisfaction can be given. Address Wm. McKenna, Robins av., East Morrisania, for a week.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardener whose abilities will bear the strictest investigation regarding the various branches of his profession; wife will act as laundress, if required. Any lady or gentleman requiring the services of a first-class man will oblige by addressing K. L., Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD GARDENER, SINGLE man, who understands his business in every particular—green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; also, is a good propagator. Any person wanting the services of a good man can address T. Smith, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GROOM; thoroughly understands the treatment of road horses, carriages, and light wagons; or to go in the country for the Summer; good, careful driver. Call or address S. Y., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; OR will make himself generally useful; is a good driver; understands horses; good reference. Address for two days, P. J. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, OR PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Wanted, a situation as waiter by an active, energetic young Frenchman, speaking English, French, Italian, and German; not afraid of work of any kind, and he is willing to work one month gratis, until he can prove his capabilities; can take care of horses also; no objection to go to the country; good references. Those who are willing to employ me may address for two days Mr. Eugene, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty-eight years, who can do plain gardening, care and drive horses, mow lawns, milk, care cattle, &c; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH MAN to do house work; understands some gardening, and can take care of horses; is sober and willing; has best City reference. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

USEFUL MAN.—TO DRIVE AND DO PLAIN GARdening and make himself generally useful; three years' reference. Address or call on Benjamin, No. 85 South 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only leaves on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; fourteen years' best City reference; will be disengaged in a few days. Call on or address Waiter, corner 6th av. and 55th st., in the drug store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, SPEAKING English; has the best City references as a good waiter; willing, polite, and tidy; is strictly sober; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, SPEAKING ENGLISH; he gives good City references as a first-class waiter and good house servant; he is sober, willing; speaks English grammatically. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable Protestant man, no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; will be found a most desirable servant; long and satisfactory reference; is a good valet. Address Butler, Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS second waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging; has lived with a first-class family in this City; best City reference in every respect can be given. Call or address 166 East 33d st., corner 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, speaking good English; he has the best City references as a sober, honest, willing, and first-class waiter. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references. Address R. C., Box No. 290, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON Av., want American men and women under twenty-five for baths and office; also, man and wife who can keep a hotel for house and restaurant.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS TO CUT and fit children's clothes and take care of grown children; one willing to go to Charleston, S. C. Apply, with references, at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av., between 11 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL WITH GOOD recommendations to do the general house-work of a small family in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 240 West 38th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general house-work in a private family. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 210 West 10th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MAN OR woman, with good City references. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock to-day at No. 279 Madison av.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADIES as waitresses, at the Quaker Dairy, No. 788 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMber-maid, City reference required, at No. 41 West 32d st.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

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Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
FOR A TWENTY-DOLLAR BOND!

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY will purchase any of the One Thousand Bonds that may be drawn in the series drawing of TUESDAY, July 6, 1875, and will pay for each one of them ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH, provided such bonds are offered to the Company on or before Aug. 1, 1875.

BY THIS the public can more readily appreciate the fact that the Bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company are, after having being drawn in the series drawing, worth a large premium.

THE SERIES DRAWING decides that the Bonds drawn shall, in two months from the drawing, be redeemed.

TWO MONTHS AFTER THE SERIES DRAWING there is another drawing, known as the PREMIUM ALLOTMENT, at which the only Bonds that participate are those which were drawn in the Series Drawing two months before.

THE PURCHASER OF A $20 BOND is certain of receiving back TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS, or more; and may receive one of the premiums awarded at the PREMIUM ALLOTMENTS, which take place publicly every three months. The substantial value thus given to these Bonds is such that, when all the Bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company shall have been placed, it will be impossible for any one to purchase a Bond for less than its par value.

The PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are now being sold at the office of the Company, where application may be made either by letter or in person. Pamphlets with full information will be mailed to any address requested.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 12 East 17th st., near Broadway, New-York.

NOTE.—THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION WANTS A RESPONSIBLE FIRM TO OPEN AN OFFICE ON BROADWAY FOR THE SALE OF ITS BONDS. APPLY AS ABOVE.

LOST.

The July 1875, January 1876, and July 1876 Coupons on the following Government Bonds:

$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.

$50,000 Coupon 5-20s. 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.

$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 550. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of $2,000 will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter Sixteen of the acts of the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I hereby give notice that on and after the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the principal and interest of all bonds over One Hundred Dollars of the State of Iowa, issued in accordance with the act above mentioned and known as the "Iowa War and Defense Bonds," shall be payable at the banking-house of Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., in the City of New-York.

C. C. CARPENTER, Governor of Iowa.

W. CHRISTY, State Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN, AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at Assurance Hall, in the City of Middletown, and State of Connecticut, on the 24th day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the said meeting the organization of the said company is to be made and completed, Directors of the said corporation may be chosen, and by-laws adopted conformably to the provisions of the General Statutes of Connecticut respecting railroad companies.—Dated 12th June, 1875.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
SAMUEL L. WARNER,
SAMUEL S. SANDS,
D. B. HATCH,
T. L. WATSON,
ALLYN M. COLEGROVE,
S. N. CAMP,
CH. DANA,
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,
Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $500. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID—ON JUNE 3, STOCK CERTIFICATE No. 844, 100 shares Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company; all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, 11th av. and 101st st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating the following securities, as having been stolen from the owners in Oudshoorn, Holland, on the night of May 15-16. Payment has been stopped: The following bonds, separated from their sheets of coupons: Seven, $1,000 each, seven per cent. consolidated gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Nos. 6,180 to 6,186. Three, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Menominee Extension, first mortgage, Nos. 1,992, 2,990, 3,026. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,419, 4,421, 4,617, 4,619, 4,627, 5,320, 5,325, 5,401, 5,402, 5,739, 6,142, 6,796. Two, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Denver Pacific and Telegraph Company, Nos. 947, 2,334. The following sheets of coupons, separated from their respective bonds: Six, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,558, 4,561, 5,060, 5,363, 6,419, 7,080. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 2,511, 2,702, 2,953, 2,954, 3,031, 3,154, 3,947, 4,307. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. bonds of the Chicago and South-western Railroad Company, first mortgage, Nos. 783, 94, 843, 873, 1,454, 1,506, 2,501, 3,124, 3,266, 3,312, 3,819. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 4,045, 4,169, 4,185, 4,202, 4,272, 4,294, 4,335, 4,414.

Any information in regard thereto may be sent to Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, No. 52 Wall st., or DULMAN & SCHARFF, No. 43 Exchange place.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees,
my11 1aw-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.

THEO. P. GREEN.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company: You are hereby notified to appear before me, a special Master, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, and make proof of your bonds, at my office, No. 21 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June, 1875.

SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Master, &c.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 15, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 33.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, from the net earnings of the three months ending June 30, instant, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record on the 19th day of June.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of July. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, 8th June, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding "consolidation certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of July next.

Transfer books for both stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of July 20 next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed July 5, at 2 P. M., and reopened July 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALAXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.

JANE McKENZIE, ALICE J. JONES, } Executrixes.
my11-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.

MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
mh9-1aw6mT Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December 1874.

MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, JAMES RINTOUL, ROBERT C. BUCHAN, } Executors.
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.

THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels; elegant designs; prices very low. Nos. 220 and 22 West 23d st., near 7th av.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN AN APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the United States Supreme Court the following opinions have been delivered:

No. 165.—*The American Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Zenora F. and William C. D. Mahoni.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi.—Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court. The general nature of the defense in this action in the Circuit Court was that the policy had been issued on the faith of false and fraudulent representations made by Dillard, whose life was insured, and that those representations were by the express agreement of the parties declared to be warranties. Among the questions propounded to Dillard, and answered in the "proposal for insurance," was the following: "Is the party temperate and regular in his habits?" To which the answer "Yes" was appended. This was question and answer No. 5. Question No. 16 was: "Is the applicant aware that any untrue or fraudulent answer to the above queries, or any suppression of facts in regard to health, habits, or circumstances, will vitiate the policy?" to which the answer "yes" was also appended. None of the answers were written by Dillard, though he signed his name at the foot of them all. They were written by Yeiser, the agent of the company, and, as he testified, read over to Dillard, who then signed them, and immediately afterward signed a declaration filled up by the agent, which was, in effect, an agreement that, if the said proposals, answers, and declarations returned to the company should be found fraudulent or untrue in any respect, or if there should be any willful misrepresentation or concealment in the said declaration, the policy should be void. All this was introduced by the defendants, and after its introduction the plaintiffs were permitted, against the objection of the defendants to call a witness and prove by him that he was present when Yeiser propounded question No. 5 to Dillard, and that Dillard's answer was not "yes," but "I never refuse to take a drink," or, "I always take my drinks," and that the answer "yes" was improperly written down without the knowledge or consent of Dillard. The reception of this testimony constitutes the basis of the first assignment of error. That there is no substantial reason for complaining of the ruling of the court in this particular is, we think, fully shown by what was decided in Insurance Company vs. Wilkinson, 13 Wall., 222, and in the cases therein mentioned. The testimony was admitted, not to contradict the written warranty, but to show that it was not the warranty of Dillard, though signed by him. Prepared as it was by the company's agent, and the answer to No. 5 having been made, as the witness proved, by the agent, the proposals, both questions and answers, must be regarded as the act of the company, which they cannot be permitted to set up as a warranty by the assured. And this is especially so when, as in this case, true answers were, in fact, made by the applicant, (if the witness is to be believed,) and the agent substituted for them others, now alleged to be untrue, thus misrepresenting the applicant, as well as deceiving his own principals. Nor do we think it makes any difference that the answers, as written by the agent, were subsequently read to Dillard and signed by him. Having himself answered truly, and Yeiser having undertaken to prepare and forward the proposals, Dillard had a right to assume that the answers he did make were accepted as meaning, for the purpose of obtaining a policy what Yeiser stated them in writing to be. The acts and declarations of Yeiser are to be considered the acts and declarations of the company whose agent he was, and Dillard was justified in so understanding them. The transaction, therefore, was substantially this: The company asked Dillard, "Are you temperate and regular in your habits?" To which he answered, "I never refuse to take a drink," or, "I always take my drinks." To this the company replied, in effect, we understand your answer to mean the same, in your application for a policy, as if you had answered "yes," and we accept it as such, and write "yes" in the proposals. Then, upon being asked whether he warranted the truth of his answers, he returned the reply, "Since you so understand my answers, I do." Surely, after such a transaction, the company cannot be permitted to say that the applicant is bound by what was written in the proposals for insurance as his warranty, and that such was the transaction the evidence received by the court tended to prove. The first assignment of error, therefore, cannot be sustained; nor can the sixth, which is to the charge of the court, and which presents substantially the same question as that raised by the first. The second assignment complains of the exclusion of the testimony of Dr. Alexander, a medical witness. He was offered to prove that, as the medical examiner of another company, he had examined Dillard in June, 1870, and had given his opinion in writing to that company that Dillard was not worthy of insurance. This offer the court overruled, and we cannot see why the evidence should have been received. The unfitness of Dillard for insurance in June, 1870, surely could not be proved by the fact that the witness had then expressed an opinion that he was unfit. And besides, such an opinion had no pertinency to any of the issues joined between the parties. The witness was also asked whether he was acquainted with the condition and state of health of Dillard in June, 1870; and if so, what it was, and the nature of his disease or malady, if any, and to this question, also, the court refused to permit an answer. The policy on which the suit was brought was made on the 30th day of August, 1870. Had the question addressed to the witness related to a time subsequent to the issue of the policy, the answer to it should have been received, for one of the issues on trial was whether Dillard, "after the execution of the policy, became so far intemperate as to impair his health." But there was no issue in regard to his health prior to the insurance, and, therefore, the evidence offered was rightly rejected. Of the fourth and fifth assignments, it is sufficient to say that we do not perceive they exhibit any error. The third assignment is of more importance. The plaintiffs were allowed in the cross-examination of one of the defendants' witnesses to ask whether one Dearing, the general traveling agent and supervisor of the defendants in the Southern States, did not, some time after the death of Dillard, and after he had made an examination of the claim of the plaintiff, express an opinion that it should be paid? To this question the witness replied that Dearing had expressed his opinion that it would be best for the defendants to accept the situation, and pay the amount of the policy. That such an opinion allowed to go to the jury must have been very hurtful to the defendants' case is manifest, and that it was inadmissible is equally clear. The opinion of an agent, based upon past occurrences, is never to be received as an admission of his principals; and this is doubly true when the agent was not a party to those occurrences. We have so recently discussed this subject in Clough and Wife vs. North-western Packet Company, — Wall., —, that it is needless to say more. For the error in receiving this evidence the judgment must be reversed. The judgment is reversed, and a new trial is ordered.

SILK SMUGGLERS IN COURT.

ROBERT DES ANGES AND CHARLES W. LAWRENCE TAKEN BEFORE JUDGE BENEDICT—PLEAS OF NOT GUILTY ENTERED IN THE CASE OF CLAFLIN & CO., AND OF FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO.—THE ARRAIGNMENT OF LAWRENCE AND DES ANGES POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY.

About 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, United States Deputy Marshals Crowley and Harris went to Ludlow Street Jail and brought Col. Robert Des Anges and Charles W. Lawrence, two of the persons indicted for engaging in the silk smuggling conspiracy, down to the United States Marshal's office, preparatory to their arraignment to plead to the indictments found against them. Both of the prisoners looked much the worse for their confinement, having lost the light, crisp style for which both were noted previous to their arrest. After sitting a few minutes in the Marshal's office, they were taken up into the court-room of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, which was being held by Judge Benedict. This was the last day of the term, and it having been reported that Des Anges and Lawrence were to be arraigned, and there being a probability that the members of the firms of H. B. Claflin & Co. and Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., the auctioneers, would be called to plead to the indictments found against them for complicity in the smuggling frauds, a large number of persons were assembled to witness the proceedings. Des Anges and Lawrence sat near the railing, toward the back part of the court-room. This was the first time that Lawrence had appeared in the court-room, and he attracted a good deal of attention. He is of medium height, rather thick-set, has a Hebrew cast of countenance, is quite bald, having only a narrow fringe of gray hair running round his head, and wears a heavy mustache. He was well dressed, kid gloves and a white necktie being noticeable features of his costume.

The Grand Jury was called by the Clerk, and Mr. Eugene Dutilh, the foreman, presented several new indictments. Messrs. C. W. De Brie, Lawrence Wells, and Robert L. Darragh, Grand Jurors who were absent when the Grand Jury last came into court, were requested to show cause why they should not be fined $250 each, and gave the excuse that they were not present owing to a misapprehension of the time when the Jury would meet. No fine was imposed upon them, but the court directed that they should forfeit their pay for their non-attendance. The Grand Jury was then discharged for the term.

United States District Attorney Bliss moved the arraignment of Messrs. John J. Morris, Aaron Field, William J. Fenner, Edmund D. Fenner, and Charles M. Field, composing the firm of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., to plead to the indictments found against them for receiving, concealing, selling, and transporting smuggled goods. None of the defendants appeared. Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, their counsel, said that as the offenses charged constituted simply misdemeanors, it was not necessary that the defendants should personally appear and plead, and he would, as counsel, interpose a plea of not guilty on behalf of each of the defendants, with leave to withdraw the plea and make such motion or take such other action hereafter as might seem desirable. This course was assented to by Col. Bliss, and the pleas were entered. In reference to the time of trial, Mr. Smith said that he would soon be very busy in cases before the Court of Appeals, and would not be prepared to proceed to trial at a very early day.

Col. Bliss said he would not urge on the trial of Mr. Smith's clients at the June term unless the defendants desired a speedy trial. He then moved the arraignment of Messrs. H. B. Claflin, John Claflin, Daniel Robinson, and Dexter M. Force, of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., and William H. Talcott, the buyer of the firm, on the indictments found against them for receiving, concealing, selling, and transporting smuggled silks. As in the case of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., not one of the defendants was present. Messrs. Evarts, Root, Arnoux, and Erhardt are the counsel for the defendants, and Messrs. Root and Erhardt were present. Mr. Root asked and received leave to take the same course in relation to entering pleas as had been adopted in the case of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co. Messrs. Edward E. Eames and Horace J. Fairchild, two of the members of the firm, who were indicted with the others, are absent from the City, but pleas of not guilty were entered in their cases, on the same conditions as in the others.

The time for the trial of the members of the Claflin firm is to be arranged for as early a day as possible consistent with the disposition of the cases of Lawrence and Des Anges. Mr. Charles Matthews, counsel for Des Anges, entered a plea of not guilty for his client, with leave to withdraw. Col. Bliss notified Mr. Matthews that he would move for Des Anges' trial on Thursday morning.

Judge Benedict, for the guidance of counsel, made the announcement that the June term of the Court, which opens on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning, will only last two weeks. Col. Bliss moved the arraignment of Lawrence to plead to indictments for forgery, saying that he intended to move on Lawrence's trial on the first day of the term. Mr. S. G. Clark asked that the arraignment of Lawrence be postponed until Wednesday morning, urging in support of his application the absence from the City of Mr. Stoughton, the senior counsel for Lawrence; also the fact that an application in Lawrence's case is still pending decision in the Executive Department at Washington, and that there is a joinder in the indictments against Lawrence to which he is called to plead of offenses for which he was not extradited.

Col. Bliss said he would consent to delay the entering of the plea until Wednesday, but with the understanding that it should not work any delay in bringing the case to trial. The court then adjourned for the May term, and Des Anges and Lawrence were taken back to Ludlow Street Jail.

The indictments presented by the Grand Jury were against John Garbeise, Vincent Palermo, and John Moriarty, for counterfeiting.

THE STORY OF A CRIME.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S DISHONEST TELLER MAKES A FULL CONFESSION OF HIS GUILT—HE IS COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF $5,000 BAIL.

William Frederick Leslie, the receiving teller of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who on the 29th of May, robbed his employers and fled to Canada, and Ella Shaw, the female partner of his crime, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court. Leslie was committed for examination in default of $5,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny, and Miss Shaw was held in a like amount to answer a charge of acting as the receiver of the stolen gold certificates. James Barclay, of No. 18 McDougall street, became her surety, and she was released.

Leslie made a full confession of his peculations, which he admits covered a period of three years. He entered the service of Duncan, Sherman & Co. ten years ago, and at the time of his flight occupied the position of receiving teller, at a salary of $1,650 per annum. He estimates the total amount of his pilferings at $25,000, which he squandered upon fast women. The robberies he committed were concealed from his employers and the officers of the bank by falsifying his books. When detection seemed inevitable, he resolved to take a large amount and with his paramour fly from the country. Within a short time previous to his flight he stole and gave to the woman Shaw sums amounting to $15,000. On the 29th of May he sent her by a messenger gold certificates of the value of $8,000, and before leaving the banking-house for the day, placed in his pocket English sovereigns, Canadian bank bills, and other money amounting to $800. He then visited Miss Shaw at her residence, No. 117 West Eleventh street, where arrangements for the flight and disposition of the money were made. Miss Shaw thought it best for her to remain in the City for a few days before joining him in Canada. She was to take the gold certificates to Philadelphia, and there convert them into bills of exchange upon London, and obtained particular directions from Leslie how the transfer was to be effected. He then left for the Grand Central Depot. There he claims he was accosted by two men whom he presumed were detectives. They seemed to be informed of the robbery and intended flight, and said they would have to accompany him to Police Head-quarters. When asked whether he would walk or ride there, Leslie replied that he preferred to ride, and a carriage was called. The party entered, but instead of starting toward head-quarters he was driven through Forty-third street to Fifth avenue, and thence to the Central Park. While in the Park he alleges that his captors took from him nearly all the money he had. They then drove down town as far as Washington place, where one of the supposed detectives left the carriage for the alleged purpose of visiting the Police Head-quarters. He returned a few minutes afterward, and the two then drove to the depot, where they permitted him to take the 11 o'clock train for Canada. The following day (Sunday) he passed in Albany, and arrived at London, Canada, on Monday evening. Here he telegraphed and wrote to Miss Shaw further instructions as to the course she should pursue. He received from her but one letter, in which she inclosed him $500, and asserted that she had been robbed of the remainder by the same pretended detectives, in very nearly the same manner. Leslie was visited in Canada by Mr. McIntosh, the Managing Clerk, who, he said, implored him to return to New-York and divulge the hiding place of the money. He at first refused, but Mr. McIntosh begged so hard, and represented that if he refused he (Mr. McIntosh,) would be utterly ruined, that Leslie finally, against the advice of his counsel, as he asserts, consented. Leslie claims that his return was entirely voluntary, and that he was given to understand that no proceedings would be commenced against him. He further asserts that his wife had no knowledge of his peculations save on one occasion, when he stole $1,200. After this theft, which he made in small sums, he was greatly worried, and she became equally distressed and begged him to reveal the cause of his trouble. This he did. Mrs. Leslie besought him to make restitution, and acquainted Mr. Theodore Moss of the circumstance. Mr. Moss joined Mrs. Leslie in importuning the dishonest Teller to make good the amount stolen, and he alleges that he did replace the sum taken. Beyond this he claims that Mrs. Leslie had no share nor suspicion of his rascalities.

Leslie is thirty-two years of age, and a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. Miss Shaw described herself as a native of France, aged thirty-four, living at the number given upon a small salary and the rental of rooms. She entered a plea of not guilty, and did not appear to be much cast down by the disclosures made by her paramour. In another form her case was also before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, who, yesterday, issued an attachment against her property in a suit brought by Duncan, Sherman & Co. for $20,000. The attachment was issued on an affidavit of Leslie to the effect that he gave this sum of $20,000 to the defendant, and that she knew the money had been taken from the plaintiffs.

AN ACCIDENT SUIT DISMISSED.

In the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Freedman and a jury, was had a trial of the suit of Ann B. Fannin against the Second Avenue Railroad Company. The suit is brought to recover $5,000 for the loss of her husband, she claiming that his death was caused through the carelessness of the company's servants. The facts, as detailed in the testimony, are that deceased was driving a coal-cart, on which was loaded a heavy coal scales, on the track of the Bleecker Street Railroad in Pearl street, and a car of the defendant was coming in the opposite direction. In turning the cart off the track to allow the car to pass, the latter was struck by the scales, and the collision caused a recoil against the deceased, which threw him under the wheels of his own cart, thus causing his death. On this state of facts a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that no negligence on the part of the company's servants had been shown, and the court granted it.

A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR EVERY CENT STOLEN.

Frank Williams, of No. 133 Liberty street, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was yesterday placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions, by District Attorney Nolan. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 18th of May, William H. Morris, of Unionville, Long Island, who has been employed in bringing fish to Fulton Market for the past twenty-eight years, met Williams and another man in a Chatham street saloon. Being unacquainted with the streets of New-York, Morris requested the men to show him to Fulton Ferry, and they consented to do so. Morris asked his conductors to drink with him, and in paying for the drinks foolishly exhibited a pocket-book containing $65. Williams and his companion, instead of conveying Mr. Morris to Fulton Ferry, kept him walking around the streets for over an hour, and finally brought him to the Grand Street Ferry, where they left him. Here Morris inquired his way, and after some delay in looking for a car, proceeded along the river front, intending to walk to Fulton Ferry. Shortly afterward he was accosted by Williams and his companion, who had evidently lain in wait for him. Mr. Morris was badly kicked, beaten, and bruised by the two ruffians, who threw him to the ground, placed their hands over his mouth, and thrust their hands into the pocket in which they had previously seen him place his money. Mr. Morris, however, had meanwhile changed his money from one pocket to another, and the highwaymen received for their pains only a ten cent paper of tobacco and five cents' worth of candy, with which they ran off, having become alarmed at the cries of their victim. Williams was subsequently arrested by Watchman Wilmot, and fully identified by Mr. Morris as one of his assailants. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty of robbery in the first degree. Recorder Hackett said that he had no doubt of the prisoner's guilt. He regretted very much that so young a man should be found guilty of such a grave crime, and that the severe sentences imposed by his colleague and himself had not, as he hoped, been instrumental in diminishing such crimes. When he first occupied the bench highway robberies scarcely numbered ten in a year; now they were of daily occurrence. He felt it to be his imperative duty to punish the prisoner for the atrocious crime of which he had been convicted as a warning to all others who might be inclined to commit such offenses. He would therefore sentence the prisoner to fifteen years in State Prison at hard labor.

A BLOW AT THE LOBBY.

WILLIAM J. PEASE SUES THE WHITE STAR LINE FOR $15,000 FOR "INFLUENCING" THE DOCK DEPARTMENT TO MAKE A LEASE—JUDGE VAN VORST DECLARES THE CONTRACT CONTRARY TO PUBLIC POLICY AND DISMISSES THE SUIT.

William J. Pease brought suit in the Superior Court, to recover from Maurice J. Walsh the sum of $15,000, for alleged services in procuring from the Commissioners of Docks a lease of Piers Nos. 51 and 52 North River, for the use of the White Star line of steamers. A demurrer was interposed to the complaint on the ground that the contract alleged therein was void, it being one to influence public officials, and therefore contrary to public policy. Judge Van Vorst, before whom argument was made on the demurrer, has rendered a decision sustaining such demurrer and dismissing the plaintiff's suit. His opinion is as follows:

No right of action can spring out of an illegal contract, nor will the court aid either party to enforce a contract which is prohibited by positive law, or is opposed to public policy, or if it be contrary to good morals. Where the consideration is vicious, the contract begets no obligation. The plaintiff alleges in this case that he was employed by the defendant "to use his influence" with the Department of Docks of the City of New-York, either with all or with some one member of the same, and in such manner as he might see fit and proper, for the purpose of procuring for the White Star Line Steamship Company a lease of Piers Nos. 51 and 52, on North River, in the City of New-York, for the term of one year or more, at as low a rent as $50,000 per annum, for which use of his influence the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff $15,000 if the lease was procured on those terms. The plaintiff claims to have used his influence with the Commissioners of Docks, and to have had many interviews with some one member of the same, and to have finally succeeded in procuring a lease from the Dock Department for the White Star Line at an annual rent of $45,000 for one with the privilege of a renewal for fifteen years. The complaint does not show the plaintiff's business or profession, nor that the services to be rendered by him were those of a lawyer, broker, agent, or person devoted to any special lawful pursuit in itself either useful or valuable. The consideration to support a contract must have some appreciable value, moving to the party obliged. The cause of action disclosed by the complaint may be regarded either as sale of the plaintiff's "influence" in the direction indicated, or as an agreement to exercise it over all or some one of the members of the Dock Commission, for the sum of $15,000, the payment, however, dependent upon the success of this influence to secure the lease in question. Judged by the allegations in the complaint, the influence was successful, for, as plaintiff claims, it secured a lease for fifteen years instead of one, and at an annual rental $5,000 less than the sum the defendant was willing to pay for a lease of the piers in question. It may be well judged that the members of the Dock Commission are not to be moved to the granting of leases of the public docks and piers through the influence of the plaintiff exercised over one or more of its members. To yield to such suggestions and throw a loose rein on such practice would lead to the sacrifice of public and private interests and morals. How such influence through one, over all the members of the commission could be exercised in a truly useful manner is not disclosed, and it is difficult to be conceived. The Dock Commissioners are public officers upon whom rest responsible duties. They have the care and oversight of the docks, wharves, and piers. The board may appropriate any of such wharves or piers to the sole use of special kinds of commerce, and may, in the name and for the benefit of the corporation of the City of New-York, lease any or all of such property for a term not exceeding ten years, and contract for renewals of such leases at advanced rates for additional terms of ten years each. All leases, other than for districts appointed by the board to special commercial interests, shall be made at public auction to the highest bidder, (Session Laws of 1871, chap. 574; laws of 1870, chap. 583, section 37.) The setting aside of districts for special kinds of commerce is doubtless a great public convenience. The result is to gather, and perhaps limit, to some distinct quarter, the separate branches of commerce, of which this City is the centre. Such appropriation and designation would depend upon the good, impartial judgment of the Commissioners, so as best to meet the convenience of all concerned, and is not to be controlled or swayed by the influence of a party interested in procuring a lease for a particular steam-ship line, of a pier, to be devoted to its exclusive use. Any secret influence of this kind could not be other than pernicious. With regard to leases to be granted to the highest bidder at public auction, no influence to control, thwart, or defeat such method could be sanctioned. The tendency of judicial decision is to frown upon all efforts by the exercise of illegitimate influence to control the deliberations, judgments and action of public bodies and officers. In Harris vs. Roof's Executors, 10 Barb. 489, it was decided that no action will lie for services as a lobby agent, in attending to a claim against the State before the Legislature, agreements in respect to such services being against public policy and prejudicial to sound legislation. In Dawson vs. Segman, 1 Bos. 88, the plaintiff was employed by the firm of H. C. Seymour & Co. to procure for the firm, from the Directors of a railroad company, a contract for the building of its road, and agreed to pay him for his services should he succeed in obtaining the contract, the sum of $10,000. The contract was obtained by the plaintiff, through the influence with the Directors of third persons employed by him, his own agency being concealed. It was held that the agreement was contrary to morality and public policy. In Gray vs. Hook, 4 Comst., 449, it was held that an agreement to pay a person for his aid and influence in obtaining an office is illegal and void. (Sedgwick vs. Stanton, 14 N. Y., 289.) Burke vs. Child, decided in the Supreme Court of the United States in October term, 1874, would seem to establish that claims of the nature of the one disclosed in this action cannot be enforced by the courts. This latter is a highly important case, and while it may be said that it announces no new principle, its cogent reasoning applies a law of condemnation to the present and kindred claims. That any influence was in fact exercised over any member of the Dock Commission to secure the lease in question, rests exclusively upon the plaintiff's allegations, made for the purpose of recovering his alleged compensation from the defendant. The question is now raised upon a demurrer to the plaintiff's complaint. There should be judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend on the usual terms.

A VITRIOL-THROWING HUSBAND.

For the past two years James F. Storms, of No. 225 West Tenth street, and his wife Angeline have not been living together. The wife says she could not live with her husband owing to the brutal manner in which he treated her. Yesterday she was out walking on Seventh avenue, accompanied by two of her neighbors' children. Her husband followed them, and suddenly coming up behind, threw a bottle of vitriol over both the children and his wife. Fortunately, however, none of the vitriol touched their flesh, but their outer clothes were completely destroyed. Officer Rennie, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested Storms, and brought him before Justice Wandell, at the Washington-Place Police Court. On his agreeing to pay $40 to repair the damage done to the clothes, he was discharged, as his wife did not desire to prosecute him.

THE UNION GAS-LIGHT COMPANY TO BE DISSOLVED.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an order was granted by Judge Brady allowing the Attorney General to bring a suit to wind up the Union Gas-light Company. The petition and affidavit on which the order was made set forth that the capital stock of the company is $2,000,000; that its property consists of the block between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets, and Second avenue and the East River, with the buildings thereon, which latter will require $125,000 to complete and $175,000 to fit up for the purpose of making gas, before mains can be laid to use it; that this property would not probably bring at public sale more than $600,000; that the company has no other means of carrying out its purposes; that its debts are a mortgage for $5,000, judgments for over $5,000, unsecured debts amounting to over $110,000, and overdue taxes and assessments amounting to over $10,000, together with interest on the mortgage for two years, and the accruing salaries of its officers and employes. This statement, it is claimed on the part of the Attorney General, presents sufficient proof of the insolvency of the company. The application was not opposed on the part of the company.

A CIVIL-RIGHTS CASE GOES UNTESTED.

Some weeks ago W. W. Tillotson, Treasurer of Booth's Theatre, was charged before Commissioner Davenport with having violated the provisions of the Civil Rights bill in refusing to sell a ticket to William R. Davis, a colored man, for a seat in the parquet of the theatre, on the ground that the applicant for the ticket was a colored man, and, as such, not entitled to a seat in the theatre elsewhere than in a portion of the upper part of the house set apart for colored persons. At the time of Tillotson's arrest his counsel claimed that he had not violated the law, inasmuch as its prohibition of discrimination as to color did not apply to theatres, which were managed simply as private business speculations, subject to such regulations as to admission as their proprietors might deem proper to impose. Tillotson waived an examination, and gave bail to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. During the sessions of the Grand Jury Davis has been before it several times, but failed to impress the jurors that he had a case that they were warranted in entertaining, and they therefore presented no bill against Tillotson. In view of the interest taken in this case, this action of the Grand Jury is important.

WATSON'S ESTATE.

THE COMPLAINT IN THE SUIT AMENDED—EX-CONTROLLER CONNOLLY INCLUDED AS A CONSPIRATOR WITH WATSON.

An amended complaint in the action against the estate of James M. Watson, deceased, recently begun by the prosecutors of the Ring, has been served upon Messrs. Gillett and Stiger, attorneys for Mrs. Margaret Watson, the widow of the late Ring Auditor. The amendment includes the name of Richard B. Connolly, who, when Controller, it is alleged, "combined and conspired" with the intestate Watson to procure the payment of "six false and pretended claims" against the Corporation, for goods furnished and work and labor done by James H. Ingersoll, amounting to the sum of $933,640 44. The name of Controller Connolly does not appear in the first cause of action in the complaint for the recovery of the $6,198,957 85, for which Watson's estate, and Tweed, and Peter B. and James M. Sweeny were recently sued. This is because, it is said, he has given bail for his appearance to answer in the suit commenced against him previous to the passage of the Public Remedy acts under which the new suits have been instituted, and the old suit would be nullified and his bondsmen released if a new suit were commenced.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Harbison vs. Van Volkenburgh.—The plaintiff seems to me to have made out a case which entitles him to the discovery which he asks for in his petition. (24 How. 257; 2 Wait's Practice 543, and cases cited.) I do not regard the alleged settlement of the accounts between the parties as so far conclusive as, under the other circumstances directed by the papers, to preclude the defendant from maintaining this suit. The order will be settled before me on two days' notice, and such provision must be made in the order as will render the inspection as convenient for the defendant as possible; $10 costs of motion to plaintiff.

Harden vs. Corbett.—The motion to vacate the order for the examination of the plaintiff is denied, with costs of motion. The plaintiff is in contempt, and apparently designedly so. I shall stay all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff until she has relieved herself of the contempt. Order to be settled on one day's notice before me at Circuit, Part II.

In the matter of Burden.—Order as settled.

Brant vs. De Forest et al.—The order made by me May 26, 1875, provided for the payments to be made to the General Guardian of the infant McPhail, and I see no reason for any other or further order in that respect. The confusion in the case has arisen from the fact that affidavits and papers have been handed in to the court separately, and without any reference having been made to papers previously acted upon and filed with the Clerk at Chambers.

Bean vs. Benedict.—The Justice before whom the cause was tried heard a motion for a new trial on his minutes and denied it. I cannot, therefore, interfere on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. If Farnham's evidence would have been of any value, which I very much doubt after reading the inconsistent affidavits which he has made on this motion, I am of opinion on the whole case that enough is not made out to justify the granting of a new trial on the ground of surprise, nor can I say that the jury would not have been warranted in finding the same verdict as they did, even if Campbell had sworn on the trial, as the plaintiff claims he would have done if examined. Motion denied.

In the matter of the King's Bridge Road.—The General Term allowed to Mr. Lynch $10, costs of motion, and his disbursements on denying motion to dismiss the appeal. Under this order only those disbursements which were necessarily incurred for the purpose of resisting the motion to dismiss the appeal can be properly taxed. By the affidavit of Mr. Deering it appears that he printed points specially in denial to the points of the Corporation Counsel on the motion to dismiss, which points cost $750. This seems to me to be properly taxed as a disbursement rendered necessary by the motion to dismiss. The other items, viz.: $29 15 for printing the appeal papers, and $78 86 for printing points on the merits on resisting the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners, cannot be allowed. Those items relate to the main motion, and were not and could not have been rendered necessary by the motion to dismiss the appeal. It is obvious that if the appellant should succeed in his opposition to the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners, he will be entitled to tax the items last referred to as disbursements, and, therefore, he cannot tax them now the costs must be readjusted.

Harbison vs. Van Volkenburgh.—The motion to compel the plaintiff to serve a reply to the answer of the defendant is denied with costs.

McLean vs. Lonce.—Motion granted, and Francis L. Stetson appointed Receiver.

Waters, Receiver, &c., vs. Crawford.—As I dismiss the order to show cause in which the default was granted, and as the venue of this action was laid in this County, and the same was only transferred to the second department by reason of a difference of opinion between the Judges of this department, I think that it is within my power to stay proceedings under the order taken by default until the appellant can be heard before the next General Term in the second department; such a stay is accordingly granted.

Knight vs. Maloney.—If I correctly understand the order of the General Term there has been no violation of such order on the part of the Referee. The motion is therefore denied, with costs.

Nast vs. Tracy.—The motion to vacate order of arrest is denied, with costs of motion.

Harden vs. Bogart.—The motion for a stay of proceedings in this action perpetually is granted for the reason that it is quite evident from the affidavits which have been filed by the defendant that the plaintiff is willfully avoiding the service of the orders of the court, and is guilty of a contempt in so doing. Costs of motion allowed the defendant.

By Judge Brady.

Orders Granted.—In the matter of Fanning, Receiver; McKesson vs. Ferris; Airey vs. Airey; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Spader.

Granted.—Mayer vs. Mayer; [illegible] vs. Hamil.

American Paddle-wheel Company vs. Goessling.—In this case counsel are requested to appear on the 16th inst., at 10 A. M.

Pendleton vs. Cooke.—Complaint dismissed for want of prosecution.

Gates vs. Dodge.—Motion denied conditionally.

McDowell vs. Proudfit.—Decree granted; motion for allowance granted, $1,000.

Pam vs. Vilmar.—Granted. Opinion.

Helfenstein vs. Ferguson.—This motion is granted on payment of $10 costs, but without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to discontinue his action before time to reply expires. See Voorhees' Code, (1870,) page 520. Order to be settled on notice.

Lyddy vs. Kenny.—In this case the counsel are requested to appear at Chambers on the 16th at 10 A. M.

In the matter of Murray.—Motion to confirm report denied.

Pam vs. Vilmar.—Section 221 of the Code authorizes an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue after answer, and the restraint of the defendant until the decision, to be made. This is all that the plaintiffs obtained, and their proceedings were regular. The motion to dissolve is therefore denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Egleson vs. Hufnagle.—The proceedings of the plaintiff are, I think, regular, Mr. Daily was the attorney for the Administrator, but seems to have thought that Mr. Martin had charge of the case in which judgment was obtained. The plaintiff alleges that the estate is not sufficient to pay his judgment, and that he had paid Referees' fees in this and the other action. The plaintiff's proceedings having been regular, the judgment must stand, and the defendant permitted to defend only on terms. The plaintiff should be indemnified against any further expense. The defendant must therefore deposit $50 to cover further fees of Referee, and pay to the plaintiff's counsel $30 trial fee.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell, Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.

Smith vs. Ryan.—Judgment reversed, reference vacated, new trial granted, with costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell, Judges Freedman and Sedgwick dissenting.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Harte vs. Nye.—Complaint dismissed without costs. (Opinion.)

Orders Settled.—Searle vs. Walsh; Donovan vs. the Campagne Generale Transatlantique.

Pierre vs. Stern et al.—Injunction dissolved.

Erkron vs. Collins et al.—The injunction must be modified so as only to restrain the defendants from selling or disposing of their interest in the latter's patent, and as so modified it is continued until the further order of the court.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Agate vs. Lowenstein.—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Scamons vs. Ruck.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, June 14, the following cases were argued:

No. 68.—*William Halsey et al., respondents, vs. Cyrus H. Davis, appellant*—Argued by James R. Cox for appellant, and by A. J. Parker for respondents.

No. 16.—*Martha Devine Roderegas, administratrix and co-respondent, vs. East River Savings Institution, appellant.*—Argued by S. P. Nash, of counsel for appellant, and by J. Jones for respondent.

No. 15½.—*Marius A. Sorchan et al., Trustees, &c., appellants, vs. The City of Brooklyn, impleaded, &c., respondents.*—Argued by E. E. Anderson, of counsel for appellants, and by Jesse Johnson for respondent.

No. 61.—*John W. Quackenbos, appellant, vs. William H. Sayer, et al., respondent.*—Submitted.

No. 81½.—*Charlotte Stillwell, Executrix, &c., respondent vs. Jacob Carpenter et al., appellants.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by Benjamin M. Stillwell for respondent.

Proclamation made and Court adjourned to Tuesday, June 15, 1875.

COURT NOTES.

In the matter of the application for an order for the Executor and Executrix of the estate of Stasy Pitcher to show cause why they should not be removed, Surrogate Hutchings yesterday reserved decision on the question of permitting the Executor and Executrix to file an inventory and an accounting.

In Part III. of the Marine Court, before Judge McAdam and a jury, yesterday, Sophia Vanderveider, nineteen years of age, obtained a verdict for $2,000 against Philip Lippman for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant did not deny his promise, but said his financial condition had changed after making it.

Elizabeth Munker was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday on the charge of murdering a child two months old, of which she had charge as nurse. After the alleged murder the body of the child was found in a wood-yard on the east side of the City. After swearing in a jury the further proceedings were adjourned to to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of attempted burglary from John Fay, charged with being one of three men who broke into the premises of James McCauley on the night of the 23d of May, and stole therefrom a watch and chain. Recorder Hackett sent the prisoner to Sing Sing for eighteen months.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Wandell committed Richard Bell to await the result of a stab wound inflicted by him on the day of the Masonic parade upon Alexander Goetschel, a butcher, residing at No. 205 South Fifth avenue. Bell escaped at the time, but was arrested a day or two ago. Goetschel lies at Bellevue Hospital in a very dangerous condition, as peritonitis has set in.

In 1868 Luther E. Webb was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico, and gave his official bond in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, Charles B. Johnson and DeWitt E. Wheeler becoming sureties on the bond. Webb, on settling with the Government, was found to be $5,000 short in his accounts, and United States District Attorney Bliss has instituted a suit in the United States District Court against Webb's bond to recover the deficiency.

In the Marine Court yesterday, before Chief Justice Shea, a case was tried in which a claim for medical attendance was sought to be enforced against a married woman. The plaintiff testified that his engagement was made with the wife, who said she had the management of her husband's business, receiving all the money and paying all the bills. The Judge submitted to the jury the question whether the credit was given to the wife on her individual responsibility, and, they finding that it was, he directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount, $95 40.

TWO EXCURSION THIEVES COMMITTED.

As the steamer Metamora was returning on Sunday, from an excursion to the Fishing Banks, to her landing at the foot of Eighth street, East River, Mr. John Hughes, of No. 2,385 Third avenue, who was on board the boat, missed his watch and purse containing $270. A man wearing a white coat was suspected of being the thief, and, as the vessel touched her moorings, the engineer called out to officer Greisel, who stood on the dock, to arrest the suspected man. He did so, and the prisoner gave his name as John E. Prentice. In his pocket was found Mr. Hughes' watch, and close by where he was arrested $140 in bills were found. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, Prentice stated that the watch was shoved into his pocket by one John Kerns. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Kerns, and he was found in Brooklyn. Both Prentice and Kerns were committed for further examination.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT ON A LABORER.

On the 25th of May, William Sheridan, a laborer, and Thomas Mahon, a blacksmith, were out on a drunken spree, and at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and Lincoln avenue met a laborer, named William Tierney, returning from dinner. The two ruffians, without the slightest provocation, insulted Tierney, and attempted to assault him. The latter, wishing to get beyond the reach of the rowdies, ran off, but was pursued and overtaken by his assailants. The two men again attacked Tierney, beating him unmercifully and throwing him to the ground. In the struggle which ensued Tierney received a dangerous stab wound in the right side, which kept him confined to his room for three weeks. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the prisoners were placed on trial by District Attorney Nolan, and promptly convicted. Sheridan, who was found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to six months in the Penitentiary, and Mahon, being convicted of felonious assault, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

A WIFE-MURDERER IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

In the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judge McCue, Patrick Wallace, who was tried last week for killing his wife in December, 1874, and convicted of murder in the second degree, was brought up for sentence. In answer to the usual questions the prisoner said he was forty-two years of age, a native of Ireland, and a laborer by occupation. Judge McCue expressed his entire approval of the finding of the jury, and sentenced Wallace to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of his natural life. Wallace appeared to be entirely unmoved by his sentence.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—The calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, June 15, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 66, 15, 63, 41, 29, 70, 80, 81.

SUPREME COURT—BUFFALO DISTRICT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—The following is the General Term Calendar for June 15: Nos. 55, 58, 60, 62½, 96, 100, 107, 109, 110, and 112.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
73—Haden vs Buddensick.
83—Amend vs. Palta.
125—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.
129—Marsh vs. Tracy.
141—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen.
143—Pinkney vs. The Mayor, &c.
153—Schanck vs. Green, &c.
154—Close vs. Smith.
155—Jaffe vs. McKinley.
174—Matter of John Foster.
180—Matter of Voorhees.
181—Matter of Kaufman.
183—Hobart vs Meyer.
189—Haussmann vs. Sterling.
195—Clark vs. Deacon.
196—Platt vs. Platt.
211—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.
229—The Mayor, &c., vs. Kelly.
231—Healy vs. Healy.
250—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.

Nos.
259—Matter of opening Ninety-first street.
266—De Mora vs. Guilfoyle.
290—Moore vs. Saudford, (No. 1.)
291—Same vs Same, (No. 2.)
292—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
294—McDonald vs. Hughes.
301—Fennell vs. Weber.
303—Groesbeck vs. Sedgwick.
304—Same vs. Same.
310—Boies vs. New-Jersey Midland R. R. Co.
313—Davidson vs. Alfaro.
316—Niven vs. Niven.
321—Follows vs. The Mayor, &c.
323—Rylands vs. Schulhoff.
324—McCahill vs. Salisbury.
337—Humphreys vs. Hurtt.
339—Ferris vs Peckham.
341—Bennett vs. Rogers.
342—Soc. for Relief of Juv. Del's. vs. Diers.
348—Crowell vs. Guion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
6—Scannon vs. Ruck et al.
14— —— vs. ——.
15— —— vs. ——.
16— —— vs. ——.
Issues of Law and Fact.
384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.
443—Grant vs. Baker et al.
400—Gautier et al. vs. Douglass Mfg. Co
275—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. Ins. Co.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c., et al.
477—Miller vs. McClave et al.
478—Powers vs. Smith et al.
497—Stern vs. Bayard et al.

Nos.
534—The Comptoir de E. de Paris vs. Everett et al.
536—Levy et al. vs. Merrill.
541—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.
133—Security Bank vs. Warren.
93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
338—Pond's Ex. Co. vs. Humphrey's S. H. M. Co. et al.
501—Robinson, &c., vs. Savage et al.
484—Lyons vs. Williams et al.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.
517—Burr vs. Taylor et al.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
1581—Gleem vs. Meull.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
893—Platt, Assignee, vs. Van Namee, impleaded, &c.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
3091—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
529—Lilienthal, Ex'r., &c., vs. Ocean N. Bank.
69—Gray et al. vs. Cen. R. R. Co. of N. J.
1133—Ashbah vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
3001—Morange vs. Hymes et al.
3039—Frund et al. vs. Imp. & Trad. N. Bank.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.
1203—Ballard vs. Bondy et al.
1369½—McGuiness vs. Hotaling.
79½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
1151—Durfe, Survivor, &c., vs. Jordan, imp. &c.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.
3185—Du Pasquier, Tr'tee., vs. Squire.

Nos.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
837—Davis, Receiver, &c., vs. Faut.
689—Keegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1359—Poillon, Survivor, &c., vs. Volkening et al.
2788—The People, &c., ex rel. Floyd vs. Conklin.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3105—Carbonero, Adm'x., &c., vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
3115—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta vs. Kent.
3116—The People, &c., ex rel. Banta vs. Kneisel.
1393—Kiersted vs. Hennings.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
987½—Dayton, P'b. Adm'r, &c., vs. Johnson.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai.
1177½—Graham vs. Johnson et al.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
2429—Met. G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.
1775—Mer. and Man. Bank vs. Wheeler.
1777—Same vs. Same.
1819—Kelly vs. Boarey.
3188—Fowler vs. Benson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Company.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Spofford.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kiersted vs. O'Brien.
1554—Salmon, Ex'r., &c., vs. Leonard et al.
1128—Viele, by Guardian, vs. Dailing.
846—Viele vs. Darling.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R. Co.
794—Chemisher vs. Schuyler.

Nos.
1540—Williams vs. Sherman et al.
1218—First Nat. Bank of Montgomery, Ala., vs. Hill.
1220—Same vs. Same.
2558—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
109—Littell vs. Sanford.
992—Germania Bank vs. Shafer et al.
1069—Levy vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
2802—Levy vs. Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Insurance Co. of Miss.
2994—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
3028—Same vs. Same.
3053—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1805—Carnes vs. Piatt.
1221—Carpenter vs. Cushing.
1145—Cassidy vs. Begoden.
1889—Boiler vs. The Mayor, &c.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.
881—Lewis vs. Manhattan Glove Co.
339—Copeland vs. Ellsworth.

Nos.
647—Hagen et al. vs. Kupter.
1109—Cameron vs. Walker et al.
1121—Cahen vs. Schuster.
1129—Sun Print. & Pub. Ass'n vs. Tribune Ass'n.
1067—Berdell vs. Imp. & Traders' Bank.
1103—Hulin vs. Reeve.
829—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon vs. McClees.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
820—Howard vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
916—Ryall, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kennedy.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
2110—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.
656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
1970—McParlan, g'd'n, &c., vs. McParlan et al.
404—Hemberg vs. Ismay.
1048—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.
872½—Behrens et al. vs. McNulty.
1096—Glauberg vs. Farley et al.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
2000—Irvin et al., Ex'rs, &c., vs. Cooper.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on.—No. 13.—No Day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Same Calendar as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned to Monday, June 21.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1442—Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1172—Somerindinger vs. De Peyster.
767—James vs. Jex et al.
768—Same vs. Same.
2037—Lannigan vs. New York Gas Co.
775—Taylor vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
1451—Tremeyer vs. Brennan.

Nos.
1498—Dufrom vs. McDonald.
1499—Mott vs. Consumers' Ice Co.
1500—Cutler vs. Herlich.
1501—Waterbury vs. Harrington.
1502—Howell vs. Howell.
1503—Same vs. Same.
1504—Doyle vs. New York and Harlem R. R. Co.
1505—Ridley, Adm'r, vs. Avenue C R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4902—Ross vs. Finan.
4120—Fleischauer vs. Oppenheimer.
4109—Kafka vs. Hart.
2071—Crow vs. Callahan et al.
2529—Sothern vs. Stearns.
1612—Lowy vs. Friedman et al.
1285—Marthaler vs. Frey et al.

Nos.
2714—Howes vs. Osmond.
2770—Quigg vs. Johnson.
4078—Russell vs. McKeage.
4115—Harris vs. Jacobowsky et al.
4127—Rice vs. Niggeschmidt.
2898—Bendall vs. Deutch.
2905—Demarest vs. Barlow, impleaded.
2906—Bills vs. Gross.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2609—Van Sine vs. Luhman.
2010—Same vs. Same.
2633—Douglas et al. vs. Strauss.
4277—M's & B's Bank vs. Kempf.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
2270—Devlin vs. Butler.
2413—Brown et al. vs. Roe.
2524—Clark vs. Keeting.
2544—Hughes vs. Farley.
2615—Franche vs. Witters.
1931—Pollens vs. Kohn.
3735—Hatch vs. Bemak.
2816—Schwab vs. Farley.
1963—Burkart vs. Hartog.
2410—Collins vs. Lane.

Nos.
2487—Clarkson et al. vs. Kitsell.
2488—Sproson et al. vs. Kitsell.
2498—McCartee vs. Woods et al.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.
2583—Chadbourne vs. Coar et al.
2586—Kaufman vs. Birnbach.
2587—Adler vs. Helbig.
4008—Jessueu vs. Hernstein.
4102—Ruland vs. Kline.
4198—Monks vs. Miller.
4242—Cornell et al. vs. Danenhauer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
2784—Agar vs. Sormanbois et al.
4382—Bird vs. Wenck.
4162—Brown et al. vs. Adams, impleaded.
3414—Alart vs. Spalding.
3041—Same vs. Same.
3494—Cox vs. Bassford.
4224—Damrosch vs. Goodspeed.
4270—Pearce et al. vs. Drescher.
4287—Bank of N. America vs. Griswold.
4268—Cooper vs. Taylor et al.
2789—Randall vs. Halliday.
3933—Seabury et al. vs. Dickinson et al.
1109—Cullen vs. Winant.

Nos.
569—Gawtry et al. vs. Silk M. Co. College Point.
4571—Same vs. Same.
4247—Brummer vs. Freedman.
3858—Davenport et al. vs. Woodworth.
3569—Wright et al. vs. Reilly.
4318—Thacker vs. Green.
4068—Schaurwald vs. Donnelly.
4325—Stevenson vs. Rathburn et al.
4350—Green et al. vs. Velondios.
4351—Wilken vs. Underhill et al.
4243—Wise vs. Mangan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2732—Ehlers vs. Zimmerman.
2774—Burns vs. Phillips.
3726—Wronkow et al. vs. Cameron Coal Co.
2815—Davis vs. Sherpfield.
2830—Osborne vs. Morrissey.
1105½—Fitzgerald vs. Brummer.
2010—Delamater et al. vs. Burrows.
2014—Wier vs. Olsloski.
2486—Benedict & B. Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
2596—Powers vs. Collins.
2602—Mayer vs. Law.
2668—Bellion vs. Swift et al.
2675—Boehm vs. Grube.
2739—Polye vs. Sheehy et al.
2776—Hartmann vs. Jackson.
2779—Wright vs. Arledter et al.
3584—Woodward & P. Mfg. Co. vs. Loomis.
3756—Lewis et al. vs. Bemak.
3977—Herrick et al. vs. Laffin et al.
4052—Levy vs. Jardine et al.
4355—Straube vs. Bauer.
1156—The Graphic Co. vs. Prall et al.
1902—Gumfert vs. Strouse et al.
3083—Shepherd vs. Moore et al.
4320—Taylor vs. Falk et al.
2839—Venable vs. Richey et al.

Nos.
2844—Morrow et al. vs. Baudman.
2845—McLoughlin vs. Crummins et al.
2848—Schellman vs. Reinhardt.
2854—Neisser vs. Hanson.
2855—Van Beuren et al. vs Doering.
2856—Untermeyer vs. Hauk.
2857—Wehrlin et al. vs. Schmitz.
28[illegible]—Hippelsheimer vs. Michaels.
2861—Rogers et al. vs. Delaney.
2863—Pickardt vs. Baxter et al.
2864—Boise et al. vs. Roodel.
2867—Lauterbach vs. Block.
2868—Hopkins vs. Cameron.
2870—Harrison et al. vs. Nicoll et al.
2873—Breen et al. vs. Farley et al.
2876—Leonhardt vs. Martin.
2877—White vs. Cooley et al.
2878—Boylan vs. Herr et al.
2888—Hall vs. Remington S. M. Co.
2889—Ritterband vs. Brown.
2891—Graham vs. Rennet.
2892—Laverty vs. King et al.
2894—Birdsall vs. Alder.
2895—Schwartz vs. Westheimer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Rosengarten, Harris Simon, robbery.
Charles R. Thompson, forgery.
Peter Richards, Arthur Brown, burglary.
John Hughes, burglary.
John Somner, Nicholas Briggs grand larceny.
Thomas Markey, Thomas Hill, Henry Meyers, and Isaac White, grand larceny.
Charles Otto, Philip Reilly, false pretenses.
Charles Voss, indecent exposure.
Henry Massey, violation gambling laws.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The only business of public interest transacted by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, besides offering a reward of $2,500 for the capture of the burglar who shot Mr. Schute, was the reference of the following communication from the Mayor to the Committee on Education and Truant Home:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the provisions of the charter, I hereby appoint as members of the Board of Education George C. Bennett, in the place of George C. Bennett; Felix Campbell, in the place of Felix Campbell; John Y. Culver, in the place of John Y. Culver; William M. Cole, in place of William M. Cole; Charles A. Kane, in place of J. J. Fitzgibbon; S. B. Faron, in the place of L. B. Faron; William P. Libby, in place of W. P. Libby; Daniel Maujer, in the place of Daniel Maujer; James R. Sparrow, in the place of William Martin; A. B. Richardson, in the place of A. B. Richardson; Nelson J. Gates, in the place of George W. Smith; William E. Sprague, in the place of William E. Sprague; John Williams, in the place of John Williams; W. Schwartzwalder, in the place of W. Schwartzwalder; Ernst W. Fisher, in the place of De Hart Bergen; James Clyne, in the place of Thomas Kinsella; R. W. Heuntly, in the place of A. B. Martin.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange, was held yesterday at 10:30 o'clock A. M., President B. W. Floyd in the chair. Mr. P. A. Kent was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. S. S. Caril. Messrs. S. D. Harrison, Archibald Baxter, William L. Boyd, E. W. Coleman, and John H. Boynton were elected as the Arbitration Committee for the ensuing year. Mr. William R. Foster, Jr., was elected counsel for the Board of Managers. The President appointed the following standing committees, which were unanimously approved: Committee on Trade—Messrs. W. H. Phillips, H. E. Hicks, L. Hazeltine, A. S. Roe, and Frederick Meissner. Committee on Information and Statistics—Messrs. F. H. Parker, E. R. Livermore, David Bingham, L. Roberts, and Asa Stevens. Committee on Flour—Messrs. W. S. Bracken, W. E. Treadwell, Consider Parish, R. B. Livermore, and Wells Finch. Committee on Distilled Spirits—Edgar P. Hill, Robert A. Tait, Isaac Bristow, W. S. Miller, and F. B. Howell. Committee on Petroleum—Josiah Macy, Jr.; Otto Arens, C. F. Schramme, W. J. Ives, and Thomas C. Bushnell. The board adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The following delegates from the New-York Produce Exchange to the National Board of Trade will leave for Philadelphia this afternoon at 5 o'clock: Messrs. L. J. M. Stark, Franklin Edson, Frederick Meissner, William H. Phillips, James W. McCulloh, Forrest H. Parker, Edward Hincken, Calvin B. Lockwood, and Charles R. Hickox.

A MISSOURI LOVE LETTER.

HOW SHE WANTED HIM TO COME, AND HOW SHE DIDN'T CARE IF HE DIDN'T COME.

The Hamilton (Mo.) *News* gives the following as a true copy of a veritable letter written by a maiden in that State:

May the 22, ——, Mo.—Dear love it tis with Much pleaser that i take my pen in my hand to Drop you aflew linds in order to let you No that i am well and hope that when those flew bad liends Coms to hand they will fined you the Same. well, jon henri, i want to No what is the resen you hant ben oup. if you Dont want to Com all you hav to Do is to write and let me No and i wont write eny More. but i would like to See you and telle you my Minde. i hav looked for you every sunday, but i Dont think i will look eny more till i See you a couming, and thene i wont. well, jon h uri, if you Dont want to Com, all you hav to Do is to Say So, and thet will Bee anouff for me. i Dont want to run after eny wone. well, jon henri, this is my last if you Dont write or Com. now you can Do just as you plese, and i will Do as i can. but i will never forget you as long as i hav breth, and i will Dance arowned your gorave when you lye cold in the erth. Now jon henri, you can just Do as you think Best, not as i Cer. I would like to See you—that is if you want to See me—and if you Dont want to Se me i will Not take onn abowut it.

the world is wilde, the See is Deep,
my love for you i will allways keep.

well, jon henri, i will quitt writen Now, and remember that this is my last if you Dont write or Com rite away. if you Dont want to Com you Can Stay at home if you want to, annd if you Dont want to you Can go where you plese, but I want you to ancer this as soon as you get this, if you plese, and tell me your miued. derect to Jackson, Mo.

now you may remember what i hav told you in this letter, for i mean what i Say, ened if you Dont Beleav it you will fined my words true. i must quit for this time by asken you to write soon.

SARAH ——.

to Mr. jon henri ——.
good by for this Time.

EARTHQUAKES ON THE LOYALTY ISLANDS.

The following information comes from a missionary on Lifu, one of the Loyalty Islands:

"We have passed through the hurricane season with comparatively quiet weather, no storm of any consequence, when on Sunday night last, (March 28,) at 10:45 o'clock, we were all aroused and alarmed by a very sharp earthquake, such a one as we had never felt before. It lasted some time. We had several slighter ones during the night. The next day we had occasional shocks, some rather sharp. The next night we had only a slight one, so we hoped they were over, when on Tuesday evening, March 30, we were visited by a frightful earthquake which frightened us all. It did not last so long as the others, but it was much more severe. Part of the walls in the nursery (lath and plaster) came down with a crash. Many parts of the wall were cracked, and we got such a fright that we removed to a new native hut, where we feel more comfortable than in the shaky house. To-day, April 1, we had sad news from Rev. Mr. Sleigh's side of the island. After the earthquake on Saturday night, a great tidal wave swept away three villages. We are not sure how many lives are lost. A trader from there tells us twenty-four, and others so much injured, bruised, &c., that they also may die. Our church, which was well built at Wido Bay, by the French, is badly crushed at one end. We have counted thirty-two earthquakes since Sunday, the 28th of March. Numbers of the drowned were children; their fathers were absent from home at their plantations. The sudden in-rush of the sea cleared out stone walls. All fires were put out. It was pitch dark; mothers groped about in vain for their babes. There was great distress; men and women were drowned, although the natives are such excellent swimmers. The poor people on this side of the island, where Rev. Mr. Sleigh resides, have lost everything."

EARTHQUAKES IN ASIA MINOR.

The *Levant Herald* of the 19th says that the earthquakes experienced in various parts of Asia Minor on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of May were more severely fatal than the accounts hitherto received justified it in supposing. "According to the Broussa official journal," adds the *Levant Herald*, "the destruction of life and property in some of the inland divisions of the Province was considerable. The village of Sheikli, in the district of Kara-Hissar, had, out of 320 houses, 200 leveled with the ground, and 100 so much shattered as to become uninhabitable. Thirty-one persons were killed outright in this village, and seventeen more or less injured. At Tchoril, 285 dwellings were destroyed out of 300; 130 people were killed and 170 wounded. Other villages, not mentioned by the Turkish journal, suffered in proportion. The town of Kutahia was severely visited, but, happily, the earthquake was there not accompanied by any loss of life. The total number of lives lost in the different localities where the shocks proved destructive is not yet officially known."

PRIVATE EXPRESSMEN OUTWITTED.

The Hartford *Courant* says that a Mr. Reiker, of Norwalk, and a few others, who had commutation tickets on the New-York and New-Haven division of the consolidated railroad have made a profitable thing of them by conducting a private express business, making daily trips to and from New-York to points on the line of the road as far as Bridgeport, and carrying for regular customers small wares in carpet-bags and packages. As the cost of transportation was very slight, under commuting rates, the profits of the enterprise furnished a respectable income. Finally, the practice was discovered, and the officers of the road gave orders not to allow the parties to continue the business excepting under the regular rates for express carriers. When the orders were carried out a few weeks ago Mr. Reiker, through counsel, applied to Judge Carpenter of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and, on an *ex parte* hearing, a temporary injunction was granted against the railroad company forbidding it to obstruct Mr. Reiker in his entrance to the cars carrying baggage like other passengers. Thereupon Mr. Reiker proceeded to enter upon his speculation again, but was told by the agents of the company, when he made his appearance, that he could not carry with him into the cars anything he had with him, as baggage, which he was carrying for hire, and his efforts to resume failed. His next step was to proceed against the company, and he moved for an attachment against the road for contempt of court, and the motion was heard before Judge Carpenter in the Superior Court-room, in Hartford, on Saturday. Judge Carpenter decided that it was not a violation of the injunction for the company to refuse to carry Mr. Reiker and baggage which he was paid for carrying.

FOREIGN ART SALES.

At the sale of drawings and water-colors by Gustave Doré, high prices were obtained. Among the items were "The Hobgoblins," and "Sheep Grazing in the Bois de Boulogne," 1,380 francs each; "The Neophyte," 1,500 francs; "The Great Derby," 1,800 francs; "The Fairies," and "The Marseillaise," 1,850 francs each; "The Return from the Derby," 1,860 francs; "The Erection of the Cross," and "Jesus Bearing His Cross," 1,900 francs each. Recently was sold the private collection of paintings and drawings (602 in number) of the late *Père* Corot. Seventy were knocked down at a total value of 195,425 francs. His "Dante et Virgile aux Enfers" fetched 15,000 francs; his "Etang de Ville-d'Avray," 9,500 francs; and "Au lac Némi," 5,800 francs. At the sale of the collection of M. Couvreur, the well-known art-dealer, recently deceased, a series of bas-reliefs in white marble were put up at 80,000 francs, and ran up to 100,000 francs. They were executed by Lombardi, for Alphonse d'Este, husband of the notorious Lucretia Borgia, and originally decorated the inside of a belvedere of the Sassuolo Palace, over the residence of the Dukes of Modena.

THE CROPS OF GEORGIA.

The report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia, for the month of May shows that cotton is five per cent. short in acreage as compared with last year, and that the preparation of the soil is one per cent. inferior, but four and one-quarter per cent. more fertilizers have been used. The Commissioner puts the crop as it stood on the 15th ult., at three per cent. below the average. The acreage in corn is seven per cent. greater than last year, with an increase in the use of fertilizers of six per cent. The acreage in wheat was increased fourteen per cent., more fertilizers were used on it, and the general condition of the crop is put down at one per cent. above an average. There is also an increase in oats, clover, sugar-cane, sorghum, ground peas, melons, and rice. The fruits are below an average, and so are the garden products. The number of sheep is less, owing to the ravages of the dogs, and the pork prospect is two per cent. less, owing to the ravages of the cholera in many sections of the State. The report concludes with the statement that eighty-three and one-third per cent. of the corn that the State is now consuming is home-raised.

COTTON CONVENTION.

A congress of men representing the cotton growing States of the Union will assemble at Raleigh, N. C., on the 13th of July next. Hon. D. E. Butler, of Georgia, is the President of the body and all agricultural societies and State or co-operative Granges are invited to send delegates and take part in the proceedings. The leading question will be the production and transportation of cotton and other Southern products, but there will be side or auxiliary matters brought up and discussed of a most interesting character.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Shares	Stock	Price
800	West. Union	74⅝
1700	do	74¾
400	do. c.	74¾
700	do	74⅝
400	do. s3.	74⅝
100	Pac. R. R. of Mo.	50
200	St. L. & Kan. C.	8
600	do	8¼
400	Pacific Mail	32¼
200	do	32⅜
400	do	32½
300	do	32⅝
500	do	32¾
300	do. b3.	32⅞
1500	do	33
300	do	32¾
200	Lake Shore	64⅝
500	do	64½
1300	do	64⅜
1300	do. s3.	64¼
700	do. b3.	64⅜
4900	do	64¼
300	do	64⅜
2200	do	64½
200	do	64⅜
200	do. s3.	64¼
100	do	64⅛
100	do. s3.	64⅛
1800	do	64¼
3700	do	64⅛
500	Erie Railway	17
600	do. c.	17
100	do. c.	16⅞
500	do	16⅞
100	do. s3.	16¾
35	do	16½
500	do	16¼
900	Rock Island	102¼
200	Union Pacific. s3.	74¼
800	do	74½
100	do	74¼
500	do	74
600	do	74⅛
300	do. c.	74⅛
200	do	74¼
100	do. b3.	74½
500	do	74⅜
400	do	74¼
600	do	74⅛
10	do	74½
600	do	74
300	do. b3.	74
200	St. Paul	29¼
1100	do	29½
200	do	29⅝
1600	do	29¾
400	do	29⅞
200	do	29¾
500	North-western	36½
300	do	36⅝
1100	do	36¾
700	do	36⅞
300	do	36¾
600	do	36⅝
600	do	36½
300	do	36⅝
300	do	36¾
400	do. s3.	36⅝
500	do	36½
100	do. s3.	36⅜
100	do	36⅜
500	North-west. Pref.	48¾
100	do. b10.	48¾
600	Ohio & Miss. c.	23½
200	do	23½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	118⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	118½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	121
$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	125
10,000	U.S.5s.'81,R.	117⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s. '81, R. b.c.	117½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$2,000	Ga. 7s. G. Bds.	94
2,000	Mo. 6s, '75	102¾
3,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St. J. iss.,'87s.	103
6,000	Va. 6s, Def.	8¾
10,000	S. C. 6s,N.non-Fund. b. c.	6
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	110
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	110¾
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	108
1,000	do. b.c.	108½
6,000	Mor. & Es. con.	102½
1,000	N.J. South. 1st.	28
10,000	Har. 1st 7s, R.	110
10,000	C. P. G. bds. b.c.	105
1,000	C. P. 1st, S.J.B.	92⅝
5,000	C. P. 1st, C. & O. B. b.c. b3.	94
4,000	W. Pac. bds.	97½
3,000	U. Pac. 1st.	103⅞
5,000	U. Pac. S. F.	92
1,000	St. L.&I.M. 1st.	90
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st.	80
1,000	L., B. & M. 1st.	52
5,000	C., C.& I.C. 1st.	48¼
1,000	do	48
1,000	G. W. 1st, '88.	78½
2,000	M. South. S.F.	106
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 b.c.	103
10	Metropolitan Bk.	134
5	D. & H. Canal. b.c.	119⅞
100	A. & P. Tel. b.c. b3.	24
100	West. Union. b.c.	74⅝
1200	do	74½
50	do	74¾
900	do	74¼
600	do	74⅝
300	do. s3.	74½
2000	do	74½
100	do. b3.	74⅝
5	Adams Express	100¼
600	Erie R'way. b.c. s3.	16¾
600	do	16¾
500	do. s60.	16⅛
1100	do. b3.	16⅞
100	do	16⅞
200	P.M.S.S.Co. b.c. b3.	32⅞
900	do	32⅞
1200	do	32¾
100	do	32⅝
2300	do. s3.	32½
100	do. s3.	32⅝
100	do	32¾
500	do	32⅝
1100	do	32½
100	do. b60.	32½
400	do. s3.	32½
200	do. s10.	32½
100	do. b10.	32½
400	do	32½
100	N.Y.Cen.& H. b.c.	104
200	Ill. Cen. b.c. s3.	100¼
100	New-Jersey. b.c.	130
100	do	130½
100	N. J. Cen. b. c.	108¾
50	do	109
100	do. s3.	108
525	do	108
100	do. s30.	107¼
400	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	64⅛
700	do. s3.	64⅛
100	do. s5.	64
1000	do. s3.	64
700	do	64⅛
900	do	64¼
1100	do	64⅛
700	do. s3.	64
800	do. c.	63⅞
1100	do	63⅞
400	do	63¾
6100	do	63⅞
50	do	64
1000	do	63⅞
500	do. c.	63¾
4800	do	63¾
200	do. s3.	63⅝
1000	do. b3.	63¾
300	Chi. & R. I.	102¼
100	do. s3.	102⅛
100	do	102
200	do. b3.	102⅛
200	do	102⅛
100	do. b10.	102⅛
700	U. Pac. b. c. s3.	73¾
100	do	73⅞
300	do	74
400	do. b3.	74
500	do	74¼
500	do	74½
400	do	74⅜
200	do	74¼
100	do	74⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. b.c.	36⅜
100	do. s3.	36⅝
100	do. c.	36⅝
400	do	36⅝
100	do	36½
100	do	36⅝
200	do	36¾
100	do. b3.	36¾
400	do	36⅞
100	Chi. & N.W.Pf. b.c.	48⅞
200	do	49
100	do. b10.	49
300	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	30
100	do	30⅛
400	do. s3.	30
100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf. b.c.	53½
30	Del., L. & W. b. c.	118
200	do	117¾
100	St. L., K. C.&N.Pf. b. c.	38
10	N.Y.,N.H.& H. b.c.	142
100	Atl. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	14½
100	Kan. Pac. b. c.	18
300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	23⅜
200	do. c.	23⅜
22	do	23
100	do	23½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price
$1,000	U. S. Coup. 5s, '81	118
20	Hanover Bank	95
500	Western Union	74⅝
600	do	74¾
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	80¼
200	Pacific Mail	32⅝
200	do	32¾
1100	do	32⅞
500	do. b3.	33
400	do. s3.	32⅞
300	Erie Railway	16⅞
100	Michigan Central	66
200	Union Pacific	74⅛
200	do	74¼
500	do. s3.	74⅛
100	do. b3.	74¼
100	Rock Island	102
100	Del. Lac. & W.	117½
600	Ohio and Miss.	23½
200	do	23¾
100	Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	50
10	do	49½
200	Atlantic & Pac.	14½
1700	Lake Shore	63¾
100	do. b10.	63¾
200	do. b3.	63⅝
3100	do. s3.	63⅝
3300	do	63⅝
100	do. b3.	63⅝
900	do	63¾
2500	do	63⅞
100	do. s3.	63⅞
800	do. s3.	63¾
100	do	63¾
100	New-Jersey Cen.	107¾
200	do	107⅝
200	North-west'n. b3.	36⅞
100	do	36¾
200	do	36⅞
600	do	37
700	do	37¼
1500	do	37⅛
300	do	37⅛
100	do	37¼
100	North-west'n Pf.	48¾
100	do	49

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$50,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, N.	123⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	125⅛
$10,000	U. S. Currency 6s	122½
6,000	U. S. 5s, C. '81 b. c.	118⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$500	Mor. & Essex 2d b. c.	108½
10,000	U. Pac. 1st	103⅞
1,000	Har. 1st 7s, c	109⅞
1,000	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	80
4,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st. La C. D.	91
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st Consol. b. c.	75
5,000	C. P. 1st,S.J.B.	92⅝
2,000	B., H. & E. 1st	25¼
3,000	N. J. C. 1st, n.	112
9,000	Erie 1st. b. c.	102¼
6,000	Erie 3d. b. c.	95
5,000	N. Mo. 1st.	91
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	80¾
20	do. b. c.	81¾
47	do	80¼
100	do. s3.	80⅛
15	do	80⅞
100	U. S. Ex. b. c.	44½
50	do	44¾
400	W. U. Tel. b. c.	74¾
100	do. s20.	74½
100	do. s3.	74⅝
300	do. b3.	74¾
2900	do	74¾
500	do. s3.	74¾
600	Erie Railway. b.c.	16⅞
1000	do	17
100	do. b3.	17
300	do	16⅞
100	N. J. Cen. b.c. b60.	107¾
83	do	108
200	D., L. & W. r. c. s3.	117½
800	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	23¾
20	Morris & Es. b. c.	99½
200	do	100
20	Reno R. Es. 2d Pf.	59
1700	Pacific Mail. b.c.	33
1100	do. b3.	33
100	do. b3.	33⅛
1700	do	33¼
1600	do. s3.	33¼
6100	do	33⅜
500	do	33¼
600	do. s3.	33⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	103¾
15	do	104
100	Clev.& Pitts Gt'd.	88⅞
150	do	89
100	L. S.& M.S. b.c. b3.	63¾
100	do	63¾
900	do	63⅞
100	do. s3.	63⅞
1600	do. b3.	64
400	do	63⅞
900	do. s3.	63¾
500	do. s3.	63⅝
500	do. s5.	63⅝
1000	do	63¾
100	C., M. & St P. b.c.	30¼
200	do	30⅝
100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf. b.c.	54
200	U. Pacific. b. c.	74¼
200	do	74⅜
300	do. b8.	74⅜
1100	do	74⅜
600	do	74¼
600	C. & N. W. b. c.	37⅜
1200	do	37⅜
100	do. s3.	37¼
1700	do	37¼
100	do. s4.	37¼
300	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	49¾
100	do	49⅝
100	Illinois Central	100½
100	do. b. c.	100½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price
$1,000	Brook. 6s W.L.	105
8	Del. & Hudson	119¾
100	Quicksilver	16¼
500	Western Union	74¾
100	do. s3.	74⅝
300	do	74¾
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	80½
1100	Pacific Mail	33⅛
100	do	33¼
200	Erie Railway	16⅞
300	do. b3.	16⅞
30	Fort Wayne	99½
170	Morris & Essex	100
100	C., C. & I. C.	4½
600	Lake Shore	63⅞
200	do. b3.	64
100	do. b3.	63⅞
700	do. s3.	63¾
1000	do	63¾
100	Union Pacific	74⅛
1400	do	74
100	Illinois Central	100½
200	North-western	37⅜
500	do	37¼
100	do	37¼
500	do	37¼
100	North-west. Pf.	48⅝
100	N. J. Central	107¾

MONDAY, June 14—P. M.

The week opened with an improved feeling in Stock Exchange circles and a firm undertone marked the course of business. There was an entire absence of unfavorable rumors, if we except one report emanating from Philadelphia, to the effect that the strike in the coal regions might prevent the Reading Railroad Company from paying the usual quarterly dividend. Late in the day a dispatch was received stating that, in case of a resumption of business, the President considered the Company able to make up for its losses in less than a month. The probability of an early cessation of hostilities between the trunk lines has certainly induced a more hopeful feeling, and started a buying movement which had the effect of advancing several stocks to-day. Prominent among these were St. Paul, Chicago and North-western, and Pacific Mail. The first-named opened at 29¼, and closed at an advance of 1⅜ ℔ cent., the last sales having been at 30⅝. The purchases were based on the change in the administration of the company, which inspires a more confident feeling among holders in regard to the property in the future, especially as telegrams from the West state that, even in the present condition of business, the company is earning net a large amount in excess of its bonded interest. St. Paul preferred sold at 53½@54, against 52 at the close on Saturday. Pacific Mail opened a fraction lower, but later advanced from 32¼ to 33⅜, with the latter quotation current in the final dealings. North-western common ranged between 36⅜ and 37⅜; the preferred rose from 48¾ to 49¾, but closed at 48@48¼. New-Jersey Central dropped to 107⅝, and Illinois Central to 100¼, while Delaware, Lackawana and Western advanced to 117¾. Lake Shore opened strong at 64½@64⅝, but later fell off 1 ℔ cent., selling finally at 63¾. Union Pacific ranged between 73¼ and 74½, closing at 74⅛. Rock Island, Western Union, New-York Central, Erie, and Ohio and Mississippi were steady within a comparatively narrow range of fluctuations. Wells-Fargo Express advanced to 81 at the opening, but subsequently touched 80⅛.

The money market worked with extreme ease throughout the day, the supply of capital now being so abundant that it goes begging for employment. Call loans were done at 2½@1½ ℔ cent., with large offerings at the latter quotation late in the day. There is no change in discounts, and prime names are quickly taken at 3½ to 5 ℔ cent.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £154,000 by the Bank of England on balance. Money in the open market at London is easy, and the dispatches predict a reduction in the minimum rate of discount for bank bills on Thursday. Consols and American securities were firm and closed as follows: Consols for money 93⅛@93¼; do. account, 93¼@93 5-16; old 1865s 106½@106⅝; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 104½, and new 5s, 103¼@103½. Erie sold at 14¼@14½, the carrying rate for the stock being reported at 3d. The sterling exchange market was firm on the basis of $4 87¼@$4 87½ for 60 days, and $4 90 net for demand bills. The nominal asking rates were $4 88@$4 91. Gold declined early in the day from 116¾ to 116½, but the lower range of the price stimulated fresh purchases and a recovery ensued, the market closing at 116¾. The Treasury payments on account of the sixteenth call showed a marked decrease as compared with Saturday, but large amounts may be presented any day for redemption. Cash gold was in free supply, and holders paid 1@2 ℔ cent. to have balances carried.

Government bonds were strong, with a good demand both at the boards and over the counter, and prices were well supported. Railroad mortgages were quiet and firm, particularly for the Pacific and Erie issues. State bonds were dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

Gold receipts	$2,427,694 55
Gold payments	1,483,759 23
Gold balances	46,248,135 68
Currency receipts	761,619 72
Currency payments	749,530 40
Currency balances	47,683,797 58
Customs	416,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 14.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118	118
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	125	125⅛
American Gold	116¾	116¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87	$4 87
New-York Central	104	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102	102⅛
Pacific Mail	32⅝	33¼
St. Paul Common	29¼	30⅝
St. Paul Preferred	52	54
Western Union	74½	74¾
Union Pacific	73⅛	74⅛
Lake Shore	64	63¾
Wabash and Toledo	9⅜	9¼
North-western Common	36½	37¼
North-western Preferred	48¾	48¼
Delaware and Lackawana	117¼	117½
New-Jersey Central	108¼	107⅝
Panama	131	131
Erie	16¾	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	23¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4½
Harlem	135	135

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104	103¾	215
Erie	17	16¾	7,100
Lake Shore	64⅝	63⅝	61,700
North-western	37⅜	36½	17,000
North-western Preferred	49¾	48¼	1,800
Rock Island	102¼	102	1,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30⅝	29¼	5,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	54	53½	200
Pittsburg	88⅞	88⅞	100
Delaware, Lack. and West.	117¾	117½	730
New-Jersey Central	108¾	107⅝	1,063
Michigan Central	66	66	100
Illinois Central	100½	100¼	500
Union Pacific	74½	73¾	14,500
N. J. R. R.	130½	130	200
C., C. and Ind. Central	4½	4½	100
Morris and Essex	100	100	200
Kansas Pacific	18	18	100
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23⅜	2,500
Missouri Pacific	50	50	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	14½	14½	300
Western Union	74¾	74½	13,700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	24	24	100
Pacific Mail	33⅜	32¼	29,600
Quicksilver	16¼	16	100
St. L., K. C. & N.	8¼	8	100
St. L., K. C. & N. Preferred	38	38	800
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	81	80⅛	673
United States Express	44½	44½	150
Total sales			160,728

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅜	122¾	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	123⅞	124
6s, 1881, r.	120⅝	120⅞	5-20s, 1867, r.	126⅞	121⅛
6s, 1881, c.	125¾	126	5-20s, 1867, c.	125	125¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	118	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	120⅞	121¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	118	118¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	124½	125
5-20s, 1864, r.	118½	118¾	10-40s, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1864, c.	118¾	119	10-40s, c.	119	119¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	120½	121	5s, 1881, r.	117½	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅜	122¾	5s, 1881, c.	118	118⅛
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120⅝	120¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $31,600 for interest and $829,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$31,202,000
Gold balances	1,734,238
Currency balances	2,030,301

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$86,131,953
Currency balances	4,106,343
Gold exchanges	9,350,205
Gold balances	943,956

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund'd.	28
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.is.	12
Ark. 7s, Memp.& L.R.	12
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B&NO	12
Ark. 7s, M.O.& R.Riv.	12
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	12
California 7s	117
Connecticut 6s	108
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	93
Indiana 5s	102
Illinois coup. 6s, '75	102¼
Illinois coup. 6s. '79	102¼
Illinois War Loan	102¼
Kentucky 6s	102⅝
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	105½
Michigan 6s, '83	106
Michigan 7s, '90	108
Mo. 6s, due in '75	102½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102¼
Fund. Bds., due '94-5	102½
L B., due '81 to '91 in	102¾
Han. & St. J., due '75	102½
Han. & St. J., due '76	102⅝
N. Y. Reg. Bty. Ln.	105
N. Y. Coup. Bty. Ln.	108½
N. Y. 6s, Gold, r., '87	121
N. Y. 6s, Gold, c., '87	121
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20½
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	20½
N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	51
N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	51
N.C., N.C.R.c.o.J&J.	38
N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O.	38
N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	12
N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	11½
N. C. 6s, n. bs., J.&J.	11
N.C. 6s, n. bs., A.&O.	10½
N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 1.	4
N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 2.	3½
N. C. 6s, Sp. T., cl. 3.	3½
Ohio 6s, '75	102
Ohio 6s, '81	105
Ohio 6s, '86	108
Rhode Island 6s	106
South Carolina 6s	34
S. C. 6s, J. & J.	34
S. C. 6s, A. & O.	33½
S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	33½
S.C.6s. L.C., '89, J.&J.	33
S.C.6s, L.C., '89, A&O.	33
S. C. 7s of '88	34¼
S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	5¾
Tennessee 6s, old	48½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	48
Tenn. 6s, new, n. s.	49¼
Virginia 6s, old	37½
Va. 6s, new bds., '66	37
Va. 6s, new bds., '67	37
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	65⅜
Va. 6s, x mat'd. coup.	58¼
Va. 6s, Consol, 2d s.	45
Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	8½
Dis. of C. 3 65s, 1924	73⅝

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	110½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st	25⅛
B., C. R.& M. 1st. 7s.	30
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	40
Ches. & Ohio Ex C.	34¼
Chicago & Alton 1st.	112
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	112
C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st.	116
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	109¾
C. R. R. of N. J. 1st.	111⅛
C. R. R. of N. J. 1st C.	106
C.R.R.of N.J.C.Conv.	106½
Am. D. & Im. Bds.	101½
M.&S.P.1st L.C.D.	90¼
M. & S.P.1st I.& M.D.	80
M. & S. P. 1st Con.	74¼
M. & S. P. 2d	80½
Chic. & N. W. S. F'd.	104
Chic. & N.W.C.bds.	94
Chic.&N.W.Ext.bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	100½
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs.	75
Gal. & Chic. Exten.	107
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	96½
Chicago & Mil. 1st	98½
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s, S.F.	106
Del., Lack. & W. 1s	111
Morris & Essex 1st.	110¾
Morris & Essex 2d	108⅜
Mor. & Es. Constr'n.	100
Mor. & Es. 1st, C.G'd.	102¼
Erie 1st, Extended	101
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	97¼
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	94½
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	91
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	91
Long Dock bonds	97¼
Han.& St.Jo.8s, Con.	82½
Dub.&Sioux City 1st.	103½
Ind., Bloom.& W.1st.	28
Ind., Bloom.& W. 2d.	7
Mich.South.7 ℔ ct.2d.	106⅝
M.S.N.I.S.F.7 ℔ ct.	105⅛
Clev. & Tol. N. bds.	103½
C., P. & A., old bds.	104½
C., P. & A., new bds.	103
D., M. & Tol. bds.	102
Buf. & Erie, new bds.	103
Buf. & State Line 7s.	102
Kal. & W. P., 1st.	86¼
Lake Shore Div. bds.	100
L. S. Con. Reg'd 1st.	98½
M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902	103
M. C., 1st 8s, '82 S.F.	110
N. Y. & N. H., 6s	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102½
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	98½
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	98½
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	111
Harlem 1st 7s, C.	109¾
Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	109¾
O. & M. Con. S. F.	98⅜
Ohio & Miss. Con.	96
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	75
O. & M. 1st Sp'd div.	80
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	105
Cen. Pac. San J. Bch.	92⅝
C. P.Cal.&Oregon 1st.	93⅞
C. P. State Aid bds.	109
Western Pacific bds.	97¼
Union Pacific 1st.	103⅞
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97⅜
Union Pacific S. F.	92
S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.	79½
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	94½
P. of Mo. 1st Car. B.	72
Pacific of Mo. 2d	80
Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	103
Pitts., Ft. W.&C. 1st.	112½
Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d.	107
Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d.	101
C. & P. Con. S. F.	104¾
C., C. & I. 1st	48¼
Rome, W.& Og. C. 1st.	92
St. L. & I. M. 1st	88
Alt. & T. H. 1st	104¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	90½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	72
B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	93
Tol., Peo.&W., W. D.	50
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	80
T.&W.1st, St.L. Div.	55
Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	35
Gt. Western 1st, '88.	78½
Gt. Western 2d, '93.	55
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	50
Laf., Bl'n & Miss 1st,	50

And the following for City Bank shares:

Butchers & Drovers	135
Central National	100
Chemical	1600
City	300
Continental	101
Corn Exchange	135
First National	200
Fourth National	100½
Fulton	156
Gold Exchange	117
Hanover	92
Imp'rs and Traders	202½
Irving	130
Manhattan	151
Mercantile	108
Merchants	126¼
Merchants Excha'ge	104
Nassau	100
New-York	134
North America	102½
People's	140
Phenix	101½
Tradesmen's	146¼
Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JUNE 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	106⅞	107¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131½	131⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅛	50¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52⅝	52¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	29¾	29⅞
Northern Central Railroad	30	31
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	104	..

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
$657,000 DUE 1895,
ISSUED FOR RENEWALS AND IMPROVEMENTS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON, AT OPTION OF HOLDER, FOR SALE BY
NETTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 14, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	83	Tar, bbls	10
Flour, bbls	15,400	Oat-meal, bags	800
Meal, bbls	64	Hops, bales	6
Wheat, bushels	104,958	Oil-cake, pks	1,500
Corn, bushels	28,300	Beef, pks	5
Oats, bushels	105,958	Cut-meats, pks	106
Barley, bushels	600	Lard, tcs	210
Grass-seed, bags	160	Butter, pks	1,982
Beans, bbls	264	Cheese, pks	5,389
C. S. Oil, bbls	50	Sumac, bags	80
Copper, bbls	130	Sugar, bbls	561
Copper, cakes	356	Syrup, bbls	10
Cotton, bales	4,201	Starch, pks	350
Dried Fruit, pks	23	Stearine, pks	10
Eggs, bbls	946	Skins, bales	27
Hides, No.	2,434	Spelter, pcs	2,415
Hides, bales	636	Tow, bales	34
Moss, bales	8	Tea, pks	7
Lead, pigs	1,377	Tallow, pks	18
Leather, sides	4,205	Tobacco, hhds	662
Pea-nuts, bags	370	Tobacco, pks	1,327
Resin, bbls	1,009	Wool, bales	875
Spirits Turp. bbls	46	Whisky, bbls	385

ASHES—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal since our last, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $7 75@$8 ℔ 100 ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Selections of stock, wanted to keep up assortments, have been moderately sought after on the basis of about previous quotations, but, apart from this demand, very little inquiry has been noted for supplies. Through the auction rooms considerable quantities are being closed out at very irregular figures for other than seasonable styles of work. Finishing goods are in light request at former rates.

BRICKS—The demand is on a more liberal scale, with values quoted generally about as before. Supplies of most kinds ample. Pale exceptionally depressed and irregular, having been sold down to $2, but subsequently reacting. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale at $2 50@$2 75; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7@$8; Up-river, $6@$6 75; Long Island, $6 50; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56, ℔ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ℔ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been quoted generally weak as to price, including Adamantine at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℔ ℔., but trade has been very light in most kinds, wholly in a jobbing way.

COAL—Shows a fair degree of animation in the leading instances, with a comparatively firm market noted. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ℔ ton.

COCOA—Has been dull at old figures, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—A very quiet market has been noted for invoices, with prices ruling essentially as before. The stock of Rio in first hands here this evening is 29,177 bags. The jobbing trade is rather tamer. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ℔ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¼c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@22c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Singapore, 21c.@23c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c. ℔ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Has been in moderately active request for early delivery, mostly for shipment, and has been quoted ⅛c. ℔ ℔. higher, favored by the more encouraging advices from Liverpool. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,481 bales, (of which 631 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 1,050 bales to shippers and 431 bales to spinners....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active at an advance of ¼c. ℔ ℔., stimulated by the favorable reports from Liverpool, closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bales, (of which 8,300 bales were on Saturday evening, and 15,700 bales were to-day,) with 4,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; July, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; August, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; September, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; October, 15c.@15 1-32c.; November, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; December, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; January, 15c.@15 1-16c.; February, 15 3-16c.@15¼c.; March, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; April, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; May at 15¾c.@15 13-16c. ℔ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,201 bales, including 1,495 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,450 bales, against 2,657 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 4,727 bales, against 3,993 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,407,058 bales, against 3,689,976 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 24,344 bales; to the Continent, 6,124 bales. Stock in New-York, 132,374 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 266,443 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅜	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Fair	17½	17¼	17½	17½

FISH—The inquiry for supplies has been fair in the jobbing line on the basis of our quotations, but the market otherwise has been comparatively dull. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 ℔ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ℔ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$9 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 37½c.@40c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Dutch Herring at 85c. ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been quoted 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. higher, with a more confident demand noted, mainly on export account, and on the basis of $5 10@$5 25 for lines of fair to very good shipping Extras, here and to arrive. The medium and better grades have been offered with less urgency, and have been also quoted steadier, on a moderate inquiry. The general market closes stronger in view of the buoyancy in Wheat. The sales since our last have been 19,800 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 60; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5, chiefly $4 65@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25, from store and delivered; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 85; City Mills Extra at $5 30@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 25, mainly $5 10@$5 20; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 85; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 25@$6, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping Extras, partly City Mill product, at current quotations....Southern Flour has been rather more sought after, and quoted steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,470 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$4 90 for Superfine; $5@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and unsettled....Rye Flour has been in fair request at from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active, within the range of from $3 65@$4 20 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 2,900 bbls., of which were 1,500 bbls. Golden Ear on private terms; also 200 bbls. sour Yellow Western at $2 82½ ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in much more demand and quoted strong at $2 25; sales, 20,000 bxs. on private terms. Market otherwise quiet.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more freely dealt in, mainly by export buyers and for early delivery, and prices, though quite variable during the day, closed fully 2c. a bushel higher than the final quotations of Saturday. Winter Wheat has been quoted also about 2c. a bushel dearer, on light offerings, chiefly business, though a better inquiry was noted, checking for Red and Amber Western. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 327,000 bushels at $1 18½@$1 23½ for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 21½ for fair Minnesota, afloat, and closing with $1 23½ reported bid for choice, and up to $1 25@$1 26 asked; $1 17@$1 19 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (in which description the main transactions were reported,) closing firmly at $1 19 bid and $1 20 asked for strictly prime; $1 14½@$1 16 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing at the latter rate; $1 12@$1 22 for ungraded Spring; $1 35 for strictly choice Red Western, in store; $1 35 for good Amber do....For forward delivery, the demand has been less active and the bids have been 2c.@3c. a bushel under asking rates....New Corn has been in rather moderate request, opening with an advance of 2c.@3c. a bushel generally asked, but without much success, as to actual sales, and closing heavily at about Saturday's latest figures. The export inquiry has been comparatively light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at 80c.@85c. for steamer grades of new Mixed Western, closing at 83c.@84c. for best steamer, afloat; 85c.@88c. for fair to very choice sailing vessel grades of new do. do., the latter rate for very dry; 85c. for very good do. in store; 83c.@88c. for new Yellow Western, mostly at 85c. for fair, afloat; and 90c. for prime new White in store....Old Mixed Western, dull and nominal....Rye, quiet, but held rather more firmly; State quoted at $1....Barley, inactive and nominal, in the absence of stock....Barley Malt, quoted firm, with a moderate inquiry noted. Canada West quoted at $1 60@$1 75; new Western at $1 50@$1 60; four-rowed State at $1 50@$1 55, and two-rowed do. at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel....Canada Peas quoted nominally at $1 15, in bond, without further movements....Oats have been sparingly sought after, and again quoted lower, closing about steady at the modified figures for prime mixed Chicago, which attracted most attention from local buyers. Sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels at 68c.@71c. for inferior to prime, chiefly at 71c., for prime Chicago, afloat; 70c.@75c. for very poor to prime White Western; and 70c. for poor White Canada (musty) ℔ bushel....Feed has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way within the range of $21@$32 as extremes ℔ ton....Bale Hay has been salable and quoted firm, with shipping grades ranging 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 50c.@55c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in fair demand within the range of from 55c.@90c; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℔ 100 ℔.... The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 773,799 bushels Wheat, 1,351,804 bushels Corn, 37,840 bushels Rye, 1,163 bushels Barley, 266 656 bushels Malt, 13,879 bushels Peas, and 592,704 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock of Malt, with an increase in that of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and Peas in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,037,845 bushels, as against 2,839,800 bushels last Monday, and 1,102,804 bushels June 15, 1874.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted steady with Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.@12¼c. Domestic Cloth, 13c., but has been inactive; sales 200 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.

HEMP—Has been comparatively dull, since our last, at unchanged prices. We quote; Manila Hemp at 8c.@8½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅝c., gold, ℔ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ℔ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ℔ ton. Jute, 4c.@5½c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western 14½c.@15c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Have been moderately active at about late figures; sales 2,405 Mexican Kips, 1,528 Oaxaca, and 200 Matamoras, on private terms; 1,950 Montana at 18½c., cash, and 5,000 New-Orleans green-salted Kips, 25 ℔., on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER.—Laths have been in liberal supply and moderately active, with Eastern quoted at $1 50@$1 60, afloat, ℔ 1,000....Lime has been quoted about steady, with a fair inquiry noted, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25 and Lump at $1 50; State, $1@$1 35 ℔ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 85@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 30 ℔ bbl....Lumber has been rather more sought after, partly for export, but there has been nothing like general activity apparent. Bids have been ruling low, but values have been quoted about steady in most instances. Eastern Spruce weak and irregular. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$18, for lots to order, and $13 50@$15 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18 50@$25; White Pine Boards, $19@$25; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $34@$44; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$130, with extreme wide stock quoted higher; Spruce Pickets, $8@$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull in the invoice line, with values quoted wholly nominal. The jobbing movement has been slow and unsatisfactory. We quote: Porto Rico at 40c.@58c.; Barbados, 42c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@45c.; do. refining grades, (nominal,) 36c.@37c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal; St. Croix, 42c.@48c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 69c.@75c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been in comparatively slack request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@58c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 35c.@43c. for ordinary to prime ℔ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been sparingly sought after on the reduced basis of 26c. for hhds. and 29c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand, but quoted steady, within the range of from $1 75@$1 85 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Pale and Extra Pale at $4 75@$6 75 ℔ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive on the basis of $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been moderately sought after, with merchantable quoted at 32½c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 75 bbls at this rate; 50 bbls. do., from yard, at 32c.; and 50 bbls., New-York pkgs., at 33½c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and irregular at 6¼c.@6⅜c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9½c.@9¾c. in shipping order....Refined has been comparatively dull, with June deliveries quoted at 13c.@13¼c. ....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19c....Naphtha, 8¾c.@9c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 13c.@13⅛c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12⅞c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand for early delivery at comparatively steady prices. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 75@$19 90, mainly at $19 90; small lots Prime Mess at $18 75, and 80 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 50@$16....For forward delivery much lower prices have been made, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $19 70@$19 75, closing dull at $19 50; 1,500 bbls. do., August, at $19 70@$19 85, closing at $19 55....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with City quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅝c. ℔ ℔.... Cut-meats have been quoted strong at the recent improvement in prices of City, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 15 bxs. Rib Bellies, 11 ℔., at 11½c.; 12,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 to 11 ℔., at 11½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 9⅞c.; 1,000 Smoked do. at 10¾c.@11c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 13c.; and 1,000 Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c. We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 9⅞c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; Pickled Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@15c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11c.@11½c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12⅝c. ℔ ℔....Bacon has been neglected and nominal. City Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Western Short Clear (nominally) at 12c., and Western Long Clear, (nominally,) 11½c....Lard has been quoted lower, influenced, in good part, by unfavorable Western advices, on a comparatively slow movement for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13½c.@13 9-16c.; 245 tcs. City do. at 13c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 12⅝c.; 150 tcs. Refined for the West Indies, 12⅞c.@13c.; 200 tcs. do., for South America, reported at 13⅞c.@14c....And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 13½c.; 2,500 tcs. do., July, at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13½c.@13 9-16c.; 2,250 tcs. do., August, at 13 9-16@13¾c., closing at 13 9-16c.; and 250 tcs. do. September, at 13⅞c. ℔ ℔....Beef has been quoted about steady, on however, a light movement. We quote on the basis of $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10 50@$11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ℔ bbl. Sales, 75 bbls., in lots....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ℔ tierce. Sales, 100 tcs....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....Butter has been generally quoted firm as to prices of better qualities, which have been in demand, chiefly for local use. Market otherwise tame and irregular. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice; New Western at 16c.@26c. for ordinary to very choice, ℔ ℔. And old Butter nominally thus: firkins, tubs, and pails from 13c.@16c. for poor to good old State and near-by products; 10c.@13c. for ordinary to very good old Western....Cheese has been in fair request at full previous prices. We quote: New Cheese at 5c.@12½c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, and 4c.@11c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been in moderate supply and demand within the range of 18c.@20½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 18½c.@20c. for good to strictly choice marks, ℔ dozen.

RICE—Has been in comparatively limited demand, with Carolina fair ordinary to choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 50@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$3; and Patna, free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℔ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been quoted about steady, on a moderate demand, with Liverpool Ground at $1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@32c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, and nominal as to values. Crude quoted at 5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Clover has been quite nominal, on a very slow movement, even in a jobbing way, with Western, in lots, at 11c.@11½c.; State at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.... Rough Flax has been neglected, yet quoted at $1 85@$2, from car and store....Timothy at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock, and $2 60@$2 75 from cars and store.... Calcutta Linseed has been in less demand, and quoted at $1 90@$1 95, gold, ℔ 56 ℔....Rape-seed has been inactive at $3 25@$3 75....Canary-seed within the range of from $11@$12.

SOAP—Has been selling to a moderate extent, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The jobbing business has been limited at steady rates; invoices have been neglected; Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 36½c.@37½c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@17¾c.; White Pepper, 25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet. Holders have been firm in their views. The demand, however, has been limited. No important dealings transpired to-day. ....We quote for Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅛c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been firm and in fair request, with sales reported of equal to 112,000 ℔., at 8⅞c. for prime....Stearine continues inactive, with Western quoted at 15c.@15⅜c. for prime. Sales, 10,000 ℔s. very choice City, in hhds., at 16¼c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quite dull at former quotations.

WHALEBONE—Has been in demand and held with firmness, Arctic quoted at $1 15@$1 20, gold, and South Sea at $1@$1 05, gold, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at $1 20 ℔ gallon, indicating a steady market.

FREIGHTS—The berth-freight business was moderate to-day. The advanced prices claimed for Wheat and Corn operated against free export purchases, and tended to check the outward movement. Rates were quoted steady as a rule. The offerings of Cotton were more free at the current figures. Provision room was in demand at about previous quotations. In the chartering line a fair trade was reported, mostly in tonnage for Petroleum, with rates, however, showing rather less firmness. Vessels for Tobacco and Lumber were in request, but the bids were generally under the views of ship-owners, thus impeding negotiations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 3,250 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ℔ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ℔ bushel; and, by steam, 550 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 40s. ℔ ton, with Grain room quoted nominally at 8d.@8½d. ℔ bushel, and Cotton room at 5-16d. ℔ ℔., without further shipments reported since those mentioned in our last. And, by steam, from Cincinnati, via New-York, 250 tcs. Lard at 62½c. ℔ 100 ℔s. Also, a ship, 1,693 tons, and a British bark, 495 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For London, by steam, 48,000 bushels Wheat, mainly at 8d. ℔ bushel; 150 pkgs. Mdse. at 30s. ℔ ton measurement; 200 boxes Spermaceti at 35s.; 500 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ℔ ton, and 300 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 4½d. ℔ 280 ℔; also, a British bark, 341 tons, with Naval Stores, from Charleston, on private terms; and a British ship, 1,105 tons, with Guano, reported from Mejillones, (chartered there,) at 50s....For Hull, by steam, the 48,000 bushels Grain mentioned in our last, represented as having been engaged at 8½d.@9d. ℔ bushel....For Southampton, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 10d. ℔ bushel....For the United Kingdom, a bark, (about 500 tons,) with Naval Stores, from Charleston, at 4s.@6s.; another, 537 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, (chartered there,) at 60s.; another, 285 tons, with sugar, from Cheripe, (chartered there,) at 55s....For Belfast, an American brig, 354 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. ℔ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 330 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d., or, if direct, at 4s. 7½d.; and another, 379 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. do., at 4s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Grain tonnage quoted nominally here at 6s.@6s. 3d. ℔ quarter....For Antwerp or Bremen, a British ship, (to arrive from Liverpool, via Sydney, C. B.,) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 50 bales Cotton, at 5c. ℔ ℔.; 400 tcs. Lard, 100 bxs. Bacon, and 75 hhds. Tallow at 1.30 reichmarks; 10 tons, 20 bales, and 500 sides Leather at 2 60 reichmarks; 40 bales Furs at 80 marks, and 40 tcs. Honey at 13 marks....For Rotterdam, by steam, 8 tons Leather at 50s. ℔ ton....For the German Baltic direct, an American brig, 405 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ℔ bbl....For Santander, a British brig, 274 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ℔ bbl. and 1s. ℔ case....For Corfu, a British bark, 155 tons, hence, with about 5,500 cases Petroleum at 30c. ℔ case and £5 gratuity....For Oran, Algiers, some demand was noted for tonnage for Petroleum, in cases, from Philadelphia, and quoted nominally at 25c. ℔ case....For Genoa, Leghorn or Naples, a British bark, 481 tons, hence, with about 400 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, on private terms, quoted nominally at about 33s.@34s....For Trieste, an American bark, 327 tons, with Tobacco, from Richmond, reported at $3,500 and port charges....For Yokahama, an American bark, 573 tons, hence, with general cargo, mainly Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For St. Johns, Newfoundland, a British schooner, 128 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to about 38c.@40c. ℔ bbl....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, 313 tons, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar....For Aux Cayes and back to New-York, an American schooner, 146 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Trinidad, P. S., and back to Philadelphia, reported at $1,550....For New-York, a schooner, with Plaster, from Baddeck, reported at $2 15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 14, 1875.

On this forenoon trade in live stock generally opened fair on light arrivals, but before the markets closed business become very slow and trade closed weak. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 7c.@13¾c. ℔ ℔., weights 5 to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Beeves sold at 7½c.@14c. ℔ ℔., weights from 4¼ to 8½ cwt. From 54 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Grass and buttermilk-fed Calves sold at 4¾c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. Veals sold at 7¼c.@9c. ℔ ℔. Sheep sold generally in large lots at 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔. Lambs, in smaller lots, at 8½c.@11c. ℔ ℔. There were no live Hogs on sale; City Dressed were not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 58 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., with $10 off the lot, weight 7 cwt.; 58 coarse Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 118 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., with 50c. off ℔ head, weight 6½ cwt; 119 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 68 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 75 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; 31 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 15 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 45 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. strong. S. J. Clarke sold for self 18 still-fed Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 8 still-fed Illinois Bulls at 5c. ℔ ℔., live weight 1,000 ℔. ℔ head; 3 corn-fed Illinois Bulls at 5½c. ℔ ℔., live weight 1,700 ℔. ℔ head. Burchard & Merritt sold for T. C. Eastman 44 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Wilbour & Co. 32 choice Iowa Steers at 13c.@13½c. ℔ ℔., weight 8 cwt. 106 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7c. ℔ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 63 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 8½c. ℔ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., scant. T. Giles sold for self 109 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ℔ ℔., weights 7¾ to 9 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 66 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ℔ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 25 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 40 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ℔ ℔., weight 8 cwt. S. Moses sold for self 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 65 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 96 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ ℔., weight 8 cwt., strong; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., strong; held on sale, 81 Texan Steers. H. Rosenthal and D. Waixels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 85 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., with $1 off ℔ head; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 80 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 26 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 95 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., with 50c. off ℔ head, weight 6½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 1 grass-fed Pennsylvania Calf, weight 390 ℔., at 5c. ℔ ℔.; 3 grass-fed Pennsylvania Calves, weight 400 ℔., at 5½c. ℔ ℔.; 46 Pennsylvania Veals, weight 6 690 ℔., at 7¾c. ℔ ℔.; 2 Pennsylvania Veals, weight 300 ℔., at 9c. ℔ ℔.; 120 Sheep, weight 10,070 ℔., at 5½c. ℔ ℔.; 82 Sheep, weight 8,020 ℔., at $5 81¼ ℔ cwt.; 95 Sheep, weight 9,520 ℔., at 5⅞c. ℔ ℔.; 407 Sheep, weight 52,490 ℔., at 6c. ℔ ℔. These flocks were all quoted from Ohio. 129 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,630 ℔., at 8½c. ℔ ℔.; 55 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 3,080 ℔., at 8½c. ℔ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 32 State grass Calves, weight 4,860 ℔., at 4¾c. ℔ ℔.; 43 State grass Calves, weight 6,700 ℔., at 5c. ℔ ℔.; 9 buttermilk-fed State Calves, weight 1,110 ℔., at 5c. ℔ ℔.; 18 State buttermilk-fed Calves, weight 1,890 ℔., at 6c. ℔ ℔.; 64 Canada Calves, weight 8,190 ℔., at 6¼c. ℔ ℔.; 32 State Veals, weight 4,640 ℔., at 7⅛c. ℔ ℔.; 58 State Veals, weight 7,830 ℔., at 7¼c. ℔ ℔.; 207 State Veals, weight 29,360 ℔., at 7½c. ℔ ℔.; 221 State Sheep, weight 17,180 ℔., at 5½c. ℔ ℔.; 353 Sheep, weight 33,270 ℔., at 5¾c. ℔ ℔.; 49 Sheep, weight 4,550 ℔., at 5⅜c. ℔ ℔.; 111 Virginia Lambs, weight 6,930 ℔., at 9c. ℔ ℔.; 18 State Lambs, weight 950 ℔., at 9c. ℔ ℔.; 22 State Lambs, weight 1,130 ℔., at 9¼c. ℔ ℔.; 57 Kentucky Lambs, weight 3,230 ℔., at 9½c. ℔ ℔.; 68 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 3,900 ℔., at 10c. ℔ ℔.; 34 Canada Lambs, weight 2,170 ℔., at 10c. ℔ ℔.; 13 Canada Lambs, weight 840 ℔., at 10½c. ℔ ℔.; 3 State Lambs, weight 190 ℔., at 10½c. ℔ ℔.; 23 State Lambs, weight 1,420 ℔., at 11c. ℔ ℔. Also sold for week ending June 12, 1875, 4,083 Sheep and Lambs average ℔ head $6 37; 1,592 Veals and Calves, average ℔ head $11 12.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—P. Lerch held on sale 200 Sheep.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Dunn & Co. 205 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13½c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 94 Kentucky still-fed Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. H. & B. Westheimer sold for selves 69 corn-fed Texan Steers, at 10c. ℔ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 196 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔., weight 4¼ to 4½ cwt. S. H. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 43 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; C. Khan sold for Khan & Baker 48 Tennessee Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for H. Khan 17 Michigan Steers, fair quality, at 11¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 mixed Michigan and State Steers at 12c.@12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 80 Texan Steers, live weight 880 ℔. ℔ head, at 8c. ℔ ℔., 55 ℔. net. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of follows: Toffey & Sons sold 190 Cherokee Steers, direct from the plains, at 8¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6 cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 33 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℔ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 69 still-fed Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ℔ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; 54 corn-fed Texan Steers at 11c.@11½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 74 still-fed Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 coarse Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., with $1 off ℔ head. F. Samuels sold 90 coarse Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 84 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 105 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 87 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@14c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ to 8½ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 187 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,210 ℔., at 5½c. ℔ ℔.; 104 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,220 ℔., at 5⅝c. ℔ ℔.; 228 Kentucky Lambs, weight 12,900 ℔., at 8½c. ℔ ℔.; 271 Kentucky Lambs, weight 11,870 ℔., at 8⅜c. ℔ ℔.; 48 Kentucky Lambs, weight 2,890 ℔., at 9c. ℔ ℔. Kase & Sons sold 185 rough cull Kentucky Lambs, weight 93 ℔. ℔ head, at 5c. ℔ ℔.; 133 Canada Lambs, weight 53 ℔. ℔ head, at 10c. ℔ ℔. C. Khan sold 217 Kentucky Lambs, weight 54 ℔. ℔ head, at 8½c.@9c. ℔ ℔.; 200 Kentucky Sheep, weight 100 ℔. ℔ head, at 5½c. ℔ ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 26 Kentucky Lambs, weight 1,340 ℔., at 8c. ℔ ℔.; 238 Kentucky Lambs, weight 1,415 ℔., at 9c. ℔ ℔.; 128 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 7,500 ℔., at 9½c. ℔ ℔.; 121 Illinois Sheep, weight 10,030 ℔., at 5c. ℔ ℔.; 5 Illinois Sheep, weight 540 ℔., at 5½c. ℔ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending June 14, 1875: 3,422 head of horned Cattle, 11 Cows, 785 Veals and Calves, 23 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending June 12, 1875: 4,815 Sheep and Lambs, 12 Cows, 461 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,386 Sheep and Lambs, 14 Cows, 645 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending June 12, 1875: 14,474 Hogs, 652 Veals and Calves, 677 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,573 Hogs, 200 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending June 12, 1875: 5,431 head of horned Cattle, 37 Cows, 16,555 Sheep and Lambs, 12,441 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,163 Beeves, 17 Cows, 5,007 Sheep and Lambs, 5,819 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week, and prices a fraction higher; 2,600 head arrived, and sold at 7½c.@8¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8¾c. for a few choice; 6½c.@7¼c. for fair to good do.; and 5c.@6c. ℔ ℔. gross for common, as to quality. Sheep unchanged; 6,000 head sold at 4c.@6c. ℔ ℔., as to condition. Hogs rather lower; 4,000 head sold at $11@$11 50 ℔ 100 ℔. net.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,600 head; higher; Shippers, $6 30@$6 60. Bacon, $6 65@$6 90; Butchers, $7@$7 30. Cattle firm for natives; lower for Texans; fair native Steers, $5 80@$5 90; medium, $4 50@$5; good Texan Steers, $4@$4 50; choice, $4 75@$5 10; medium, $3@$3 50; common, $2 50@$2 75. Receipts, 1,400 head.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Cattle fairly active and steady at Saturday's prices. Receipts, 1,000 head. Sales range, Texans, $3 50@$4 25; natives, $5@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head. Sales poor to choice, $6 50@$7 35. No shipments of Cattle or Hogs reported.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Flour in fair demand and advanced; Spring Extras, $4 75; Superfine, $3 35@$3 50; Winter, $6 75. Wheat excited, higher, irregular; No. 1 Spring, $1 04; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 00¾; do., regular, $1 00½, spot; $1 01¾, July; $1 01½, August; No. 3 do., 96c.; Rejected, 87c. Corn buoyant, unsettled, higher; No. 2 Mixed, 68c., spot; 69¼c., July; 72½c., August; Rejected, 66½c. Oats in fair demand, and lower; No. 2, 58c., spot; 56½c., July; 41½c., August. Rye dull and lower at 95c. Barley—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 30 spot; $1 05 bid September. Pork dull, unsettled, lower at $19, spot; $19 05, July; $19 25, August. Lard dull, unsettled, and lower at $13 15, spot or June; $13 35@$13 40, August. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 11½c. Whisky, $1 17. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2¾c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 2⅞c.@3c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 23,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat active and higher at $1 02½, July; $1 02⅜, August. Corn firmer and higher at 68¾c., June; 69½c., July; 72½c., August. Oats quiet and steady at 58¼c., cash; 58c., June; 56⅝c., July; 41½c., August. Pork unchanged. Lard lower at $13 07½@$13 10, July; $13 35¼, August.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Flour quiet; steady; Howard street and Western Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; do. Extras, $5@$5 50; do. Family, $5 62@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extras, $5 25@$5 75; do. Rio brands, $6 75; do. Family, $8 25. Wheat quiet; steady; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 37; No. 2 do., $1 35; Mixed do., $1 31; No. 1 Western Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 31; Pennsylvania Red, $1 31; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 35; do. Amber, $1 37@$1 38; do. White, $1 30@$1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 16. Corn strong for Western; steady for Southern; Southern White, 87c.; do. Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Western Mixed, 83½c. Oats dull; Southern, 69c.@75c.; Western White, 68c.@69c.; do. Mixed, 67c. Rye dull at $1@$1 05. Hay quiet, but firmer; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$25. Provisions quiet and steady; Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats steady for order trade; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., loose; packed, 9c.@12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard dull and nominal; Refined, 15c. Butter quiet; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 19c.@21c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 6c.@6⅛c.; Refined, 12¾c.@13c. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16c.@18¾c.; jobbing at 16½c.@19½c. Whisky dull; nominally $1 20.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 08½; No. 2, $1 05; July, $1 04½; August, $1 04. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 58c. Corn firmer, scarce; No. 2 Mixed, cash, 68c.; July, 68½c. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley nominal, scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 15; No. 3 do., $1. Provisions dull; nominally easier. Pork, $19. Lard, 13¼c.@13¾c. Freights quiet and steady; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6½c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 81,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Receipt by lake—Flour, 26,100 bbls; Wheat, 423,000 bushels; Corn, 147,000 bushels; Oats, 95,000 bushels. Receipts by railroads—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Shipments by railroads—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to tidewater—Wheat, 202,000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels. To interior points—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels. In store—Wheat, 350,453 bushels; Corn, 105,325 bushels; Oats, 85,584 bushels; Malt, 47,720 bushels; total, 589,082 bushels. Flour steady; sales of 880 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat strong, and in fair demand; No. 2 Chicago held out of the market; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 1 hard Minnesota at $1 15, 7,800 bushels No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 04, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 17, and 1,200 bushels White Michigan at $1 28. Corn steady, and in moderate demand; sales of 35,000 bushels sample at 72c.@73c., and No. 2 held at 75c. Oats quiet; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western sold at 67c., and 9,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 67½c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet at $21. Lard quiet at 14½c. Highwines nominal. Canal Freights firm; 7c. for Wheat, 6¼c. for Corn, and 4¼c. for Oats, to New-York, tolls included.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—Corn firm at 88c.@94c. Flour dull and nominal; Superfine, $4 75; single Extra, $5; Double do., $5 25; Treble do., $5 50@$6 50; choice do., $6 75@$7. Oats firm at 75c.@76c. Bran firm at $1. Hay dull; prime, $23; choice, $26. Coffee dull and nominal; fair to prime cargoes, 17½c.@18½c., gold. Pork dull at $21 35. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams—Choice, 13c.@13½c.; ordinary, 11½c.@12½c. Lard dull; Refined, tierce, 14¾c.; keg, 15½c. Whisky dull; Louisiana rectified, $1 18@$1 19; Western, $1 22. Corn-meal dull at $4 40. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ premium. Sterling, $5 70; Gold, 1 16½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 14.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat higher; sales of 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17; now held at $1 18; 2 cars Hard Minnesota Club at $1 20; Extra White Michigan held at $1 35. Corn unchanged; sales of 1,600 bushels Low and High Mixed at 81c.@82c. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted, $32 for Unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27, ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York. Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—19,300 bushels Corn, 1,442,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—10,200 bushels Malt, 1,738,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady at 72c.@74c. Oats quiet and steady at 67c.@69c. Rye dull at $1 05@$1 10. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Pork lower; sales at $19 50, spot. Lard lower and in fair demand; Summer, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Winter, 13¼c.@13⅜c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c., delivered; Clear Sides, 11⅝c., delivered. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Whisky quiet; held at $1 15; no sales. Live Hogs steady and moderately active; common $6 60@$6 90; fair to medium, $7@$7 20; good to extra, $8 25@$8 40; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 680.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat higher; No. 2, Red Winter, $1 35½@$1 36, cash; $1 37¾, July. Corn easier for futures; more doing; No. 2 Mixed, 67c., cash; 66½c., seller last half of June. Oats lower to sell; 56c. bid, cash; 39c., August. Rye unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 18. Pork lower to sell, offered at $19 95, cash; $19 50 bid; sales at $20, June. Dry Salted Meats nominal. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, June 14.—Flour steady. Wheat 1c. better, closing quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25½; Amber Michigan, $1 25; July, $1 27¼; August, $1 27; No. 2 Red, $1 24; July, $1 25½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 23½. Corn quiet but firm; High Mixed, 74½c.; August, 77c.; Low Mixed, 72¾c.; no grade, 69½c.; damaged, 59c. Oats quiet; No. 2 and Michigan, 63c.; White, 66½c. Freights nominal and dull. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Wheat, 10 000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 20@$1 25. Corn firm at 72c.@75c. Oats firm at 68c.@69c. Rye dull at $1 10. Provisions quiet but firm; Pork, $20@$20 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Lard—Tierce, 15¼c.@15½c.; Kegs, 15¾c.@15.80c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging steady at 13¾c.@14c.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—Flour dull, drooping; sales at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat—Red, $1 12@$1 15; Amber, $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady; Ear, 65c.; Shelled, 68c.@70c. Oats, 65c.@66c. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 15c.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—No movement in Wheat. Rye steady; sales 2,500 bushels State, in store, at 96c. Corn firmer and improving in demand; sales, 4 cars Mixed Western at 83c. Barley inactive; sales, 1 car No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 15. Malt firm, with some sales on private terms. Oats quiet and dull at 69c.@73c., with sale of 1 car No. 1 Mixed State at 69c.

DETROIT, June 14.—Flour dull, drooping, at $6@$6 15. Wheat dull, drooping; Extra, $1 25; No. 1 White, $1 24; Amber Michigan, $1 21. Corn dull and drooping at 69c.@72c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 61¼c.@62c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c. Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 426 bales; gross, 639 bales; exports, coastwise, 522 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 58,614.

SAVANNAH, June 14.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 375 bales; exports, coastwise, 410 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 8,868 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 14.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 296 bales; exports, coastwise, 493 bales; stock, 7,349 bales.

MOBILE, June 14.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 64 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,004 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,939 bales.

GALVESTON, June 14.—Cotton weak and nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 21 bales; gross, 21 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,635 bales; sales, 720 bales; stock, 15,092 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93⅛@93¼. Erie Railway shares, 14½.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼; for the account, 93¼@93⅜; Erie Railway shares, 14½@14¾; do. preferred, 24.

Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 85c.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 14@14¼; do. preferred, 22.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £154,000. Erie Railway shares, 14¼.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 14½; do. preferred, 23.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Upland, 7 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 9-16d.; also sales of the same at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 7½d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—60s.@60s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Pork, 72s. 6d. for prime Mess.

3 P. M.—Of the sales to-day 6,7000 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 11-16 d.

LONDON, June 14.—Cotton—5:30 P. M. Produce—Tallow, 44s.@44s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 50s.@51s.; Linseed Cake, £10 10s. ℔ ton.

HAVANA, June 12.—Spanish gold, 199½@200. Exchange buoyant; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 74@76 premium; short sight do., 78@80 premium; 60 days', gold, 104@105 premium; short sight do., 106@107 premium; on London, 129@131 premium; on Paris, 105@106 premium.

AN AMERICAN BEQUEST TO OWENS COLLEGE.

The Manchester *Guardian* states that a very important and valuable benefaction has just fallen to Owens College from an unexpected quarter. During the past Winter one of the members of the Council of the college received a paragraph cut out of a New-York paper, announcing that one Mr. Charles Clifton had lately died suddenly in Jersey City, and, subject to some legacies of moderate amount, had left the residue of his property to the Mechanical Arts and Engineering Department of Owens College, Manchester. A copy of the will was procured at once, and it establishes the truth of the newspaper paragraph; but information also reached the college that, as might be expected, an attempt was being made by relatives of Mr. Clifton to set aside the will. Instant action was needed, and the Council, or certain leading members of it, (to whose energy and vigor the highest credit should be rendered,) decided, at some pecuniary risk to themselves, to send out a special representative armed with full powers to act on behalf of the college. At the suggestion of Mr. R. D. Darbishire, Mr. J. E. Wilkins, of the Northern Circuit, a gentleman who is familiar with America and its institutions, was promptly selected for the duty, and started on his errand at once. On his arrival he found that one of the brothers of the testator, a gentleman from Saddleworth, had been on the spot taking measures to support the interests of his family. The case was a difficult one, for the bequest to the college appeared at first sight unnatural, inasmuch as it passed over the three brothers and the sister of the deceased, and as there seemed no reason why Mr. Clifton should have selected an educational institution in a distant country as the object of his benefaction. There was this additional complication also, that shortly after he had made his will, in the latter part of 1872, and following upon the death of his wife a few months before, Mr. Clifton manifested symptoms of unsettled intellect, and remained in this condition to his death in October last. Under these circumstances it became of paramount importance to show that the bequest was not the whim of an eccentric fancy, but the product of a deliberate intention. Mr. Wilkins investigated and inquired until he discovered the adviser of the deceased gentleman in this matter, who proved to be a Sheffield gentleman named Slagg, lately resident in New-York, who had been the medium through whom Mr. Clifton obtained such information as he desired about our local college. Mr. Clifton, although not himself an engineer, had a strong bent for mechanical work, and no doubt out of a wish that his natural tastes had been developed in early life arose the desire to help those of similar inclinations in his native district. It was fortunate for the interests of all concerned that Mr. Clifton had selected for his executors two gentlemen of sterling integrity—Mr. Schofield and Mr. Smith—who were only anxious to act justly between the conflicting claimants. They had indeed used their influence with Mr. Clifton to induce him to leave substantial legacies to his immediate relatives, and believed that if his death had not unexpectedly occurred they would have carried their point. Such being clearly the case, a little concession on both sides was alone required to effect an amicable and fair settlement in perfect harmony with the wishes of the administrators of the will. The result of these negotiations is that the college has already received property valued between £12,000 and £13,000, and when the estate is fully realized a further large sum will be added. Steps are already being taken to effect a specific appropriation of the fund in accordance with the testator's wishes.

CROP PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH-WEST.

AN INCREASE IN THE AREA UNDER CULTIVATION—WHEAT, CORN, AND COTTON DOING WELL, AND AN ABUNDANT CROP EXPECTED — WHEAT PROSPECTS IN NEBRASKA GOOD—THE "GRASSHOPPER SCARE" NEARLY OVER.

The following summary of the crop prospects in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Nebraska are furnished by Messrs. McKillop, Sprague & Co., of Nos. 109 and 111 Worth street. The reports and estimates are all for the past week, and may be relied upon as accurate:

ARKANSAS.

Crawford County.—Crops in fair condition; wheat never finer; cotton backward; corn fine; prospects very good.

Saline County.—Area under cultivation greater than any year since 1862; condition and prospects good; wheat and oats above an average; cotton below.

Phillips County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton one-eighth less; in grain five-eighths more; corn crop will be double last year; wheat is being cut, and is good; cotton rather small. Laborers working well, and everything looks remarkably promising.

Poinsett County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton a little less than last year; in grain, largely increased. Condition of growing crops very good, and prospects fair for a good crop.

Carroll County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton much less than last year; in grain, at least double. Condition of growing crops good, except corn, which is late; prospects all good: wheat will be better than for a number of years past.

Sevier County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about same as last year; in grain, double. Growing crops in better condition than for five years past. There has been more improvement in farms and farming during the past twelve months than for four years past.

Boone County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, no increase from last year; in grain, a very large increase. Corn is late; wheat and oats good; cotton very good; fruit unprecedentedly good.

Marion County.—Area under cultivation increased about twenty per cent. Have had a late and wet Spring, but prospects are good. Last crop almost a failure. Wheat especially very fine. Slight damage to cotton from cut-worm in the Spring.

Lincoln County.—Area under cultivation increased about five per cent. Think this county will make 16,000 bales of cotton. Wheat and oats far above an average. This section is now enjoying more prosperity than any time since the war.

Mississippi County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about the same as last year; in grain about twenty-five per cent. increase. Condition and prospects of all growing crops good.

Craighead County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about the same as last year; in grain, increased about twenty-five per cent. Wheat is safe and an unusually large crop. Cotton somewhat hurt by cut-worm and lice, but will be a good stand. This county will probably yield 250,000 bushels of corn, 60,000 bushels of wheat, and 3,000 bales of cotton.

Sharp County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about ten per cent. less than last year; in grain, 100 per cent. more, and a large increase in fruit. Our people are working better than ever before, and prospects for crops never better.

Columbia County.—Area under cultivation about same as last year. The condition of the growing crops best for years. People working better this season than for years, and prospects good.

Little River County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about ten per cent. increase; in grain, about forty per cent., mostly in wheat. Condition of growing crops never better. Wheat will be harvested in a week, and is very fine. The prospect for corn is admirable.

Scott County.—Area under cultivation about twenty-five per cent. over last year. Condition of growing crops the best for years, and prospects for cotton and grain never better.

Union County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about same as last year; in grain, much larger. Growing crops in fine condition, and prospects better than for many years.

TEXAS.

Cameron County.—Area under cultivation about the same as last year. The condition of growing crops is excellent, and anticipate a fine crop of cotton and grain. Grapes are grown to a considerable extent, and the yield will be abundant.

Delta County.—Area under cultivation at least one-third in advance of last year. Wheat now ready to harvest and very fine. Prospects of cotton and all other crops never better.

Chambers County.—Area under cultivation double that of last year. Crops are nearly two weeks later than usual, but prospects are better than for many years.

Walker County.—Area under cultivation not greatly increased. Condition of the growing crops better than for the past ten years. The people are much encouraged.

Trinity County.—Area under cultivation not much increased. The aggregate is 60,000 acres, one-half of which is in cotton and one-third in grain. The condition of all growing crops is better than for several years past. More corn will be raised than for three years past.

Uvalde County.—Area under cultivation—in cotton not much increased; in grain doubled. Condition and prospects excellent.

Llano County.—Area under cultivation, say 65,000 acres, shows an increase on 1874 in all kinds of crops. The condition and prospects of all are good.

Harris County.—Area under cultivation not greatly increased. Conditions and prospects of all good.

Galveston County.—Area under cultivation slightly increased. Not much cotton grown in this county. The growing crops are in good condition, but late. Prospects generally are good. At the Cotton Exchange, in this city, (Galveston,) the estimate of the cotton crop of the State is same as last year, say 360,000 bales.

Matagorda County.—Area under cultivation about the same as last year. Growing crops are late, the season having been wet and cold; the crops, however, are in good condition now. The corn crop here will be abundant, and prospects for cotton are very good.

Erath County.—Area under cultivation about double last year, of which increase one-eighth is in cotton. The condition and prospects of all the crops are good, though the season is later than usual.

Montague County.—Area under cultivation about doubled. Increase in cotton about twelve per cent. The condition of the crops, except cotton, flattering. All crops, except cotton, are better by far than for three years past.

Travis County.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about the same as last year; in grain, about double. The Spring here is rather late, but the present prospects are the best in many years.

Bexar County—The area under cultivation has increased considerably. In cotton and corn the increase is about twenty-five per cent. The crops generally promise a rich and abundant harvest.

San Saba County.—Area under cultivation largely increased, the increase being more in cotton than in grain. The condition and prospects of all are good.

Presidio County.—Area under cultivation increased about one-third, the increase being chiefly in grain. The products of this county are barely sufficient to supply the military posts. Nothing is raised without irrigation.

LOUISIANA.

St. Charles Parish.—Area under cultivation about the same as heretofore. The cold Spring has damaged the rice, and chances are slim for a good crop. Sugar is promising, but very dry.

Rapides Parish.—Area under cultivation increased from last year in cotton very little; in grain about twenty-five per cent. Condition of growing crops better than any year since the war. Prospects exceedingly good. Planters are working on their own capital, and not borrowing as formerly.

Concordia Parish.—Area under cultivation increased: in cotton about fifty per cent. and in grain about double. Crops in better condition than any year since the war, and prospects never better.

West Feliciana Parish.—Area under cultivation about the same as last year. Condition and prospects of all crops very good.

West Baton Rouge Parish.—The overflow and the ice last Winter have reduced sugar cane planting, but about 1,100 acres have been planted in cane; about same in cotton, and some 4,500 in corn. All are in good condition and promising.

Union Parish.—Area under cultivation, compared with last year, in cotton a little less; in grain double, and in other products about the same. Condition and prospects fair.

Winn Parish.—Area under cultivation shows a small increase over last year. Condition of crops excellent and prospects better than any year since the war.

Jackson Parish.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about twenty-five per cent. less than last year; in fruit considerably more, and in corn not less than fifty per cent. more. Condition and prospects quite encouraging, except in Winter wheat, which has generally been destroyed by rust, but of this not much was sown.

Ouachita Parish.—Area under cultivation about the same as last year. The chief product of this parish is cotton, the condition of which is fine, and the prospects for a large harvest good.

Iberville Parish.—Area under cultivation—In cotton, about one-third less than usual, because of overflow in the cotton district; in corn, one-third more than usual planted. Sugar-cane has been injured by the heavy rains, and a large crop cannot be expected. Corn will be largely in excess of any previous year.

Point Coupee Parish.—Area under cultivation about the same as last year. The condition of cotton, grain, and cane is very fine, and the prospects of a large crop good.

Iberia Parish.—Area in cultivation double that of last year. Condition of crops very good, and prospects most encouraging. Planters anticipate an immense crop of sugar.

NEBRASKA.

Cass County.—Area under cultivation increased about ten per cent. over last year. Conditions of the crops A 1. In a few localities grasshoppers have done some damage, but no general destruction is apprehended, and prospects are very flattering.

Lancaster County.—Area under cultivation increased fully one-fourth. Flax is grown largely. The crops are the best ever seen in this county, and unless the grasshoppers arrive, the amount of grain raised here will be immense.

Dakota County.—Area under cultivation increased in grain twenty per cent. and in fruit five per cent. Condition and prospects very fine. No grasshoppers have appeared, and the crops are not injured in any way.

Saunders County.—Area under cultivation about 175,000 acres, mostly in wheat. Condition and prospects very fine. The grasshoppers are doing but little damage, and, unless others come, the evil will be trifling.

Fillmore County.—Area under cultivation is one-third larger than in any previous year. The season is later than usual, but the condition and prospects were never better. The grasshoppers are reported at work in the Missouri Valley, 100 miles east of this county, but there are none here now, and none are working this way.

Dodge County.—Area under cultivation is one-fourth larger than last year, the increase being chiefly in wheat. The condition and prospects generally were never better, and the crop is assured, if spared from grasshoppers. The latter up to this time have done no damage.

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FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

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*SCYTHIA..WED., June 23 | *RUSSIA...WED., June 30

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First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
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will sail from her Pier, No. 36 North River, for Glasgow and Belfast on WEDNESDAY NOON, June 16. For passage apply early. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MANHATTAN..........................June 22, at 3 P.M.
WISCONSIN..............................July 6, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE...................THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND...................THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A.M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA...............Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA..................Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.......................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta...........................20 00
First-class to Albany...20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
CLARIBEL..June 19
ANDES..July 9
FOR PORT AU PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and MARACAIBO:
ETNA...June 23
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ALPS...July —

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO......................Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK ....Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO............................Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
ILLINOIS........June 10 | INDIANA..............July 1
*KENILWORTH...June 17 | *ABBOTSFORD....July 8
PENNSYLVANIA...June 24 | OHIO..................July 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MAIN.............June 19 | ODER...............July 3
RHEIN............June 26 | NECKAR...........July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin.....................................60 gold.
Steerage...30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Wednesday, June 16.
CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL.
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON..June 16, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF TOKIO...July 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
GEORGIA, Capt. CURTIS..........THURSDAY, June 17
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED............TUESDAY, June 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th..6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th........6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th.......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 19th....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th....7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 20th......8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th......4:00 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day.
J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—The favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO', (by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, JR., DENTIST, HAS REMOVED from 23d st. to No. 26 West 35th st., where he will be pleased to see those requiring his professional services. Strangers are referred to the following professional gentlemen: Drs. Gilchrist, Worster, Ranneys, Janvrin, Howe, Gregory, Pierson, McGregor, Parsons, and Rev. Drs. Crosby, Hutton, Leonard, Crittenden, and Father Joslin. Moderate charges.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTISTRY!—Competition defied! D. WAIT, SR., at old stand, No. 45 East 28d st., near 4th av., makes good rubber and rose pearl sets at $10 and $12; gold and platina, $40; gold fillings, $2 upward; light and soft fillings, $1 and $2; extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth, when more than one. Call and examine.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE VERY LOW, TWO FINE, new, light, single harness; first-class, by a City maker; also, a light double harness in good order, at No. 148 East 59th st., second floor.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK PONY 14½ hands high; seven years old; perfectly kind in harness or saddle; warranted sound in every respect. Can be seen at the stable, No. 114 West 15th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, LAP DUSTERS, &c.—A complete Stock of Summer Goods. C. B. SMITH & Co., No. 40 Warren st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have just received one case of elegant

Paris Novelties

in SACQUES, TABLIERS, DOLMANS, and MANTLES, the first imported, which will be offered at extremely attractive prices.

20 cases of RICH, PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIEX and FAILLE SILKS, including a large assortment of Seal browns. A large invoice of FANCY SILKS, commencing at the exceedingly low price of $1 per yard upward.

BLACK SILKS, choice qualities, very best makes from $1 per yard upward.

They have largely replenished their

Popular Stocks of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., with the latest styles of seasonable and desirable textures.

They will also offer a large line of the latest PARIS and LYONS NOVELTIES in

DRESS GOODS,

prices largely reduced.

ON THE FOURTH AVENUE SECTION large additions have been made to their immense variety of DRESS FABRICS from 12 1-2c. per yard upward, to which they invite special attention.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 2?, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

[illegible]

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.
NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNED, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,
DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost, it is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OCEAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
OPEN JUNE 15.
CHARLES and WARREN LELAND,
Managers.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.
IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
NARRAGANSETT BAY,
RHODE ISLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Will open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport.
Address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a spur of Blue Ridge Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 100 guests; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

NIAGARA!!
MONTEAGLE HOUSE,
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York City. Boats every half hour from the Battery. Fine view of Bay and Narrows from all rooms on water side. Two cottages for families. For terms, address
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery, reasonable prices. References—J. M. Wentz & Co., No. 388 Broadway; Besson & Van Oiinda, No. 203 Chambers st.; N. H. Clemons, Ticket Agent, Erie Railway, foot Chambers st. C. H. & C. J. MURRAY, Proprietors.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty daily trains; fare, 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, bathing, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished rooms, with excellent table, $10 to $15. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison square, New-York.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND.—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Rail road; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL, COLD SPRING, LONG ISLAND.—Boats and bathing-houses free to guests; new house; new furniture; no musquitos; excellent hotel board at ordinary farm prices. J. BANVARD, Proprietor. Inquire on steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.
D. S. HAMMOND.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER Gap, Penn., will open June 10; fine location; central to all points of interest; first-class and cheapest at the Gap; terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 to $3 per day; inducements to parties for the season.
THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

BOARD IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS at PLEASANT HOME HOUSE, price $7 per week; carriages to and from boat and cars. For particulars, address DAVIS & CHICHESTER, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT NEWRY CORNER, five miles from Bethel Depot, Me.; good fishing; moderate terms; refer, by permission, to Charles T. Harbeck, No. 306 Lexington av. Address H. S. HASTINGS, Bethel, Me.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day. R. D. TUCKER.

LAIRD'S MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to Oct. 1. Terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, OPENS JUNE 1.—Central location; fine bathing beach; furnished in first-class style. HENRY HOWLAND, Manager. Late Howland's Hotel.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water. C. BIRDSALL.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S

ICE CREAM.

PRICE LIST:

To retailers and Church Fairs..........25c. per quart.
To families and boarding-houses taking four quarts or more.......................30c. per quart.
All under four quarts..........................35c. per quart.

Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steam-boats.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIBRARY OF 600 TO 700 VOLUMES STANDARD MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS; some rare, and all valuable and handsomely bound; for sale entire, or in lots. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, No. 46 East 21st st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order.
One of the above is a moon-face clock.
Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, well furnished, to gentleman and wife, with private table, on European plan, if desired; or to a party of gentlemen in same manner; location, Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts. Address A. E., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED SUITE—SECOND floor front room and dressing-room, can be separated, and with or without board; Summer prices; also single room; location near Grand Hotel; references exchanged. Address or apply No. 17 East 31st st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 101 WAVERLEY PLACE, FRONTING Washington square.—Several rooms, with uniformly good table; families and single gentlemen; location first-class, and low rates for season.

TO LET BY THE YEAR—A COOL, WELL-furnished bedroom, 18x20, fronting south, in Association Building, 23d st. and 4th av. Apply by letter to H. T. LEE, No 9 Pine st.

FIFTH AV.—ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, FOUR large, cool rooms, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, in the pleasantly situated double house No. 45 5th av.; Summer prices.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms to let, with board, to families and gentlemen; references.

THIRTEENTH ST., NO. 137.—SUITES FOR parties of single gentlemen or married couples; newly furnished; excellent table.

GRAMERCY PARK.—NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST.—elegantly furnished rooms, bath, &c., connecting on second floor; first-class board; superior reference.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with or without board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 13 PARK AV.
VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS TO LET, with board.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of rooms with or without board; references exchanged. No. 243 West 38th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, large third story and hall rooms, reasonable; references.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS to let with or without board; good table and good attendance; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A FRONT ROOM, AND hall room, third story, to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with Board at Summer prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN BLOOMFIELD.—GOOD SECOND story rooms, with excellent board, at moderate price, in a private family in Bloomfield, west end, pleasantly located on high ground; within five minutes' walk of depot. Address M. M., Post Office Box No. 19, Bloomfield.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY home for the season can secure good board at a farm-house; fine mountain view, rooms large, airy, in a healthy, pleasant location, shade, croquet, beautiful drives, near Hudson; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, berries, fruit. Address C. K., Box No. 220 Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a private residence in Orange County, two hours' ride from the City; healthy location; mountain air and scenery; horses and carriages on premises; terms moderate. Address Misses J. and R. HALLOCK, Woodbury Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, TWO AND three-quarter hours from New-York, by Housatonic Road; mountain air; beautiful scenery; boating and fishing; large rooms and good table; terms, $7 per week; references given. Address Mr. THOMAS, Newtown, Conn.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FORTY-five minutes from New-York; excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. REAL.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be had at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., near depot. Address C. F. SMITH. References—W. H. Popham, No. 51 Front st.; L. C. Popham, No. 3 West 23d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS DESIRING a comfortable home in the country in a farm house, pleasantly shaded, can address J. W., Box No. 237 Hudson, Columbia County, New-York.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—A WELL FURnished parlor, chamber, and good board in a private family may be secured by addressing Box No. 195 Jamaica Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School No. 38, on Clarke street, near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHAS. R. HOUSLEY,
FRANZ BRANIG,
S. G. COOK, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLEARY,
AUSTIN LEAKE,
Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.
Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION.
JERSEY CITY, June 10, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from June 1, 1875; interest payable semi-annually.

These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due during the year—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to
I. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation.
Or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of John C. Lloyd, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John C. Lloyd, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1875.
ju1-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES MAYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal—as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE,
je15-1aw3wTu* Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between PHILO LEWIS and JOHN M. THORP, under the firm name of PHILO LEWIS & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be settled at No. 164 Mulberry st., by Mr. PHILO LEWIS, who is alone authorized to collect accounts and sign for the firm in liquidation.
PHILO LEWIS,
JOHN M. THORP.
Witness—JOHN J. MANDEVILLE.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE known by the firm name of CHRISTENSEN & ARCTANDER is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Twenty-third Ward, New-York, June 10, 1875.
P. CHRISTENSEN, ARTHUR ARCTANDER.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.
THIS EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av., at 8 o'clock, private collection of OIL PAINTINGS. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF HARRIGAN AND HART, who will appear EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, in THE DONOVANS, LONDON COMIC SINGERS, and the MINIATURE 69TH, together with the ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE, in their astounding performance—their first appearance in this City.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.............................Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD. Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS. Change of programme every night. The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEODORE THOMAS'
Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra according to location.
PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS, $5.

TWO GRAND EXCURSIONS
of the
STANCH SEA-GOING STEAMER
NEVERSINK
down the Bay, to witness the two great

NEW-YORK CLUB, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16. | REGATTAS! REGATTAS! REGATTAS! | BROOKLYN CLUB, SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

☞ The saloon accommodations for ladies are unsurpassed.

Dinner and refreshments by Wm. H. Marshall, Esq. Tompkins' celebrated Brass and String Band.

Leave Market st., East River, 8:30 A. M.; Twenty-fourth st., North River, 9 A. M.; Franklin st., North River, 9:30 A. M.; Grand st., East River, 10:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, 10:45 A. M.

Tickets for one regatta...$1 00
Tickets for both regattas...1 50
A. R. SAMUELLS, Manager.

"PALETTE"
SUMMER NIGHT EXCURSION.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS has kindly accepted for himself and full orchestra, the invitation of the Palette Club, and will give at midnight, on board the PLYMOUTH ROCK, to the company, one of his unrivaled Summer-night concerts.

The boat will leave foot of 23d st., North River, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, sharp.

Members of the club can obtain tickets at the club rooms.

Of Mr. Clark Bell, President, No. 120 Broadway; Adolph Kohn, Treasurer, No. 30 Broad st.; H. F. Keidel, No. 112 5th av., or from any member of the Committee of Arrangements.

ROBINSON HALL. Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., $1.

Fifth week of the Great Sensation.
THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansante. La Vie de Gan-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The charming young actress Miss CHARLOTTE STANLEY in a new play, TOO LATE; or, KLEPTOMANIA, and the new comedy STAGE STRUCK. CHAS. YOUNG and his funny little men.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.
SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL AT LOEWEN PARK, corner 110th st. and 9th av.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission for non-members, (if introduced by a member,) $2 for gentleman and ladies.
A. GOEPEL, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.—COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—SUNDAY, June 13, Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. P. W. MOWRY, of Chester.

THURSDAY, June 17, Alumni meeting at 2 P. M. Address by H. C. BUGHMAN, C. E.

Address to Corps of Cadets by Col. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, THURSDAY EVENING, June 17.

June 18—Literary exercises..........................10 A. M.
Review and dress parade............................1 P. M.
Artillery drill and national salute...............2 P. M.
THEO. HYATT, President.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual commencement of the University will be held at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, 17th June, at 10:30 A. M.

Meeting of Alumni Association in the Chancellor's Room at 6 P. M.

Examination entrance on TUESDAY, 15th June, at the Chancellor's Room in the University, at 9:30 A. M.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY.... 5th June. | SATURDAY....12th June.
TUESDAY...... 8th June. | TUESDAY......15th June.
THURSDAY....10th June. | THURSDAY....17th June.
SATURDAY.......19th June.

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM.
JEROME PARK RACES,
June 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, and 19.

Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after the races; Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS

For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY.

From NEW-YORK to NEW-HAVEN, on TUESDAY, June 15, 1875, and return same day, the large, swift, and magnificent steamer MAGENTA; returning, reach New-York about 7 P. M. Hitchiff's celebrated band will furnish military and quadrille music. A rare opportunity is offered for visiting the Queen City of New-England and spending a day upon Long Island Sound on board one of the largest and finest steamers of the entire New-York fleet. This is the finest excursion offered this season. It will include the scenery on the East River and Long Island Sound. No better time of the year could be had for pleasure. Refreshments of all kinds on board at reasonable rates. Steamer leaves as follows: 23d st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.; Grand st., East River, 9:45 A. M.; 23d st., East River, 10 A. M.

Tickets for round trip, $1. Children, half price.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinée. PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each way at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach on TUESDAY, June 15, and THURSDAY, June 17, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M.; West 11th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M., and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn—Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 35c. Excursion tickets, 50c. Good refreshments on board.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA, Oriental, Excelsior, Englewood, Coll Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. Dr. E. WARE SYLVESTER, of Lyons, N. Y., will read a paper "On the Keeping of Peppermint Roots for Seed." All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, at 8 o'clock; JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., will read a paper on "The Old Stadt Huys of New-Amsterdam." ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK ON THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS Bank, No. 22,694, in the name of Louise Fast. The finder will please return the same to the bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.................Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. & MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30
LAST NIGHTS! 121ST TO 128TH TIMES!

BIG
BONANZA.

THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.
*,*FRIDAY JUNE 18, BENEFIT OF Mr. D. H. HARKINS

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, JUNE 14 AND 15, LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SEASON
and
LAST TWO NIGHTS
(the 179th and 180th)
of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

Although the success of this great play is UNABATED, its present run, which has no equal in the history of the American stage, cannot be extended beyond June 15, as the present season closes on that date.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Coggswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassidy, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

On TUESDAY EVENING, June 15, the closing night of the season and the 180th performance of THE TWO ORPHANS, the theatre will be magnificently decorated and an elegant souvenir programme, together with a bouquet of choice flowers will be presented to every lady in attendance.

The flowers and decorations used on this occasion will be furnished by H. A. Siebrecht & Co., 5th av. and 42d st.

The regular season for 1875-76 at this theatre will open on or about Oct. 1. The present GREAT STOCK COMPANY has been re-engaged for next season, and several important additions to its ranks have been made, of which due announcement will be given. The opening play will be an adaptation of the great Parisian success ROSE MICHEL, the exclusive right to which Messrs. Shook & Palmer have purchased from the AUTHOR.

, Seats for the closing performance of this season can now be purchased at the box-office.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16,
EXTRA PERFORMANCE, DRAMATIC AND OPERATIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. H. TISSINGTON, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1875,
A EXTRA GALA ENTERTAINMENT
for the
BENEFIT OF HENRY TISSINGTON,
Musical Director.

A host of New-York's favorite actors and actresses have kindly volunteered.

P. P.; Or, THE MAN AND THE TIGER. Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, the popular young actor, in his brilliant comedy part of SPLASHER.

A GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE, in which many eminent artists, vocal and instrumental will appear. Miss SOPHIE HEILBRON, MATILDA HOFFMAN, ALFRED WILKIE, Signor TAGLIAPETRA, Mr. W. WESTERVELT, MORT WOODCOCK, &c. RECITATIONS by CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr., and GUS PHILLIPS.

Fourth act of IL TROVATORE by celebrated artists, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

A MODEL OF A WIFE, in which Mr. F. B. WARDE will sustain his great comedy part of PYGMALION BONOFOI.

See programmes.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB RACE.

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 16,
JARRETT & PALMER'S superb steamer
☞ PLYMOUTH ROCK. ☜
TICKETS, (Round Trip,) $1.

, Leave pier foot of 23d st., North River, at 9:30, touching at Pier No. 28, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 o'clock. All the usual great musical attractions. Refreshments may be obtained on board.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK will round the stake-boat with the contestant yachts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

1775. GRAND CELEBRATION 1875.
of the Centennial Anniversary of the
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,
under the auspices of WARREN COUNCIL No. 85 O. U. A. M., THURSDAY, June 17, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses, vocal and instrumental music, and grand tableaus. Admission, 50 cents; tickets for sale at the principal hotels, and at the box office on the day of celebration.

THE WALKING MATCH—10 MILES,
FOR $500, BETWEEN
ED. MULLEN and James K. Hall's UNKNOWN, (Wilson Reid,) comes off on
WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 3:30 P. M.,
At DEERFOOT PARK, Brooklyn, Long Island.

MINNIE PALMER IN MAUD'S FAITH.—CONWAY'S THEATRE, Brooklyn, MONDAY, June 14. Box-office now open.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure, and even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash during this Month. Monthly installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. Box No. 3,567.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—PRIVATE FAMily leaving City will sell for immediate cash magnificent 7⅓-octave four round-cornered rosewood piano-forte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $275. Stool, cover, music-stand. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City. Box for piano.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or instalments, and for rent.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR $110; CHICKerings, Waters, Steinways, and others, but little used, at a great sacrifice for cash.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

$55.—A PIANO OF THE CELEBRATED R. Nunns, Clark & Co.'s make will be sold for $55. Apply at No. 315 East 29th st., first floor.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 18. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers; To represent Teachers seeking positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties. TWENTY years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Registrar's office in the school on the college green.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

WRITING, $3 MONTHLY; BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling. $5 each; backward persons and foreigners taught privately. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies qualified as Book-keepers and Cashiers.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

NEW-ENGLAND NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A Sea-side Music School, July 13 to Aug. 10. For circulars, address E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, No. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, PRIVATE TEACHER, wishes to give instruction in German to young ladies, or in English and German to children, during the Summer months; has no objection to travel with families; salary no object. Address Miss S. F., No. 1,238 Broadway.

TAMMANY REBELLION.

MR. WATERBURY'S FIGHT.

THE SOCIETY OF TAMMANY IN COURT—MR. WATERBURY IS CALLED UPON TO BE CENSURED, BUT DECLINES—HE PROCURES A WRIT OF CERTIORARI FROM THE SUPREME COURT STAYING THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM—COPIES OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS DEMANDED—GRAND SACHEM SCHELL AND MAYOR WICKHAM SERVED WITH THE ORDERS OF THE COURT—WHAT THE SACHEMS ARE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT.

The members of the Tammany Society Assembled in full force last night at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam, to see Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury publicly censured by Grand Sachem Augustus Schell for disclosing the secrets of the order. Everybody was disappointed, as Mr. Waterbury had made other arrangements and did not appear. Early in the day he made a complaint against the organization to Judge Noah Davis, presiding in the Supreme Court of the State, Part I., and obtained a writ of certiorari commanding the society to furnish him with excerpts of its constitution and by-laws, asked for by him some time ago and refused, and commanding the society to stay all proceedings against him until his demand has been acceded to.

A copy of the writ was served on Mr. Schell in the afternoon, and he absented himself from the meeting, as was averred, that it might proceed without coming in direct conflict with the court. Mr. Waterbury's friends were not to be thwarted in this way, and when the meeting was called to order by Sachem William H. Wickham, (the Mayor of the City,) Mr. John Y. Savage, in behalf of Mr. Waterbury, served the presiding officer with the original writ. It was then ordered to be read, and the meeting immediately adjourned. The writ sets forth that according to the complaint of Mr. Waterbury, the "Society of Tammany or Colombian Order," is a corporation created by chapter 115 of the laws of 1805, and that the act of incorporation is a public act; that the society possesses valuable real estate in the City and County of New-York, besides other property, and that it is thereby enabled to and does actually exercise a great and important influence and control in relation to matters affecting the government of the City, County, and State of New-York, and Mr. Waterbury, being a member of the society, is entitled to all the rights and privileges of such membership. A bill of impeachment was, on or about Feb. 1, 1875, preferred against him at the instigation of certain members, charging him with certain alleged offenses, for which it is claimed the society has power to punish him, and that impeachment is now pending. It is important, therefore, and essential to the preservation of the rights of the member impeached, that he should have copies of all those parts of the constitution and by-laws of the society "that relate to the impeachment, trial, and punishment of members, and also of all that relate to or bear upon the offenses alleged against him, that he may submit the same to counsel learned in the law and procure advice in relation to the action to be taken by him." On June 12, 1875, he demanded of Augustus Schell, Grand Sachem and presiding officer of the society, and of Joel O. Stevens, its Secretary, to be furnished with the copies of the constitution and by-laws required, but they severally refused to furnish him with the same or to allow him to take copies from the books and records. In order that speedy "justice" may be done to Mr. Waterbury, the court commands that immediately after the receipt of the writ the copies of the parts of the constitution and by-laws required be furnished to him, or that cause why they should not be furnished be shown to the court at a special term, to be held at the chambers of the court on June 18, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. It is then commanded that all proceedings by the society in the bill of impeachment against Mr. Waterbury be stopped until the mandate of the court is obeyed. After the adjournment of the society a council of Sachems was held, and on the adjournment of that meeting the reporters were informed that an answer would be made to the court on Friday next. The action of Mr. Waterbury last night is regarded as the commencement of a series of proceedings looking to a division of the Tammany Society property, which will be vigorously prosecuted if the society does not "let him alone."

A REVOLT ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT REDUCTION OF WAGES UPON DEMOCRATIC UNITY—A WIDESPREAD DISAFFECTION IN TAMMANY HALL.

The disaffection in the rank and file of the followers of Tammany Hall, occasioned by the recent action of Mayor Wickham and the heads of the departments in reducing the wages of the laborers, is extending hourly, and has now assumed such formidable proportions that John Kelly and his satellites have become thoroughly alarmed. In every Assembly District in the City the devoted followers of Tammany, the election-day workers, are raising their voices and expressing their indignation in the strongest terms. The leaders of the different districts have been waited on and plainly talked to on the subject, and, in view of the existing state of affairs, they enjoy anything but agreeable positions. They are taunted by their followers with having failed to obtain the positions promised them in return for their support. Depending on those promises the men who manipulate the ballot-boxes worked with a will to elect the Democratic candidates, and in return received, as they say, a few miserable laborers' places, while the fat offices have been bestowed on Wickham and his associates of the Manhattan Club. Even the wages paid for these poor places, however, were grudged the "Short-hairs," and the recent reduction of wages was the result. If they had supported the opposing candidates, the disgusted followers of Tammany say, they would not have been treated so shamefully as they have been by Wickham & Co. The rank and file, who, of course, are the ones to suffer by these reduced wages, are disposed to be unjust and blame alike every politician, from John Kelly down to the ward leaders, for the hardships imposed upon them. They will not be convinced that all their political leaders are not equally culpable, and the demoralization generally exhibited has filled the minds of the thoughtful politicians of the party with very great uneasiness. The laborers contend that even at $2 per day their work was such that they could do little more than support themselves and their families, while the rates fixed by Mayor Wickham and the heads of departments simply mean starvation. The workmen will listen to no explanations, but fiercely denounce their leaders and threaten dire vengeance on election day. The ward politicians, as might be expected, are in a deplorable quandary, and hasten to purge themselves by stating that the reductions were agreed upon by the Mayor and Commissioners entirely of their own motion and without consultation with the leaders of the party. The dissatisfied voters, however, refuse to be convinced, and openly avow their hostility to the rule of John Kelly. So general and alarming is the prevailing dissatisfaction that the situation is looked upon as critical, and the Sachems have thought it necessary to hold councils of war. It was at first thought that the disaffection among Tammany's faithful and obedient followers could never have been occasioned simply by the action of the heads of the departments toward the laborers, and it was broadly asserted that the trouble in many of the districts was fomented by some of the leaders who had grown disloyal to the government of "Honest" John. Accordingly, each of the District Committees has been notified to attend at the wigwam, in succession, and give an account of the discipline in their respective districts. Already some four or five District Committees have been before the General Committee, and from their statements it has been found that the magnitude of the demoralization has been by no means exaggerated. The ward leaders are powerless to pacify the rank and file, and predict a disastrous defeat next election. They lay all the blame on Wickham and the heads of departments, and those who were opposed to the nomination of the man whom John Kelly in open convention boldly proclaimed his candidate assert that they knew all along that disastrous consequences would result from the election of a "Swallow-tailed Mayor," who could have no sympathy with the working classes. If reductions were to be made in the City's expenses, they say why not begin with those who are now revelling in fat salaries, and not further impoverish the already poverty-stricken laborers. It is stated on good authority that several of the most powerful district leaders of Tammany are in full sympathy with the laborers, and will be found in the ranks of Tammany's opponents on election day. This has come to the ears of John Kelly and his advisers, and the utmost efforts are being made to bridge over the difficulty and restore harmony in the camp of the followers. This is impossible, however, in view of the present state of affairs. Nothing but a restoration of the original rate of pay to the laborers will restore the rank and file to their loyalty; and this, it is said, not even the power of Kelly can compass. Mayor Wickham and the heads of the departments have, it is said, acted from interested motives in ordering the reduction alluded to, and will not recede one step from the position taken. This being the case, with the rank and file in open revolt, the ward leaders opposed to the policy of the Municipal authorities, and John Kelly unable to control or harmonize the discordant factions, the "split" is fast assuming formidable proportions and will doubtless cause serious trouble to Tammany at election time.

CREEDMOOR.

MILITARY PRACTICE AT THE TARGETS BY DETACHMENTS FROM THE EIGHTH, NINTH, AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS — THE NEXT PRACTICE MATCH TO TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY.

The season of military target practice under the new system opened at Creedmoor yesterday and was not a success in respect to its general results. Two companies from each regiment in the Third Brigade, excepting the Seventh Regiment, had been ordered to proceed to the range yesterday. In response to the order the Eighth Regiment turned out Companies C and F, comprising a total of eighty-two officers and men; the Ninth Regiment, Company A, consisting of forty-two men and three officers, and the Fifty-fifth Regiment, thirty-four officers and men, representing companies A, B, and G of that command, forming a total of 161 officers and men. Each batallion was accompanied by the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Major D. D. Wylie, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Third Brigade, exercised a general supervision over the whole. The ranges covered were 100 and 150 yards, 300 and 400 yards, and 200 and 500 yards, which were divided into three classes in the order named. Each marksman was allowed two sighting and five scoring shots at each distance, and those making scores of twenty-five out of a possible fifty points in the first class were considered sufficiently qualified to contest in the second class, and, subsequently, on compliance with the same conditions, in the third class. At the short ranges the men made very good scores, but as this had involved the discharge of fourteen shots, the record at the 300 and 400 yards ranges was quite inferior, and at the close of the practice at 500 yards it was found that only ten men had qualified to shoot at 200 yards distance, which had been left for the last contest, in accordance with the instructions of Col. Wingate, Inspector General of Rifle Practice. This falling off in the scores may be partly attributed to the number of distances covered, which was entirely too great for inexperienced marksmen to attempt in a single day. The inspectors might possibly have improved the scores had they carefully instructed each marksman during the entire day. This they failed to do excepting at the beginning of the practice, and the consequence was a great deal of "wild" shooting. The field and staff officers occupied a target, and nearly all qualified at all the ranges. Following are the scores of field and staff officers:

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l
Col. J. R. Hitchcock	4 3 3 5 4	19	5 3 5 5 2	20	39
Col. G. D. Scott	3 3 2 5 2	15	5 5 5 5 4	24	39
Capt. E. Barker	4 5 4 5 3	21	4 0 5 3 5	17	38
Lieut. Douglas	4 2 4 3 3	16	4 4 4 4 4	20	36
Major D. D. Wylie	4 4 4 4 3	19	2 2 3 2 3	12	31
Lt. Col. Montgomery	3 3 0 0 4	10	2 4 3 4 3	16	26

The scores of the rank and file were as follows:

	Yards.		Total.
Capt. G. E. Harding, 9th Regt.	200..	3 4 3 4 5	19
	500..	4 2 4 2 3	15—34
Henry Lohmann, 8th Regt.	200..	3 2 4 4 4	17
	500..	2 3 2 5 3	15—32
Capt. A. L. Whitelaw, 8th Regt.	200..	3 4 2 3 3	15
	500..	4 3 0 3 5	15—30
Sergt. T. A. Wilmurt, 8th Regt.	200..	3 5 4 3 4	19
	500..	5 4 2 0 0	11—30
Sergt. Frank Newberger, 9th Regt.	200..	0 5 3 5 4	17
	500..	3 2 3 3 2	12—29
Sergt. J. D. Dunlop, 9th Regt.	200..	3 2 2 4 4	15
	500..	4 4 0 3 3	14—29
Lieut. G. Auld, 9th Regt.	200..	4 4 3 2 4	17
	500..	0 3 0 5 4	12—29
Sergt. H. J. Pihet, 9th Regt.	200..	3 4 3 2 3	15
	500..	0 3 4 3 2	12—27
Capt. T. D. Cottman, 9th Regt.	200..	0 2 2 2 0	6
	500..	4 4 5 5 2	20—26

None of the members of the Fifty-fifth Regiment qualified to shoot at the last two ranges. The next practice will take place on Thursday.

BROOKLYN BURGLARS.

MR. SCHUTE'S CONDITION IMPROVING—HIS ASSASSIN STILL AT LARGE, BUT A REWARD OF $2,500 OFFERED FOR HIS APPREHENSION—OTHER ROBBERIES AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERIES.

The doctors in attendance on Mr. Aaron Schute, who was shot by a burglar in his own bedroom on Tuesday morning, made public the intelligence yesterday that Mr. Schute was decidedly improved. The Police have arrested a man in Jamaica whose movements during the past week have led them to suspect him of being the fugitive burglar. Up to a late hour the prisoner had not been brought to the City. It is not generally believed by the detectives at work on the case that there is any evidence to connect him with the burglary. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, on motion of Alderman Fisher, a resolution was passed authorizing the Mayor to offer $2,500 for the capture of the would-be assassin of Mr. Schute. Some of the Aldermen were in favor of making the reward $1,000. When a reward was offered for the capture of the murderer of Charles Goodrich, its immediate effect was to set the police fighting among themselves; and, as it is well known that a want of harmony has existed for some time among the Central Office detectives, it is not unlikely that the reward offered in the Schute case may have a similar effect.

It was reported by the Police yesterday that a week ago last Sunday night elaborate preparations were made by some New-York thieves to rob the houses of Mr. H. B. Claflin, on Pierrepont street, and Mr. Wm. H. Wilson, at No. 337 Washington avenue. It is said that at 6 o'clock on the evening of the day in question messengers called at the houses of the gentlemen named, and telling them that their stores in New-York were destroyed by fire, said that the insurance men wished to see them at once. Both Mr. Claflin and Mr. Wilson sent representatives to New-York, and by themselves staying at home frustrated, as the Police say, the designs of the thieves. Some time during Sunday night burglars broke into the bakery of J. Morton, corner of Fulton street and Elm place. They pried open the safe, but as all the money had been taken out on Saturday night, the burglars were disappointed. No arrests were made.

COMMISSIONER MATSELL'S BUST.

After Miss Julia Griffin had completed her bust of the late Mayor Havemeyer, Police Commissioner Matsell sat for a bust of himself, which was duly completed by the sculptor and now graces the room of the President of the Police Board. Several Police Captains ordered and paid for plaster copies of Commissioner Matsell's bust. Some days ago a plaster copy was delivered at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and placed in Capt. Siebert's room. The patrolmen of the precinct have been requested to subscribe fifty cents each to pay for it. If the work of art be furnished by the department to beautify the station, or if its acquisition be a private venture of Capt. Siebert, the policemen protest against being taxed fifty cents each to pay for it.

THE PROPOSED STATUE TO WASHINGTON IRVING.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Margarite Institute, No. 13 East Forty-sixth street, for the purpose of organizing an association to superintend the erection of a colossal statue or bust of Washington Irving at the Centennial Exhibition, to be afterward removed and permanently erected in Central Park. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to name the organization the "Irving Monument Fund," and the following officers were chosen: Mrs. B. H. Van Auckin, President; Mrs. D. A. Hawkins and Mrs. Dr. McDonald, Vice Presidents; Mrs. E. F. Waite, Secretary, and Mr. Charles L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co., Treasurer. The following Trustees of the fund were also elected: Mrs. Demas Barnes, Mrs. E. F. Waite, Mrs. Dr. McDonald, Mrs. M. E. Winchester, Mrs. A. S. Sullivan, Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Mrs. C. W. Cornell, Mrs. Van Auckin, and Mrs. D. A. Hawkins.

ANNUAL SCHUETZEN FEST AT JONES WOOD.

The New-York City Schuetzen Corps commenced its annual shooting festival at Jones Wood and Washington Park yesterday, and will continue it during to-day and to-morrow. A large concourse of visitors was in attendance on the festival grounds, including a number of riflemen from the vicinity, who, with the members of the Schuetzen Corps, engaged in rifle practice during the afternoon. Early in the morning a reception of the visiting riflemen took place at the head-quarters of the Schuetzen Corps in Canal street. The Saengerrunde Society and the Odd-fellows Saengerbund assisted in the festivities at the park, and entertained the visitors by some choice choral performances. In the evening, while a ball took place at the Belvidere, the park was brillantly illuminated, and an occasional display of fireworks enlivened the scene of festivities. To-morrow the festival will be concluded by a prize distribution to the successful riflemen and the coronation of the Schuetzen king.

A NEGRO'S CRIME.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14.—A fiendish outrage was committed on Saturday, at Lafayette, Onondaga County. A negro named William Henry Mason outraged a young married white woman, of the highest respectability, wife of Newton O. Hoyt, of that place. He threatened her life if she revealed his act. She made the fact known to her husband, who caused Mason's arrest. Great popular excitement followed, and the negro was near being lynched while being conveyed to the Penitentiary, where he is now securely lodged.

YACHTING.

THE CORINTHIAN RACES.

A FINE CONTEST UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB—THE ADDIE VOORHIS DEFEATS THE VISION.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club, which is the great promoter of Corinthian yachting in these waters, made its first essay for the season yesterday. The Corinthian system is that which is especially calculated to make good yachtmen, and the support which it receives from this club deserves wide recognition. To own a good yacht is very agreeable, no doubt, but to own a yacht and to be able to sail it in fair or foul weather comes nearer to that condition of things after which hardy yachtmen should endeavor. The race yesterday was for sloops, and that Corinthian yachting might not lack encouragement a suitable club prize was offered in the shape of a handsome silver trophy. The steamer Josephine was chartered for the use of the members, their lady friends, and general guests, and it was also used as the judge's boat. The provisions of Corinthian yachting are that each yacht must be manned by amateurs exclusively, and sailed, and as far as possible, steered by her owner. Each yacht, however, may carry a sailing-master or pilot. In respect to the canvas which they shall carry, they are restricted to main-sail, head-sails, and working gaff top-sail. The race of yesterday brought out only two sloops. The Addie Voorhis, owned by C. & H. Roosevelt, and the Vision, the property of J. J. Alexandre. It was expected that the Corning, a Boston yacht, would have taken part in the race, but she only sailed round the course rather as a companion of the other yachts than as a contestant. Neither did she fulfill the conditions of being manned by an exclusively amateur crew, which would, of course, exclude her from any participation in the contest. If a couple of lulls in the wind for a brief space be excepted, the day was an excellent one for yachting. It blew briskly, if not freshly, and although the force and direction of the breeze varied a good deal, the yachts had, for the most part, plenty of it.

At 10h. 38m. 30s. the first gun was fired, and the yachts made ready to start. Both looked stanch and trim, and opinion as to their chances was about equally divided. The great reputation of the Vision made her, perhaps, somewhat the favorite, and besides, those who assumed to know best, said it was just "a Vision day;" but then, as the Addie Voorhis had been lately lengthened and otherwise altered, no one knew exactly her capacity, and so some balance was maintained. The Corning also appeared to be a smart sloop, but as she was not actually engaged in the race she did not create as much attention as the others. The dimensions of the Addie Voorhis are: Length over all, 69.17 feet; water line, 58.9 feet; beam, 19.38. Those of the Vision are as follows: Length over all, 66 feet; water line, 52.4 feet; beam, 20.9 feet. The time allowance was only a matter of three seconds, which was conceded by the Addie. The Addie was manned by C. Roosevelt, Captain; C. Smith and R. Center, mates, and G. Morris, Robert Cornell, Samuel J. Colgate, W. B. Simmond, Harry W. Reid, John F. Adams, Alfred Roosevelt, W. E. Roosevelt, H. L. Roosevelt, J. G. Roosevelt, and W. S. Wood. The Vision was manned as follows: J. Alexander, Captain; J. Frederick Tunis, mate; H. S. Gunbernat, J. Harry Alexandre, Leland Happock, J. V. S. Oddie, John B. Duer, William Foulke, Jr., R. H. Foulke, W. Beckman, Jr., Frederick De P. Foster, D. Corcker, Girard Foster, George T. Bunker, and Brion Foulke.

The starting-gun was fired at 10h. 51m. 30s., and the sloops immediately got under way. The start was a flying one, and their time was taken as they crossed the line between the club steamer and Stapleton landing. The course was the usual one of the New-York Yacht Club. They all ran up jib top-sails when the signal was given, that of the Vision being an immense sail of the balloon order. The Addie Voorhis was first away, with a long lead, the Vision following, and the Corning last. They crossed the line as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Addie Voorhis	10	53	43
Vision	10	56	15
Corning	10	58	07

There was at this time a good breeze from west north-west, and the tide was the last of the ebb, everything thus favoring a good run for the South-west Spit buoy. The Addie appeared to catch the breeze best, as all her sails were drawing, while the large balloon jib topsail of the Vision did not work as satisfactorily as might be. The Addie thus gained a good deal of headway, which she subsequently increased, as both the Vision and the Corning lost much of their wind under the fort on Staten Island. Once clear of the Narrows they stood for the South-west Spit buoy. When the Addie was about half a mile from the buoy the wind somewhat moderated, and her jib topsail, which had been taken in, was run up again. The Vision did not set hers until coming closer to the buoy, which was rounded as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Addie Voorhis	11	52	16
Vision	11	56	07
Corning	12	00	12

The point of the Hook was next turned, and in the run for the light-ship the large balloon jib topsail of the Vision served her to some purpose. At the light-ship they were about together, the Addie being slightly in advance. The three sloops turned the light-ship in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Addie Voorhis	1	16	54
Vision	1	17	20
Corning	1	24	30

Shortly after the two leading sloops had made their turn, the wind, which had veered round to the south, suddenly fell off, and they lay side by side, almost becalmed. Meanwhile the accompanying yacht, the Corning, was out in a breeze, sailing along at a fine pace, but gaining little, in consequence of the direction which she was obliged to keep in order to hold the wind. After drifting for some time, a breeze came, which first caught the Addie. Taking advantage of it, she held in shore, then tacked, and carried the breeze all along the beach toward the point of the Hook. All the while this Vision was left almost lying still, losing about a mile and a half. Again she too caught the breeze, and after reaching far in shore tacked and started in pursuit of the Addie; but the latter had by this time too much the best of it, and in the beat to weather the South-west Spit buoy on the return journey lost none of her advantage. At this time the wind had shifted back to the north-west. The South-west Spit was rounded as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Addie	3	01	58
Vision	3	08	14

The Corning was not timed after this, and the run home between the other two sloops was without any remarkable features, except that the Vision closed up a good deal of the distance between herself and the Addie. They finished thus:

	H.	M.	S.
Addie Voorhis	4	02	23
Vision	4	07	03

Both yachts were heartily cheered as they passed the club steamer, and Capt. Roosevelt, of the Addie Voorhis, having come on board, received the silver trophy from Mr. Foster. In accepting it he generously acknowledged that the Addie had been in luck as first catching the wind when the yachts were in a calm, shortly after turning the light-ship.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

A SPLENDID DAY'S SPORT IN PROSPECT—A STEAM-YACHT RACE.

As will be seen by the entries, the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, to be sailed to-morrow, will bring together a splendid fleet of first-class schooners. In the second class of schooners there are, however, only three entries, and only two among the first class sloops. These latter are the Addie Voorhis and Vision, the contestants in yesterday's Corinthian Match of the Seawanaka Yacht Club. The disproportion between our schooners and sloops shows pretty well how much partiality is shown in favor of the schooner rig. Did the sloop or cutter rig enjoy similar favor, yachts of the size of the Addie Voorhis and Vision would hardly be rated as first class. Doubtless many yachtsmen who know of the performances of such vessels as the Oimara, Rose of Devon, Vanguard, and others of the most famous of the cutters of the English yacht clubs, would like to see some similar craft in these waters, with the view of testing their qualities beside the fine schooners which we have at present. At the regatta to be held to-morrow the club offers four prizes of $250 each; one for first class schooners, or those measuring 7,000 cubic feet or over; one for second class schooners, or those measuring less than 7,000 cubic feet; one for first class sloops, measuring 2,000 cubic or over, and one for second class sloops, measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet. The start will be a flying one, and the course will be from the new club-house at Stapleton, to and around the South-west Spit Buoy, (Buoy No. 10,) keeping it on the port hand, thence to and around the Sandy Hook Light-ship, keeping it on the starboard hand, returning over the same course, keeping the South-west Spit Buoy on the starboard. A novel feature of the regatta will be a race for steam-yachts, for which there are three entries. A prize of $250 is offered. The course is from the same starting point to and around the Sandy Hook Light-ship, keeping to the eastward of the Roamer Shoal and keeping the light-ship on the starboard hand. The steamer William Cook will accompany the yacht race with the members of the club and their guests. Following are the entries:

Name.	Owner.	Cubic Contents.	Club Tonnage.
FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Palmer,	R. Stuyvesant	9,918.12	195.54
Tidal Wave,	Wm Voorhis	9,152.16	202.36
Alarm,	Geo. L. Kingsland	14,703.23	225.77
Idler,	S. G. Colgate	7,944.4	141.32
Madeline,	J. S. Dickerson	8,499.17	151.49
Rambler,	Wm. H. Thomas	13,233.50	233.17
Wanderer,	Jas. Stillman	Unmeasured	208.16
Atalanta,	Wm. Astor	7,947.2	145.56
SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Peerless	J. R. Maxwell	3,497.46	59.12
Comet	William H. Langley	4,662.44	83.8
Meta	William E. Iselin	Unmeas'd	90
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Addie Voorhis	Cornelius Roosevelt	2,711.3	59.48
Vision	J. J. Alexander	2,544.75	58.52
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.			
Kaiser Wilhelm	John B. Norris	Unmeas'd	Unmeas'd
Breeze	Henry P. Kinsland	Unmeas'd	Unmeas'd
Active	F. W. J. Hurst	1,903.04	40.75
Mad Cap	Joseph R. Busk	1,491	....
Genia	S. & J. S. Homans	Unmeas'd	Unmeas'd
Egeria	S. W. M. Sturgis	1,420.32	Unmeas'd

STEAMER RACE.

		Tons, O. M.
Lookout	Jacob Lorillard	76
Lurline	Philip Phœnix	71.76
Ideal	Thomas J. Havemeyer	200

THE TURF.

JUNE MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The June meeting at Fleetwood Park began yesterday, in the presence of a limited number of spectators, although the weather was pleasant, the track in good order, and the programme promised two fine races. The first event on the programme was a purse of $800, for horses that had never beaten three minutes, which closed with eleven entries, of which nine started. In the pools before the race Delmonico was the favorite at $45, Brilliant $15, and the field $18. Edith won the three heats very easily.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Monday, June 14.—Purse $800, for horses that had never beaten 3 minutes, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $450 to first horse, $250 to second, and $100 to third.

W. Conner's b. m. Edith	1	1	1
J. Splan's ch. g. Brilliant	4	5	2
J. Dangrey's s. m. Minnie Idle	2	4	6
M. Roden's ch. g. Delmonico	7	2	4
M. Whipple's b. g. Judge Robertson	3	3	3
D. B. Gaff's blk. m. Fannie G.	5	7	5
J. Murphy's b. g. Pat Maloy	6	6	7
J. Connor's gr. g. Sam Hunting	8	dis.	
E. G. Watson's b. m. Katie Watson	dis.		
Asa Whitson's b. h. J. H.	dr.		
J. Doty's b. h. Ben Bruce	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.40	1:17	2:39½
Second heat	.37	1:14½	2:35½
Third heat	.37	1:13½	2:33

THE 2:26 PURSE.

The principal event of the day was the $1,500 purse for horses that had never beaten 2:26, which had six entries, four of them answering the judges' call. When they came upon the track Frank J. was a trifle lame, but won the first and second heats in good style. His lameness had increased, however, and in consequence Annie Collins became the favorite at $100 to $60 for the field. She won the third heat rather easily, and then sold for $50, while the entire field against her brought only $11. In the fourth heat Charlie Green and Annie Collins did a great deal of running, the latter finishing first, but the judges gave the heat to Lady Banker. Frank J's lameness had increased very much, and it was apparent that he had no chance for the race. The horse trotted very pluckily, however, and proved himself game. Annie Collins won the fifth and sixth heats, and the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $1,500; for horses that had never beaten 2:26; mile heats, three best in five, in harness; $900 to first, $400 to second, and $200 to third horse.

W. H. Crawford's br. m. Annie Collins	3	3	1	2	1	1
J. A. Batchelor's d. g. Frank J.	1	1	3	4	3	3
W. Sargent's b. m. Lady Banker	4	4	2	1	4	2
J. Murphy's b. g. Charlie Green	2	2	4	3	2	ro
G. N. Ferguson's gr. g. Frank Ferguson	dr.					
J. Doty's b. m. Lydia Thompson	dr.					

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37	1:14	2:30½
Second heat	.38	1:15	2:31
Third heat	.37	1:13	2:29
Fourth heat	.38	1:15	2:33
Fifth heat	.37½	1:13½	2:33¾
Sixth heat	.38	1:14	2:34¾

LADIES' DAY AT JEROME PARK.

This is the ladies' day at Jerome Park, and the American Oaks will be run. There is a promise of an excellent day's sport, particularly as a steeple-chase is on the programme, with all the most prominent steeplechasers engaged. The initial event of the day will be a spin of half a mile for two-year olds for a purse of $500. Five youngsters have been entered—McDaniel's b. f. by imp. Leamington, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Lady Clipper, by imp. Vandal, A. Belmont's imp. br. f. Patience, by Parmesan, P. Lorillard's Tigress, and J. Darden's Mollie Carew. Following this is the Ladies' Stake, for fillies three years old, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added, one mile and a half. There are thirty-nine nominations, and five stables will be represented at the start, viz: D. McDaniel's, who has the ch. f. Mattie A, by imp. Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe; Clark & Grinstead's ch. f., by Gilroy, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George; Doswell & Cammack have the br. f. Invoice, by Lexington, out of Volga, by imported Glencoe. August Belmont has the ch. f. Olitipa, by imported Leamington, out of Olitata, by Lexington; a brown filly, by Leamington, out of Ulrica, by Lexington, and the ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky, out of Camilla, by King Tom. John F. Chamberlin has the ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, by imported Yorkshire, and g. f. Lizzie R, by Astor, out of Fairy, by imported Knight of St. George. The third race is one of heats of a mile and an eighth for all ages. The winner of the mile heats of the third day to carry five pounds extra. In this there are Springbok, five years, 119 pounds; Fadladeen, aged, 118 pounds; Rhadamanthus, three years, 90 pounds, and Grinstead, four years, 108 pounds. The concluding event of the day will be a handicap steeple-chase of about two and a quarter miles, starting at the point for starting races of three-quarters of a mile, and running south instead of north, as in the previous steeple-chases. This promises to be one of the best contested chases ever seen at Jerome Park, for all the most noted chasers in the country are entered. There are ten engaged, including Lawrence & Lorillard's Bullet, with 165 pounds, and Resolute, 147 pounds; A. H. Torrence's Trouble, 160 pounds, and Moonstone, 154 pounds; Joseph Donahue's Dead-Head, 140 pounds, and Stanford, 140 pounds; George Ayres' Diavolo, 149 pounds; A. D. Brown's Coronet, 145 pounds; James S. Cattanach's Meteor, 145 pounds, and A. P. Green's Daylight, 140 pounds. The pool-rooms were not as crowded as usual last night, but the speculation on each race was animated, particularly on the Ladies' Stake. The quotations at the Jockey Club rooms and the Turf Exchange are as follows:

HALF A MILE—TWO-YEAR OLDS.

	Club Rooms.	—Exchange.—	
Lady Clipper	$60	$100	$300
Patience	30	25	80
McDaniel's filly	25	30	91
Tigress	25	30	92
Mollie Carew	5	21	60
Total	$145	$206	$623

LADIES' STAKE.

	—Club-rooms.—		—Exchange.—	
Belmont	$150	$205	$150	$240
McDaniel	40	55	28	49
Chamberlin	25	25	25	51
Clark & Grinstead	15	20	17	19
Doswell & Cammack	10	5		
Total	$240	$310	$220	$359

HEATS OF A MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

	Club-rooms.	—Exchange.—	
Springbok	$150	$200	$150
Fadladeen, Rhadamanthus, Grinstead,	40	40	38
Total	$190	..	$188

WITH SPRINGBOK OUT.

	—Exchange.—	
Rhadamanthus	$100	$80
Grinstead	100	75
Fadladeen	70	55
Total	$270	$210

STEEPLECHASE.

		Club Rooms.	—Exchange.—	
Bullet, Resolute,	Lawrence & Co.	$30	$80	$250
Trouble, Moonstone,	Torrence	25	100	300
Dead-Head, Stanford,	Donahue	10	31	90
Diavolo		40	30	87
Coronet		20	30	92
Daylight		15	21	70
*Meteor		5	..	..
Total		$145	$292	$889

*Meteor was not sold at the Turf Exchange.

BASE-BALL.

A game of base-ball between the amateur Reliance and Tuttle & Bailey Clubs was played on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, commencing at 4:05 P. M. About 100 persons were present on the grounds. Both are Brooklyn clubs. The first four innings were closely contested, and at the commencement of the fifth inning the game stood a tie, the contesting clubs having made but two runs each. At this point the game turned in favor of the Reliance Club, and it finally came off the winner in a score of 11 to 5, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Reliance	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	2	0	—11
Tuttle & Bailey	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	— 5

Umpire—Mr. Blodgett, of the Arlington Club.
Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

This afternoon the Olympic and Keystone Clubs will play a game on the Union Grounds, and to-morrow the professional game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, will come off.

At Hoboken yesterday the champion nine of the Flyaway Club, of this City, defeated the Hoboken Club in a poorly played game by a score of 25 to 3. Gilligan and Shandley were best in the field for the City club, with Fallon leading at the bat. For the Hoboken nine, Donahue and Holstein carried off the honors. Following is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Flyaway	0	1	0	0	2	2	6	3	3	8—25
Hoboken	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0— 3

Umpire—Mr. Martin, of the Nameless Club.
Time of game—two hours.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Martha Heitz, aged twenty, of No. 291 Tenth avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking Paris green.

Special Treasury Agents Howe and Brackett seized from the steamer City of Mexico, yesterday, 3,700 packages smuggled cigarettes.

John Newshafer, a patient in the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to the bars of his cell window.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $1,811,249 96, and the payments $1,414,394 81. The amount on hand on Saturday was $1,771,057 80.

The remains of Deputy Collector Klinck, of the New-York Custom-house, who was lost on the steam-ship Schiller, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the steam-ship Manhattan. They will be sent to Utica for interment.

The regular monthly meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 212 Grand street. After the transaction of the regular routine business, and the initiation of some twenty-five members, the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday the New-York Clearing-house Association took possession of their new quarters. The building is the one formerly occupied by the Commonwealth Bank, in Nassau street. The interior has been completely changed, two stories having been thrown into one and the entrance changed from Nassau to Pine street.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was to have been held yesterday, but the call was not signed by a sufficient number of members. The course of the Democratic portion of the board in declaring their Republican colleagues in contempt has resulted in a dead-lock, which is likely to continue unless the Tammany City Fathers rescind their action.

The communication of the foremen of the Fire Department to Mayor Wickham, requesting him to sign the warrants of the members, has had no effect upon his Honor. The checks which were sent by the Controller to the Mayor nearly a fortnight ago remain unsigned. It is thought probable that a delegation of firemen will call upon the Mayor with a view to protest against his action.

The steamer Plymouth Rock will make two notable trips this week. On Wednesday she will visit the scene of the New-York Yacht Club regatta, turning the stake-boat with the leading vessel, and on Thursday she will convey the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Porter, to West Point to celebrate the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill. On both occasions Gilmore's military band will accompany the excursionists.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday morning, President Perley in the chair, and a full board in attendance. Several hundred applications for licenses to sell kerosene-oil and fire-works were granted. Telegraph operator McGinty, employed at Head-quarters, was dismissed for neglect of duty. A contract for furnishing general supplies for the use of the department was granted to Messrs. Mallory & Co., No. 50 South street.

In relation to the British yacht Octavia, United States District Attorney Bliss said yesterday that no proceedings had yet been instituted against the vessel, and that the question of her clearance was not within his province, being purely a matter within the discretion of the Customs authorities. The Octavia was cleared in the Custom-house yesterday.

John F. Switzer, who had latent symptoms of insanity, became raving crazy yesterday at the sight of the *Tribune* building, and, rushing into it, shouted out that he owned the whole world. Michael McLaughlin, while laboring under insanity yesterday, rushed through Worth street in a naked condition, screaming at the top of his voice. Both men were committed at the Tombs Police Court to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, while Charles Fattaro, aged sixteen, of No. 200 South Fifth avenue, was walking through South Fifth avenue, near Broome street, he was knocked down and badly beaten by Simon Strokely, P. J. Peters, and William Ryas, of No. 199 South Fifth avenue, and William Smith, of No. 57 Sullivan street, who robbed him of four dollars and a set of shirt studs. The prisoners, who are all young negroes, were arrested last night by Capt. McDonnell and Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct.

On April 17 last the school-ship Mercury, Capt. F. F. Gregory commanding, rescued two men from a fishing bark off the Island of Martinique, for which he has received the thanks of the Secretary of the French Legation and of the Secretary of State of the United States. The bark had been driven out to sea by inclement weather, and the two men had been without food or water for six days. One of them died, and the other, after strenuous efforts on the part of the medical officer of the school-ship, was resuscitated, and the Mercury, going out of her course, put him off in the roadstead of St. Pierre.

Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Merchants' Detective Bureau at No. 322 Broadway, arrested and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail last night a noted horse-thief and swindler named Francis McKnight, whom they succeeded in arresting at the Snidley House in Filbert street, Philadelphia, yesterday. McKnight, while awaiting trial on several indictments procured bail and fled the City. Detective Heidelberg traced him to Boston and thence to Philadelphia, where his arrest was effected. He will be surrendered to the custody of District Attorney Phelps to-day.

BROOKLYN.

John Murphy, a laborer residing at No. 316 Bond street, was fatally injured yesterday morning, while working at the Planet Mills, by the falling upon him of a heavy beam.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Mrs. Sarah Merrigan was called up for trial for the murder of her friend, Miss Margaret Hamill, but the case was adjourned on motion of the District Attorney until Wednesday morning. Mrs. Merrigan was tried for the same offense in November last, but the jury disagreed.

STATEN ISLAND.

A fair and festival in aid of the Mariners' Family Asylum will be held at the Seamen's Retreat on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The twenty-second anniversary of the asylum will occur on Thursday, when addresses will be made by clergymen and others, and there will be musical and other exercises.

The sale of property for unpaid taxes was again continued yesterday by Mr. Credo, Treasurer of Edgewater, at the Village Hall in Stapleton. From sixty to seventy lots and plots have been disposed of, the terms of the leases ranging from $100 to $1,000 a year, and about $1,000 have so far been realized by the sales. About one-third of the advertised list has thus far been gone through with.

The Garner Opposition Ferry Company are now running their boat, the D. R. Martin, from the club-house dock at Stapleton at half price, being five cents each way between Staten Island and New-York. There are about 600 passengers to and from that landing daily, and the daily expense of running a boat is about $120, while the daily receipts from all the passengers are only about $60

Mr. Hugh McRoberts, Treasurer of Richmond County, will sell at public auction on the 17th of August, at the County Court-house in Richmond, a large amount of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1873, in the towns of Middletown, Westfield, Northfield, Castleton, and Southfield, with the usual per centage and fees included. The back taxes in Northfield alone amount to $12,000, and the total deficiencey is $60,000.

The recent strawberry festival of the First Presbyterian Church of Westfield, Rev. Alexander McKelvey, Pastor, was very successful, the receipts amounting to $194 22. The parish has lately voted an advance of about forty per cent. on the rentals of pews, and the church has been supplied with the new Presbyterian hymnal. The money for a new organ, costing $2,750, has also been subscribed, and the instrument will be built and in position by the 15th proximo.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Sunday-school Convention is to be held at the East Avenue Baptist Church, in Hunter's Point, to-morrow.

The North Classis of Long Island will meet in the Reformed Church, at Great Valley, to-morrow, at 7:45 P. M., on which occasion Mr. H. P. Craig will be ordained and installed Pastor of that church.

The Overseers of the Poor of the town of Huntington report for the fiscal year receipts from all sources to the amount of $3,405 98, and expenditures to the amount of $3,300 31, leaving a balance on hand of $105 67.

A large meeting of strawberry-growers from Franklinville, Jamesport, Mattituck, and vicinity was held at the latter place on Wednesday evening. It was stated that the rate of freight on berries to New-York had been reduced one-half cent per quart over the Long Island Railroad. There was a full interchange of views between growers and shippers.

The Directory of the Flushing and North Side Railroad contemplate the extension of their Farmingdale and Bethpage Branch north to tide-water during the season, and it is probable that Huntington will be made the terminal point. Upon the establishment of a ferry across the Sound this will constitute a route across Long Island from Boston and other New-England cites to Babylon and Fire Island.

The law empowering the towns of Brookhaven, Islip and Babylon to elect Bay Constables went into effect just previous to the recent town meetings in Suffolk County, and in the two former towns officers were elected and duly qualified. In Babylon between seventy and eighty votes were cast for Alexander Sammis, but through the influence, as is understood, of a few persons who were opposed to having the office filled, a resolution was passed requesting the Inspectors to throw out all votes for the office, which was done. The course of the Inspectors in the matter is now declared to be illegal, and steps are being taken to put Mr. Sammis into the office to which it is believed he was duly elected.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the annual meeting of the Young People's Christian Association of Yonkers, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Edward Brown, President; Robert Hixon, Vice President; William Constable, Secretary; Miss Josie Sanders, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of District No. 6, of the City of Yonkers, Edward C. Carpenter was elected a Trustee in the place of Isaac H. Knox, removed from the district, and James Stewart was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal from the district of William F. Cochran.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports $7,428 74 in taxes and assessments collected last week.

It is expected that trains will be running over the new Long Branch Railroad on Monday next.

The New-Jersey Academy of Medicine will hold its annual meeting in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, to-morrow.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist church in New-Brunswick will be laid on Sunday, June 27. Bishop Simpson will officiate.

To-morrow afternoon the corner-stone of the new Foster Home building will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses will be delivered by Senator Frelinghuysen and Rev. Dr. Fewsmith.

Reuben Hall, a resident of New Brunswick, fell into the Delaware and Raritan Canal, at that place, yesterday, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was subsequently recovered. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

Wesley Jones, a resident of Bayonne, walked out of a second-story window while in a somnambulistic spell, Saturday, and falling a distance of twenty-two feet, sustained internal injuries which will probably prove fatal.

At an early hour yesterday morning a party of men attempted to gain an entrance to John J. Coffey's saloon, on New street, Newark, but Coffey fired a pistol through the door, and the ball struck John Ryan in the arm, inflicting a painful wound. Coffey was arrested and committed in default of $5,000 bail.

William Waldman, a German, sixty years old, committed suicide at his residence in Summit yesterday, by shooting himself through the head. He had been divorced from his wife, and wished to marry again, but could not because he was a Catholic, and the Catholic Church does not recognize divorces. Deceased was a man of more than ordinary ability and education, but somewhat dissipated in his habits.

William Cunningham, the Newark man who was recently convicted of forming a conspiracy to murder his wife, was called up yesterday for sentence in the Essex County Court. Judge Titsworth remarked that he could say nothing which would make the crime appear more heinous, and then sentenced the prisoner to five years in State Prison and a fine of $500, adding that he regretted the law did not allow him to impose a heavier penalty.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Fisk, a resident of Bergen, heard a noise in his chicken-coop, and arming himself with a knife went out to ascertain the cause. He found a man stealing his chickens, and at once attacked him, stabbing him three times with the knife. The thief was arrested and at the station-house gave his name as Thomas Burke. His wounds were considered severe, although not dangerous, and he was sent to the hospital for treatment. When he recovers he will be committed to the County Jail for trial.

Bernard McDermott, a painter, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in the Meadows, was run over and fatally injured yesterday morning, at the Newark avenue crossing, in Jersey City. He was too late to catch the train which takes the employes out to the shop, and in attempting to jump on at the crossing, fell under the wheels, and had both legs cut off. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died ten minutes after being admitted. Deceased was a married man, and resided at No. 1,218 Hanover street, Philadelphia.

The Newark Fire Department celebrated its twenty-first anniversary yesterday by a grand parade. The citizens made a sort of holiday of the occasion, and flags were displayed from all the public buildings. A visiting company from Orange arrived in the morning, and were assigned the right of the line. The display was very fine, the brightly-polished engines presenting a very handsome appearance. After the line of march had been gone over and the department had been reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, a test of the engines took place near the Passaic Hotel.

BOOKS AND PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The Messrs. Leavitt began the sale at auction last night of a private library of books, consisting of works in the various departments of literature. A few important lots were sold as follows: "Art Gems," a series of thirty high-class engravings from pictures by the most eminent painters, ancient and modern, $4 50; "Art Journal," for 1851, $2 38; "Balzac's Droll Stories," $2 50; "Boynton's History of West Point," $3 13; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," $3 88; "Burns' Life and Works," $2 25; a series of twenty-four Chinese paintings on rice paper, 17 by 14 inches, mounted on card-board, representing the judgment and punishment of souls, $2 40 the set. Demmin's "Weapons of War," $2 38; "Catalogue of Pictures at Grosvenor House, London," $3 50; George Stanley Faber's "Origin of Pagan History, three volumes, $13 75 per volume; H. Noel's "Masterpieces of the Early Printers and Engravers," $7 25. The sale will be continued to-night.

Mr. Robert Somerville sold, last night, about seventy pictures belonging to a private collection of paintings on view at his gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. Among the pictures sold were the following: "View in Ghent," by Carabain, $50; "View in Northumberland," by G. Behne, $57; "Harvesting," Edward Gay, $43; "Transit of Venus," William H. Beard, $120; "New-York Bay," Ernest Baker, $155, "Landscape," H. Basse, Dresden, $62; "The Doctor's Visit," copy of G. Dow, by E. D. Castlenau, $58; "Burns in a Cottage," J. Robertson, $47. The remainder of the pictures will be sold to-night.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.

An arrest effected yesterday afternoon by Detectives Rielly, Williamson, and Keeley, of Central Office, fairly illustrates the ingenuity of the sporting fraternity. Information was received by Superintendent Walling that Frank G. Moodie, a noted gambler, had hired a suit of rooms in the National Hotel, in Cortlandt street, and was conducting a faro-bank there. The officers, on entering Moodie's rooms, arrested him, together with Henry Wilson, James Holland, Henry Clifton, Frank G. Robinson, William F. Gray, John Freeman, and James Saunders, all sporting men, and seized the faro table, lay-out, cue-box, checks, and other paraphernalia of the game. The prisoners were locked up at Central Office, and will be taken to the Tombs to-day. Moodie has for many years kept faro banks in this City.

The gambling houses No. 5 Park place and No. 90 Vesey street were raided on by the Police. In Gurney's game, in Park place, the detectives seized a quantity of fine gambling implements.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Lotta, the actress, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

William Purcell, of Rochester, and F. A. Alberger of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Edward Simpson, United States Navy, and Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, of Texas, are at the Everett House.

Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., and Gen. Daniel Vickers, of New-Jersey, are at the Hoffman House.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, and Gen. H. P. Clarke, of Baltimore, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

H. C. Johnson, United States Commissioner of Customs, and Congressman E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Neill and Surgeon W. S. King, United States Army; Hon. R. Crozier, of Kansas, and Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON has about closed, and the chief attractions are the musical gardens, excursions, pic-nics, and KNOX'S "Alaska Cassimere" and Straw HATS. To secure the latter, make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

MOODY AND SANKEY Extra No. 2, just issued, at New-York *Witness* office, No. 2 Spruce st. Send orders at once. Five copies (post-paid) for 10 cents.—*Advertisement.*

ROGUES OR HONEST PEOPLE afflicted with Catarrh should use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR; established seventeen years. For Pain, use PAIN PAINT; removes inflammation; relieves pain.—*Advertisement.*

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., June 14.—Cheese market active at an advance of ¼c.; sales, 9,500 bxs., at 11⅛c.@12⅛c.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 14.—Cheese quiet at an advance of ¾c.; sales, 4,500 bxs., at 11⅞c.@13c.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 14.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 30c. Resin quiet at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard; $2 for Yellow Dip, and $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 70.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—R. R. Robertson, Mrs. E. R. Robertson, Miss M. L. Deming, Miss M. Robertson, H. A. Robertson, John H. Rutherford, Henry Rutherford, William M. Cooper, Mr. Tilden, H. Watt, R. W. Knowles, J. Miller, Dr. H. S. Carter, Mrs. Carter and infant, Miss Eleanor R. Carter, Rev. G. W. Dean, A. S. Booth, Miss S. E. Booth, Miss A. Thompson, F. S. Peake, Henry C. Meinell, Mrs. Henry C. Meinell, Master Henry Meinell, Miss Marie Meinell, Miss Julia Meinell, Miss Peckham, J. Miller, Mr. North, Mrs. North, J. Struthers, A. Maxwell, Miss Delarue, Miss S. A. Bartlett, Miss S. N. Bartlett, Dr. J. H. Robinson, two Misses Orton, William Orton, Stephen Menzies, Mrs. Stephen Menzies, Mrs. M. J. Coleman, Miss Julia E. Coleman, Mrs. J. B. Greene, Miss Minnie Greene, Col. Waring, Mrs. Waring, Master Waring and nurse, J. E. Ernest, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Spooner, Master Ralph Spooner and nurse, William Parkinson, William Dolby, L. G. Thomas.

In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Galvin and infant, J. L. Starne, A. Railasson, Mrs. Mary Coner, Mr. and Mrs. Nelt, Mr. and Mrs. Bleum, Henri Strape, Charles Van Bleum, J. W. Jones, Mrs. Daniels, W. H. White.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke, Mr. and Mrs. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. I. Nelson, Miss Lotta Baker, Miss Mary Dooley, Miss Kate Morrison, W. Halston, I. Hasseigrew.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon sets..2:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:42 | Gov. Island..5:31 | Hell Gate..6:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, June 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia; William P. Clyde; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks, Chitti Gatorno, (Ital.), Schiaffino, Southampton, Stocovich & Co.; Henrich Bjorn, (Nor.,) Thomsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ada Wiswell, Wiswell, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Sons; Regis, (Norw.), Larsen, London, C. Tobias & Co; Brage, (Norw.), Swendsen, Belfast, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Brigs Republic, (Br.) Davidson, St. Georges, (Bermuda,) C. W. Bertaux; Amelia Emma, Field, Ponce, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Elise Allen,(Br.,) Azendo, Alicante, (Spain,) Miller & Houghton; Jens Hintze, (Dan.,) Hansen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Arctic, (Br.) Brinton, Liverpool, Heney & Parker.

Schrs. James Young, Young, Pensacola, Parsons & Loud; Modena, (Br.,) Davidson, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux & Co.; A. S. Wiley, Hickman, Provincetown; B. S. Wright, Collins, Provincetown.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool June 2, Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 283 passengers to Williams and Guion. June 5, lat. 49 3, lon. 21, passed ship Tyro, of Yarmouth, bound W.; 14th, noon, lat. 43 21, lon. 49 20, passed an iceberg to the southward.

Ship John Milton, (of Dublin,) Murphy, Hong Kong Feb. 9, with teas to A. A. Low & Bro. May 5, lat. 22 S., lon. 22 18 W., spoke ship Fifeshire, (Br.,) steering S.; 6th, lat. 00 08 N., lon. 22 50 W., ship Bramer, bound S.

Ship St. John, Scribner, Liverpool 31 ds., with salt to W. R. Grace & Co. June 12, lat. 40 20, lon. 71, spoke brig Neponset, from Porto Rico, for Boston.

Ship Coldstream, Cozzens, Liverpool 40 ds., with salt to Pray & Dickens.

Ship Terpsichore, (Ger.,) Oelrichs, Hamburg 57 ds., with empty petroleum barrels, &c. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, Liverpool May 1, with coal to order—vessel to Thos. Dunham's Nephews & Co. May 22, lat. 36 15, lon. 34 40, spoke bark Suprero, (of Madeira,) Pinheiro, from Demerara, for Madeira, 30 ds. out, with 222 passengers; they were short of provisions and we supplied them with bread and meat, and left them heading for Fayal; June 6, lat. 35 21, lon. 55 30, passed a black can buoy marked in white.

Bark Jupiter, (Ger.,) Lutke, Stettin 47 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. June 4, lat. 42 55, lon. 17 21, spoke bark Almeranda, Staples, from Cadiz, for Boston, 50 ds. out; gave him provisions.

Bark Louise, (Nor.,) Delhy, Kinsale, 43 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Ruby, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Josefa, (of Portland,) True, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Nilo, (Ger.,) Schwabel, Hamburg 81 ds., with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Mary Price, Campbell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jane Emson, Jenkins, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. George Churchman, Risley, Baltimore.

Schr. Alice H. Belden, Harrison, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Lizzie, Ingrell, Virginia.

Schr. Carrie, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Carrie, Bunnell, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Wilson Godfrey—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Bearse, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Roads, New-Haven.

Bark Arvid, (Russ.,) Hertzberg, Cork 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Schr. Harry and Ned, Chambers, Greenport, for Rondout.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, Wareham.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Sallie Chartre, Trefethan, Taunton, for Elizabeth.

Schr. C. Thomas, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Norton, Somerset.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Parker, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. B. Darling, Jones, Boston.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket, with fish to George P. Trigg.

Schr. Wm. P. Davis, Fleming, Chatham.

Schr. Mary Stowe, Buell, New-London.

Schr. Union, Mitchell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Imogene, Diverty, Gandy, Fall River.

Schr. Salmon, Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Adelia, Ryan, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia S. Gamage, Petty, Providence.

Schr. Ann E. Stafford, Ketchum, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Wells, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Flower, Hubbard, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Plow Boy, Allen, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Steelman, Providence.

Schr. M. F. Corson, Corson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James K. Lawrence, Herrick, Bermuda 12 ds., with produce to E. P. & N. A. Loomis—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Stocking, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pines to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. E. L. Dow, Daboll, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Bussell & Co.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Crapper, Baltimore.

Schr. E. K. Wilson, Andes, Virginia.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Jeffreys, Baltimore.

Schr. Maggie and Lucy, Avery, Baltimore.

Schr. Alabama, Ross, Wilmington, N. C., with shingles.

Schr. Hattie L. Fuller, Smith, Satilla River, with rail-road ties.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

BELOW.

Ship St. Petersburg (Nor.), from ——. Ship Shakespeare, from Bremen. Bark Belgic (Br.), from ——. Schr. Emma E. Potter, from St. Vincent. Reported by pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 20.

SAILED.

Barks Ada Wiswell, for Buenos Ayres; Louisa Bruno, for Leith; Helen Angier, for Queenstown for orders; Schr. Addie G. Bryant, for Porto Cabello.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAGUA—Arrived June 11.—Schr. L. W. Wheeler, Bowman, Philadelphia. Sailed, June 12—Schrs. Carrie S. Hart, Davis, New-York, and Maud Robinson, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 14.—Sld. for United States ports: Rjukan, Fanchon, Freya, Prodromo, Themis, Mustang, Wanderer, Ceres, Eliza Keith.

Arr. out from United States ports June 12: Carmelita and Ida, Antoniatte, Emelie, (Capt. Diecke,) Gauss, Johanne Marie, Nellie T. Guest, William Hunter.

Arr. out on June 13, Sabra Moses, Mohongo, Theresa, Charles Bal, Pasqualino.

Arr. out on June 14, Middlesex, Louise, Richard Wright, Hartstene, the latter at Queenstown; Privateer, San Domenico, Elin, Pomona.

Also arr. out, Catello, Ciro.

The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York June 2, for London, arrived out at 4 A. M. to-day.

The ship Eulzean, which arrived at Belfast from San Francisco, May 10, has been damaged at the former place by collision with a dock.

QUEENSTOWN, June 14.—The White Star Line steam ship Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York June 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Inman Line Steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Leitch, from New-York, June 5, arr. here to-day at noon.

LARNE, June 14.—The State Line Steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York, June 2, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

ROTTERDAM, June 14.—Sld., Steamship Rotterdam (Dutch), Jansen, New-York.

Starr & Marcus,
No. 22 John st., Up Stairs.
DIAMONDS
An unusually extensive collection of SOLITAIRES, well repaying the attention of thoughtful purchasers. Also PEARLS, RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, and EMERALDS of rare quality.

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